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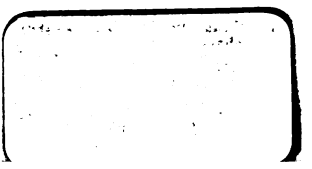

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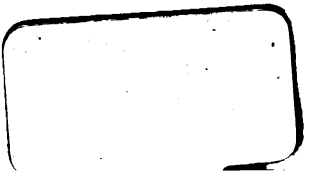

SELECT

CASES, and CONSULTATIONS, IN PHYSICK.

By the late Eminent

JOHN WOODWARD, M. D.
Profeſſor of Phyſick in GRESHAM COLLEGE,
Fellow of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS,
and of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

Now firſt publiſhed

By Dr. PETER TEMPLEMAN.

Primum eſt, intermiſſio diligentiæ illius *Hippocratis*, utilis admodum et accuratæ, cui moris erat, narrativam componere caſuum circa ægrotos ſpecialium. — Quam tamen non intelligo ita fieri debere amplam, ut plane vulgata, et quæ quotidie obveniant, excipiat; nec rurſus tam anguſtam, ut ſolummodo mirabilia et ſtupenda complectatur. Multa enim in modo rei, et circumſtantiis ejus, nova ſunt, quæ in genere ipſo nova non ſunt; qui autem ad obſervandum adjiciet animum, ei etiam in rebus, quæ vulgares videntur, multa obſervatu digna occurrent. BACON, *De Augmentis Scientiarum.*

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PREFACE

BY THE

EDITOR.

BY what Accident the following Caſes have fallen into my Hands, it is not material to inform the Reader: It is ſufficient that they are the genuine Obſervations of the Perſon, whoſe Name they bear; and that they are ſo, muſt be evident to every one that is acquainted with the Writings and Character of Dr. WOODWARD.

That he was a Philoſopher, is well known to the learned World, by the many Treatiſes he has publiſhed, and by the noble Collection of *Foſſils* that he left to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; concerning which, the learned Dr. *Middleton* has thus elegantly expreſſed himſelf, in contraſting him with *Newton*: "Sic jam duplex quoddam con-

" tra *Atheos* conficitur tandem argumentum; " quod, quercûs ejus *Virgilianæ* ad inſtar, " quantum auras ad æthereas, atque in " altum caput attollit, tantum deorſum " pariter, atque ipſa in tartara radicibus " tendit."

Of his Care and Induſtry in his Profeſſion, the beſt Teſtimony will be the enſuing Caſes, which the Reader muſt perceive to be minutely and circumſtantially deſcribed, and, I doubt not, with Truth and Sincerity. In thus minuting down the Caſes that fell under his Hands, he has ſhewn an Example well worthy of Imitation, and it is with this View principally that I have publiſhed them.

It may be thought, perhaps, that he is ſometimes tedious in his Narration, and that the material Parts might have been contracted into a narrower Compaſs; but it is the Duty of an Editor to be faithful to his Original: And it is hoped that the Reader will ſhew Indulgence to ſuch Faults, as likewiſe to ſome Incorrectneſs of Style, in a Work that was not prepared by the Author for the Preſs.

Amongſt the Caſes, there are ſome that will appear very uncommon and ſingular in their Symptoms; ſuch, for Inſtance, as thoſe of Mr. *Rockcliffe* and Mr. *Redman*;

But I may appeal to every Phyſician, nay, indeed to every Patient, that has laboured under hypochondriacal Affections, whether they have not perceived ſomething of the ſame Kind, tho' not ſo violent perhaps in Degree. I have myſelf attended a Patient, that was in a perpetual Dread and Apprehenſion of Bailiffs, tho' he was in the moſt affluent Circumſtances; and the Thought would recur to him in ſpite of his Underſtanding, which was one of the beſt I ever knew, and in ſpite of his Endeavours to ſuppreſs it. Every one knows the monſtrous Ideas, that riſe up involuntarily in the Minds of hyſterical and hypochondriacal Perſons; ſuch as to fancy themſelves Eggs, Bottles, and every other the moſt extravagant Chimæra: So that the *extraneous* Thoughts, as the Author terms them, in Mr. *Rockcliffe's* Caſe, will appear, I think, no ways incredible. And as to the ſtrange Effect of Muſic upon Mr. *Rockcliffe*, mentioned in Page 33, I cannot in the leaſt doubt the Fact; well knowing the Power that Muſic has on the whole nervous Syſtem. It is happy indeed that the particular Effect there mentioned is rare, otherwiſe an *Opera* would quickly ceaſe to be ſo polite an Entertainment.

The

The Lovers of Muſic will excuſe my enlarging a little on the Power of Harmony over the animal Body, by mentioning a Fact that comes from an undoubted Authority. *Henry Stephens*, the famous Printer, in his *Apologie pour Herodote*, relates, that when he was at *London*, and went to ſee the *Lions* at the *Tower*, there was one, the greateſt *Lion*, ſo charmed by Muſic, that, whilſt he was devouring ſome Food, a Violin by chance ſtriking up at the Inſtant, on the Outſide of the Place, the Beaſt let fall his Food, and danced about the Den. As ſoon as the Muſic ceaſed, the Animal reſumed his Ferocity, and fell with Fury on his Prey; immediately the Violin renewed its Charm, the Senſe of Hunger was ſuſpended, and all the animal Powers were entranced by the Sound. That having mentioned this Fact to others, who could not credit it, they went on Purpoſe, with a Muſician that played on ſome other Inſtrument, and the Animal was in like Manner captivated by it.

As to the Author's Method of treating Diſeaſes, I know no Rule ſo certain, for forming a Judgment of it, as the Succeſs of the Practice. I am very ſenſible it may be objected, that we have here only the Hiſtory of

of thoſe Caſes, in which his Method was ſucceſsful, or at leaſt had given ſome Relief; but it is poſſible he may have omitted all thoſe, in which it proved otherwiſe; I can only anſwer, that I take him to have been too honeſt a Man to practiſe ſuch Arts, and that tho' the Caſes are carefully written, they ſeem to have been drawn up only for his own private Satisfaction: But after all, it muſt be left to the Experience and Obſervation of others to determine.

In ſhort, it was by the Method of tranſmitting Caſes and Cures, that Phyſick firſt began to be formed into a Science; by the ſame it muſt be improved, and brought, if poſſible, to Perfection.

PETER TEMPLEMAN.

September 13, 1756.

ERRATA.

Page	*Line*	*read*
5.	26, 27.	Floudings
131.	19.	Gaſtric
243.	22.	well *with* him
285.	16.	dele *and* after *it*,
289.	30.	in the Note, inſtead of *where* r. *in which*
293.	5, 6.	*e Pic.*
	7.	*Ol. Chem.*
338.	9.	Ureter,
371.	21.	infeſted
373.	15.	*July* 2.
388.	14.	after Choler a *Comma*,

SELECT

SELECT CASES IN PHYSICK.

Mrs. KING, *Northfleet.*

SHE was born in *October*, 1675, and had her Health pretty well till the Year 1686, when ſhe had a very violent Cough for about a Year. She was lean alſo, and thought to be conſumptive. In 1690 ſhe had the Meaſles, and was in ſo great Danger, that all thought ſhe would have died. She obſerved herſelf, after that, to be much more indiſpoſed than before; and particularly that ſhe was become ſo coſtive, as not to have Stools oftner than once in four or five Days: nor was any Purge given her after the Meaſles. She had not been recovered of them above a Month, when ſhe received a Wound on the Out-ſide of her Left Leg by the Fall of a Peice of Wood. This being concealed, and neglected for ſome Time, became a foul large Ulcer; and the Humours of her Body taking that Way, there broke out, after two Years, ſeveral leſſer Ulcers, from her Knee down to her Ancle: for it was in the Care of Women for above two Years before any Surgeon was called in. Mr. *Knowles* was the Perſon that then undertook, and cured it, in about

The Meaſles.

Coſtive.

An Ulcer of her Left Leg.

A Menſtrual Hæmorrhage at the Ulcer for two Years.

three Months. About Half a Year after that Hurt the Ulcer refunded freſh Blood, but a little blackiſh, for four or five Days, and then ſtopped. This Bleeding returned, in like manner, monthly, for about two Years, till the Surgeon had made ſome Progreſs in the Cure. There was much the ſame Quantity of Blood diſcharged from the Ulcer, that ſhe had ſince of the Catamenia by the Uterine Veſſels. The Ulcer was ever painful; but much more during that Efflux of Blood. Her Leg was alſo ſwelled, on the Outſide, for the Time, from the Knee quite down to the Foot. It was alſo red, hot, and much inflamed, for the Time; and the Veins were tumid, full, and the Valves appeared like Knots. In the Intervals of the Hæmorrhages, the Cloths on the Ulcers were tinged ſometimes black, and ſometimes of a deep yellow: but commonly a thin pale ichorous Matter iſſued forth. During the Efflux of this, the Part was leſs pained, but itched intolerably. The Surgeon, for the whole Time of that Cure, purged her ſtrongly every other Day; and indeed afterwards for above a Year. About three Months after the Hæmorrhage of her Leg ceaſed, the Catamenia came on in the uſual Courſe, and the common Quantity, till ſhe was married, and breeding. The Surgeon having finiſhed his Cure, ſhe became plump and well, and continued ſo till ſhe was firſt with Child, in the Year 1698, when ſhe had a violent griping Pain in her Stomach, and was very coſtive till ſhe became quick; when the Pain ceaſed, and ſhe became more ſoluble.

The Catamenia.

Breeding.

During the Illneſs of her Leg, upon a ſudden Grief, cauſed by the Death of her Brother, ſhe inſtantly was invaded with a like Pain in her Stomach,

Stomach, but more violent. It laſted about three Months; but was greateſt before the bleeding of the Ulcer, and ever much the leaſt during that Efflux. About ſix Weeks before ſhe was brought to bed ſhe ſwelled all over, from Head to Foot, to a very great Degree. Her Forehead, Arms, Belly, and Legs, pitted very much. The Swelling went off during her Lying-in. She had after Pains for about a Fortnight: and the uterine Evacuations were very conſiderable. She gave ſuck to this Child nine Months, during all which Time ſhe had the Catamenia plentifully every Fortnight. At the End of nine Months a great Pain of her Stomach came on; which was followed by a great Fever, during which her Milk wholly failed; but after the Fever, her Milk returned near as fluſh as ever. She had pretty good Health afterwards till the Spring 1705-6, when upon a great Grief, ſhe fell into a moſt violent griping Pain of her Stomach. In a Quarter of an Hour ſhe perceived a Tingling, and afterwards a Deadneſs of her Left Hand, which gradually aſcending up her Arm, took her Head, when ſhe loſt all Senſe, and became finally cold, ſtiff, and was thought dead. When ſhe recovered, ſhe was very vertiginous, and much ſhattered. After four or five Days ſhe had Piles, both inwardly and outwardly, which gave her great Pain, ſwelled and refunded very much Blood. Theſe continued till ſhe was brought to bed of her Daughter in *February* 1707, and then quite left her. Four Months before ſhe was delivered ſhe had a Fever, with a violent Pain of her Back and Head, for ten Weeks. She had daily Labour Pains, ſometimes very ſtrong, and her Midwife daily attending, and expecting continually her Delivery

Grief affecting the Choler of the Stomach, the Head, and all the Senſes.

Hæmorrhoids.

Fever.

Labour Pains for five Weeks.

for five Weeks before ſhe was actually delivered. She was tolerably well, but weak in her Lying-in; and it was the End of *May* before ſhe was become ſtrong enough to walk alone. She gave ſuck to this Girl for fifteen Months; and never had the Catamenia till after thirteen Months. Afterwards they came conſtantly at the End of three Weeks, and continued upon her for a Week. Formerly they laſted not above three or four Days. From her Recovery after her Lying-in, ſhe had tolerable Health, except now and then Gripes in her Stomach, very ſharp, and Pain of her Back, with Gravel, till *September* 1710, when ſhe miſcarried, being gone about ten or eleven Weeks. This Miſcarriage was followed by Floudings very violent, and in incredible Quantities. This laſted for nine Weeks, during which ſome Days ſhe voided at leaſt a Gallon of Blood. Part of it came away in black Clods: and the reſt became very thick and gelatinous when cold. This was uſually florid and red, and very ſweet and freſh. She had ſince three Miſcarriages, after all which ſhe had like Floudings; but not continuing for full ſo long Time. The laſt was in *Auguſt* 1713. Since that, every Month ſhe has had Floudings for about a Fortnight; and every Time weaker than other. Only in *September* 1713, I ſent down ſome Oil of Sweet Almonds, which, with a Clyſter, took off the Floudings in twenty-four Hours. After that ſhe continued pretty free till *Chriſtmas*, when they returned and laſted a Fortnight. She came up to Town *February* 26, 1713.

Pains of the Stomach and Back.

Miſcarriage.

Floudings.

This is a brief Hiſtory of the main Accidents of her Life. But there are ſeveral particular Symptoms which ſhe recollects, tho' ſhe does not remember in what Order, nor on what Occaſion they

A promiſcuous Recital of ſeveral Symptoms.

they came on. Her Appetite was very good till her Diſtempers came on; when it fell off. She is frequently, if not conſtantly oppreſſed with Wind in her Stomach, and a tenſive Pain, with an almoſt continual Pain in the Small of her Back, and a Senſe of an Opening and Shutting in the ſame Part, eſpecially upon any Fright. At the ſame Time ſhe has uſually a Pulſation in the Mould and on the Left Side of her Head, with a Noiſe in her Left Ear; in which ſhe has had five or ſix Impoſthumations at ſeveral Times. The firſt Symptoms were ever a Pulſation in her Ear: then a tenſive Pain and Fullneſs: laſtly, a ſudden Craſh and Noiſe, with a Diſcharge of three or four Spoonfuls of bloody Matter. Before the firſt broke, the Pain was vehement beyond Expreſſion: She had a Senſe of Fullneſs in her Head, which increaſed till ſhe loſt Senſe, had never any Sleep, and was diſtracted for near three Weeks, till the Apoſthume broke. She had two others in Half a Year; ſo that ſhe had little Reſpit for that Time. She has had three ſince, which have not been near ſo troubleſome. During her firſt Floudings, ſhe had violent Pains in her Back, and the Bottom of her Belly. But of her later and greater Floudings, the Pains were leſs, tho' her Weakneſs was greater. She had once a Fit upon a Fright, in which ſhe lay as dead for three or four Hours. Her Fingers have been frequently as dead, and her Nails black, eſpecially in a Morning when ſhe awakes, or when ſhe is cold. She has ſometimes Cramps in the Calves of her Legs. She has had frequent Palpitations of the Heart, eſpecially on Motion or much Talking. At the ſame Time ſhe has an Oppreſſion of her Breaſt, and ſlight Difficulty of Breathing. She has frequently

Wind in her Stomach.

Pain of the Stomach and Back, with a Senſe of Opening and Shutting, particularly upon a Fright.

Pulſation of the Head.

Impoſthume of the Left Ear.

Of the Floudings.

Fingers dead, Nails black, Legs cramped.

Palpitations of the Heart.

Oppreſſions of the Breaſt.

Pains of the Left Side. quently Pains and Stiches in the left Hypochondre. She has been ſubject to violent

Hiccough. Hiccoughs from her Childhood. She had great

Cardialgia. Heart-burnings for ſix or eight Weeks before ſhe was delivered of her firſt Child. She has

Coſtive. been frequently coſtive. She has commonly

Gravel. voided much Gravel after the Pains of her Back. The Floudings are frequently preceded by

Whites. Whites, but generally ſweet and inoffenſive.

Eryſipelas. She once had a very troubleſome Eryſipelas, chiefly in her Face. She has frequently had a Fluſh of yellow in her Skin: and the Fever, after the Lying-in of her Son, was ſucceeded by

Jaundice. Of the Paſſions. a deep Jaundice. Upon Grief ſhe has had frequently Riſings in her Throat and Choakings. A Fright affects her Back inſtantly with Pain; and, if great, brings on Floudings. It alſo brings on a ſlight Vertigo, and Pulſation in her Back and Head; as alſo Palpitation of the Heart with a Fluſhing and Heat of her Head and Face, which alſo ſhe has uſually after Eating.

Knees weak, Legs ſwell'd. She has frequently had a very great Weakneſs in her Knees; and her Legs ſwelled, her Ancles pitting very conſiderably.

The Diſpoſition of the Skin to bliſter. She has had for ſome Years ſo great a Number of Salts in her Blood, ready to turn to any Part, that upon Application of the ſlighteſt Plaſter, as that of *Paracelſus*, or the like, the Part became bliſtered, and the Skin aroſe juſt as upon Application of a Bliſtering Plaſter in others.

Opiats bring on the Cholic. All Opiats, even the ſlighteſt, ſuch as Syrup of Poppies, or a little *Venice* Treacle, affects her Head very much, and indeed her whole Body; exciting withal very cruel Gripings and Tormina in the Stomach and Guts.

She

She came to Town *February* 26, 1713. She was very weak and low; the Uterine Hæmorrhage much, tho' not quite to the Degree it had been at ſome Times before. Her Appetite was gone, her Breaſt oppreſſed, her Legs ſwelled. The Pain of her Back was very great. Her Tongue was white and furred, her Pulſe little and low. Her Condition when ſhe came under my Care.

I directed two Ounces of Oil of ſweet Almonds twice that Day; and again the next Morning, with a Clyſter after it. The following Morning a Purge was given, and a Clyſter an Hour after, which ſucceeded well. *The Purge* was continually augmented; and with the Clyſter repeated every ſecond or third Day, ever with like Succeſs. The Seaſon being pretty ſharp, and the Lodgings that ſhe had taken open and expoſed, ſhe took Cold; which incommoded her very much. Notwithſtanding, in about a Week the uterine Hæmorrhage quite ceaſed, nor had ſhe any thing that Way, of two Months; when the Catamenia came on, as moderately, and well as ever formerly, even during her beſt Health, and going off ſomewhat ſooner. After a Month ſhe had warmer Lodgings provided for her. She had never taken a Vomit; and by Reaſon of ſome Accounts ſhe had had of the ill Succeſs of that Operation, ſhe was very fearful of it. Notwithſtanding, when I propoſed one, ſhe readily aſſented; and took the Infuſion of two Scruples of Ipecacuanha in Canary, after ſhe had been in the other Courſe about five Weeks, the Cure being retarded by the Cold continually taken. It worked well, and brought off much Phlegm and Choler, very ſharp towards the latter End: It was repeated, with the Addition of a Scruple The Method uſed.

of the Powder to the Infuſion, four or five Times, with ſtill better and better Succeſs. In the Intervals, the Purges and Clyſters were uſed; but ſhe growing weary of the Oils, I directed an unctuous *Lambitive*. The Pain of her Back never quite yeilded till the Day after her firſt Vomit; when the Gravel and Foulneſs with which her Urine was wont formerly to abound, became likewiſe much leſs. In fine, under this continual Diſcipline all the Symptoms vaniſhed, her Appetite returned, her Strength conſiderably increaſed, and ſhe was become much better than ſhe had ever been for ſeveral Years before.

The Succeſs.

A Vomit and Purge, during the Flux of the Catamenia.

One thing paſt in this Proceſs which ought to be mentioned. Being earneſt to return back into the Country, that ſhe might loſe no Time, tho' ſhe had the Catamenia upon her, *April* 23. ſhe took the Vomit, *viz. Infuſ. Ipecacuanhæ*; which ſucceeded happily, without increaſing the Efflux in the leaſt. The next Day ſhe took a ſtrong Purge and Clyſter, from which ſhe had ten large Stools, without the leaſt Diſcompoſure, or Increaſe of the Efflux.

Of the Purges.

The vaſt Quantity diſcharged by them.

'Twas very remarkable, that the Day ſhe purged ſhe was more cheerful and eaſy than ever on the others. And yet her Purges made conſiderable Diſcharges, to twelve or fourteen Stools; and rarely leſs than ten. (She took in all twenty-three Purges.) Mean while ſhe eat ſo very little that it will hardly be credited. Indeed, before ſhe entered on this Courſe, her Appetite ſo far failed, and her Stomach was ſo bad, that ſhe hardly eat any thing. Now, when it is conſidered, how great a Quantity was diſcharged by the Purges which ſhe took, it will be evident how great a Load of putrid, foul, offenſive Matter was in her. This, turning with what

ſhe

ſhe drank, or being flung by any Paſſion, or other Accident, into the Blood, threw itſelf forth again by the Uterine Veſſels; and had it not found an Exit that Way, it muſt needs have ſunk her. Let thoſe, who depend on Aſtringents, in theſe Caſes, conſider what Benefit in Reaſon and Nature can be expected from thoſe Medicines, which ſerve only to ſtifle and quiet Matter ſo very injurious to the Body, and frequently in ſo great Quantity within. They have no Cauſe to be ſurprized that they avail little: that ſcarce any thing elſe is done beſides Suppreſſion of the Fœces; by which Means the whole Œconomy is annoyed, injured, and ſometimes ruined. Not that I would adviſe every unſkilful Practitioner to be over bold with Evacuations. The managing of them ſucceſsfully, in theſe ſhattered Conſtitutions, is a great Art; of which I muſt not take upon me to ſet forth the Inſtitutions here.

The Purge firſt preſcribed to Mrs. *King*; with the Additions that were made, from Time to Time, till at laſt ſhe took ſixteen Grains of Scammony, beſides *Pulv. Diaſennæ* ʒß.

℞. *Pulv. Diaſen.* ʒſs. *Ol. Nucis moſch. Still. gtt. j.* *Syr. Roſar. Damaſ. q. ſ. f. Bolus.* Feb. 28, 1713.

Repet. Bolus purg. pr. c. additione Scammon. p. gr. iiij. March 3.

C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. ij. Apr. 8.

C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. ij. 17.

C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. iij. 21.

C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. iij. 23.

C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. ij. 27.

In all, gr. xvi.

The

The Lambitive.

March 30, 1714. ℞. *Ol. Amygd. Dulc. recent.* ℥ij. *Syr. Balſami Tolutani* ℥iſs. *Conſervæ Fr. Cynoſb. Sacchari cryſtal. rub.* āā ℥iij. *m. f. Eclegma.*

Mrs. STEPHENS, *Warwick Street*, by *Pall-mall*. A QUINCEY, *May* 1715.

SHE had had no Stool of above a Week; and had miſcarried, and had Floudings very conſiderable, with large black Clods, for the greater Part of that Time. Her Throat was exceſſively ſore, inflamed, ſwell'd, and ſtopt, ſo that ſhe could hardly ſwallow any Thing. She had a Senſe of ſomething as of a Lump filling and ſtopping the Paſſage. She was very hoarſe, and alſo feveriſh.

I ordered the common unctuous Electuary; a Clyſter to be given as ſoon as it could be got ready; a Gargle with Ale and white Wine Vinegar boil'd together and ſweeten'd with Honey; and a gentle paregoric Draught for the Night. All Things ſucceeded happily; the Clyſter made a large Diſcharge of Wind; and of Fœces, clodded, very ſtenchy, ſharp, and hot. In ſix Hours after the Floudings and Hæmorrhage wholly ceaſed. She reſted tolerably well. The next Morning her Throat was become much eaſier, and the Fever gone. I ordered the Electuary to be continued: and the Clyſter to be repeated; which ſucceeded as well as the Day before. The Gargle was likewiſe frequently uſed: and thin Broth and Gruels very hot, as the

the Day before. By Night her Throat, and Swallow were pretty free, and eaſy: and all the other Symptoms off. She is a vigorous young Woman.

Mr. JOHN TOWERS, Rotherhithe, Feb. 28 1711. *A ſcorbutic Atrophy; with a Colic, ending in a Fiſtula of the Inteſtinum rectum, near the Anus.*

BORN 27 *December*, 1669. He was an healthy Child: But had the ſmall Pox very ſeverely when about a Year old. From nine to thirteen he was much ſubject to a ſcab'd-Head, chiefly in the Spring. ('Tis very remarkable that his elder Son fell into the ſame Diſtemper, about the ſame Age.) When he was about ten he had an Ague; and another at thirty. At eleven he had an Inflammation and Swelling under his left Arm. [His younger Son, at the very ſame Age, is now under my Care, for an exactly like Inflammation and Swelling.] It came to a Suppuration; and afterwards went off. At thirteen he had a violent Fever. From that Time he was very hardy, hale, and well, but rather inclining to lean; till ſixteen Years ago, when he had a ſevere Sciatica by Fits, for two Years. About ten Years ago he had a violent Fit of dry Gripes. Afterwards he became ſomewhat leaner, and his Appetite, which was never very great, much abated; inſomuch that he could ſcarcely ever eat a ſmall tame Pigeon at a Meal, from that Time to this. He has been all his Life ſubject to Wind, and apt to be coſtive, but more ſince this Declenſion of his Appetite, and Fleſh. Since this, he has been ſubject to ſpit much: and ſometimes to a Cough,

Cough. When he was moſt coſtive he had an Head-ach, and ſometimes a Dizzineſs of his Head; which have attended him by Fits for almoſt twenty Years. In his firſt Sleep, for about five Years paſt, he has been awakened by a Choaking and Oppreſſion of his Breath: and ſometimes had a Palpitation of the Heart in the Night. His Feet were wont ever to be very moiſt, and inclining to chill. About three Years ago they became very dry, and colder than ever. His Appetite grew leſs, as did alſo his Fleſh. About two Years ago he was invaded by a Pain and Weakneſs in the Small of his Back. For a Year paſt he has frequently vomited in a Morning, Phlegm, Choler, yellow, green, bitter, ſour. In the begining of *December* 1711, he had a very violent Cholick, which continued for above a Fortnight by Fits. He took ſeveral hot Medicines; which rendered him very coſtive. Towards the latter End of *February*, 1711, his Legs began to ſwell; and he felt a violent Pain, for the ſpace of about an Inch, upon his Rump, about two Inches above the Anus. An aſtringent Medicine was given; and the next Day there leaked forth of the Anus an Humour, extreme thin, hot, ſharp and excoriating. 'Twas of a yellow Colour, and ſometimes greeniſh. The Pain upon his Rump was at ſometimes attended with a Numbneſs; at others with a Shooting and Pricking. 'Twas frequently attended with a Throbbing or Pulſation. 'Twas very vehement, and almoſt intolerable; as alſo continual, but with ſome Remiſſions. On going to Stool, it ever became eaſier, for about a Quarter of an Hour; but afterwards it was for ſome Hours, much greater than ever. I was ſent for to him *February* 28,

1711.

1711. I found him emaciated, pale, and very weak. His Tongue was grey; his Pulſe low, but quick; his Urine turbid. The Part pain'd in his Rump was broke; and emitted a yellowiſh Matter. He would not hear of a Surgeon, or ſuffer any thing to be done, but to keep it clean. I put him into the Uſe of oily Medicines; and appointed for the next Day, a purging Bolus, with a carminative oily Clyſter. Theſe work'd freely, and in great plenty; and the Stools were extremely fœtid and offenſive. Some of them were very green, hot, and ſharp. The Pain of his Rump, and the Running were this Day very ſenſibly leſſen'd. I continued the oily Method; and the Purge, with the Clyſter, every other Day. He obſerved the more briſkly and plentifully theſe work'd, the leſs conſtantly the Pain, Throbbing, and Running were. The leſs the Running happened to be, the greater ever the Throbbing. After the third Purge, the Pain became very inconſiderable; the Running leſs, the Matter *thicker*, paler, cooler, and very little fretting. The next Day he took Tincture of Ipecacuanha; which vomited him eaſily, but freely: and brought up Choler with very much tough Phlegm. The next Day the Pain and Running were hardly either of them ſenſible. He having heard Flower of Brimſtone commended in his Caſe, I gave him, as I remember, about half a Drachm. But, as I expected, the Day after, the Pain was increas'd, the Running greater, and of a deeper Colour. Returning to the former Method, both the Pain and Running became very inconſiderable. His Appetite increas'd; and with it, his Strength. But, *March* 22, being told a Story by a Relation, of cutting for a Fiſtula, which much ſurpriſed

and

and troubled him, the Running, Heat, Sharpneſs, and Pain returned, tho' nothing near to the Degree that all were at, when firſt he came under my Directions. Nor did the Symptoms laſt longer than the Surpriſe and Apprehenſion. For, being ſatisfied he was in a fair way of Cure, in a few Hours he became eaſy: and the Running little or nothing. This affords us an Inſtance how much a Paſſion, affecting the Stomach, the Source of all, affects the Fluids. By this Proceſs I had brought him to an Appetite, and to better Digeſtion; his Fleſh became more firm; his Strength returned; he became ſerene, chearful, and eaſy. The Swelling of his Legs and all the other Symptoms went off. The effecting this was the thing deſigned in the foregoing Proceſs. I alſo was willing to try how far the fiſtulous Ulcer of the Anus was to be wrought upon by internal Medicines. And indeed they ſucceeded ſo happily, that *March* 28, 1712, the Pain and Throbbing of the Part were quite off; and the Heat and Sharpneſs of the Matter running forth wholly ceaſed. For Cure of the Ulcer, I at laſt prevailed with him to make Uſe of Mr. *Douce* the Surgeon, who happily effected it; tho' not ſo ſoon as might have been expected, would Mr. *Towers* have been prevailed upon to eat leſs. For his Appetite was become much greater than it had been of ſeveral Years. He has ſince enjoyed a much firmer Health and Strength than ever of twenty Years paſt. For the right Method of Cure of any Diſtemper, how great ſoever, by removing of all morbid Principles, lays a ſure and rational Foundation of Health. [Theſe Fiſtula's are ordinarily an Effort of Nature for the ſaving of Life; and fling forth what cannot but be pernicious and fatal within.]

This

This affords an illuſtrious Inſtance of the Uſe of purging Medicines, aſſiſted by Clyſters, and guarded by Oils, in theſe Caſes. For tho' he had Cordials, Opiats, and other occaſional Remedies, theſe were what I chiefly inſiſted upon; and have ever done it with happy Succeſs. The Patient has by this Method immediate Relief, and Eaſe, in a natural way. The vitious Matter in the Stomach and Guts, that is the Cauſe of all, is kept out of the Blood, and flung forth of the Body. By that means the Appetite and Digeſtion is promoted; with a due Diſtribution of Nouriſhment. The Health is eſtabliſhed: and the Cure finiſhed much ſooner, and more ſurely, than in any other Method. They who know not the Method of preſcribing Purges properly, may oppoſe them, as many do: but that ought not to hinder thoſe who underſtand it rightly from uſing it, to the certain Service and Good of their Patients in theſe diſtreſſed and dangerous Caſes. If the morbid Matter be not purged off and evacuated by Art, it muſt fling itſelf off by the Ulcer, which muſt be extreme tedious; or remain within, and the Patient labour under the Injuries and Inconveniencies of it. But they who will attempt to Purge in theſe Caſes ought, 1. So to temper the Bile of the Stomach and Guts as to diſpoſe it to move without Reſiſtance, and without hurting the Guts as it paſſes. 2. To attenuate the Phlegm in the primæ Viæ, and diſpoſe it to flow forth. 3. To expel the Wind. 4. To ſoften and carry down clodded Excrements. For, if Care be not taken in all theſe Reſpects, there will be made Stops in the Guts; and by that means Bile, the thinner Part of the Phlegm and of the Excrements, will be turned into the Blood;

Of Purging in theſe Caſes.

Blood; which may prove of dangerous Conſequence. 5. The Purges ought to be ſuited to each Diſtemper, and every different Conſtitution: and given in juſt Doſe, neither too ſtrong nor too weak; the latter eſpecially being very dangerous, as rouſing the Contents of the Stomach and Guts, without being able to carry them thoroughly forth, but leaving the thinner Part to paſs into the Blood. 6. Care ought to be taken to quiet the Stomach, after the Purge is paſſed forth; leſt any Emotions there ſhould ſerve to ſend Bile, or other noxious Matter, into the Blood. They who have not the Underſtanding how to act, and make due Proviſion in all theſe Reſpects, ought not to venture upon Purges in theſe or other nice like Caſes, where the Body is ſhattered and weakened, and the morbid Matter in conſiderable Quantities. And there are ſo few that have ſuch an Underſtanding and Skill, that 'tis no wonder Purges are ſo much ſuſpected and found frequently ſo injurious. The Error is not ſo much in the Operation, as in the indiſcreet ordering of it, and want of a due Diſpoſition of the Body and Things ſo as to ſecure a happy Succeſs of it.

Lady Ducheſs of KENT.

A Pain in the Stomach periodical.

ABOUT the Year 1695, her Grace had a gnawing Pain of the Stomach, uncertainly, for about two Months. It became at laſt regular, and periodical, coming exactly at four o'Clock in the Afternoon; which was about three Hours after Dinner. Thus it continued about ſix Weeks; and went off upon the Uſe of *Bath* Waters after a Purge. For this Time along

along with the Pain of the Stomach, there was a Pain of the Back, a little above the Kidneys, in a Point very ſtabbing and ſevere.

Of Purging Women during Geſtation.

She took a very ſtrong Scammoniat Purge, with a Clyſter, when four Months gone with Child. It ſucceeded happily, worked freely, and ſhe was very well after it.

Vitriol in the Bile of the Stomach.

Having vomited up a green Choler, as ſhe is wont during her great Fits of the Head-ach, ſhe took ſome Infuſion of red Poppies, but vomiting it up again, after a while, ſhe obſerved it was become of a much *brighter Red.* She attributed it to the Vitriol in the Bile of the Stomach.

Another Inſtance of that.

January 12, 1713. being much affected with that eroſive Pain of the upper Orifice of the Stomach, commonly called the Heart-burning, ſhe drank a very large Draught of Spring Water. Becoming qualmiſh, and vomiting it up, half an Hour after, into a Silver Baſon, though it came up ſeemingly clear, it tinged the Baſon black, with an Armature of a red coppery Hue. Her Heart-burning immediately ceaſed, and ſhe concluded it proceeded from vitriolic Salts.

Labouring under a like Fit of a Cardialgia, or eroſive Pain in the upper Orifice of the Stomach, ſome Years before, ſhe was adviſed to take Juice of Lemon for it; which ſhe had no ſooner done, but ſhe felt a Pain, exactly of the ſame ſort, diffuſing itſelf quite round her Waſte.

About the Middle of *November*, 1716, ſhe was invaded by a Numbneſs in her whole Left-Foot, and took, of her own Fancy, a ſlight Doſe of *Pil. de Duobus.* It worked triflingly, and contributed little to the abating of the Numbneſs; but ſuperadded an heavy aching Pain. I

being conſulted *November* 24, directed the following Bolus:

℞. *Calomel.* ℈ſs. *Scammon. p. gr. xiij. Pulv. Sancti* ℈ſs. *Ol. Nuc. Moſchat. gtt. ij. Syr. Roſ. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.*

I directed a Clyſter to be taken half an Hour after it. It worked well, freely, and plentifully, and much Wind deſcended. In the midſt of the Operation, the Pain, Numbneſs, and Affection of her Foot, went entirely off; but a Chillneſs remained, on which Account the Purge was preſcribed ſtronger, and repeated twice.

Dec. 16, 1716. She took *Ipecacuanhæ p.* ʒſs. *Tart. Emet. gr. ij.*

It vomited her freely, and brought up much tough heavy Phlegm and ſour Choler, upon which the Chillneſs of her Foot ceaſed.

Mr. MORGAN, *Kentiſh Town.*

HE is uſually very aſthmatic and phthifical during the Winter, to ſuch a Degree, that he cannot lie down in the Night; and indeed gets little Sleep in any Poſture, by Reaſon of his Cough, Shortneſs of Breath, and other Diſorders. In the Spring, ſo ſoon as the Cows are put forth to feed of the green Herbage, he uſes to drink a Pint of Milk every Morning, which is wont to purge him freely; upon which the aſthmatic and phthiſical Symptoms decline, and go quite off in a few Days. This Summer, 1714, after he had uſed the Milk ſeveral Days, it purging him freely, he was perſuaded to mix Honey

Honey with his Milk. This much leſſened the Purging, but brought on Arthritic Pains in his Feet and Toes. He appears to be betwixt ſixty and ſeventy Years of Age.

Mr. MILLER, *Apothecary, his Caſe. Piles. Wrote with his own Hand.*

J. M. frequently troubled with the Piles, had drank pretty freely of Punch on *Saturday*, *Auguſt* 15. On *Monday* he was obliged to ride about twenty Miles. In the Evening the Piles began to ſwell, be inflamed, and in great Pain, all which increaſed in the Night, ſo that he could have no Reſt, but was in violent Torment all Night, and the greateſt Part of the next Day, though he uſed all the uſual Anodyne Ointments and Fomentations. By Direction of Dr. *Woodward* he took *Ol. Amygd. D.* ℥*ij.* an Hour after a Clyſter of Chamomile Poſſet Drink with Linſeed Oil, *&c.* which gave him a great deal of Eaſe, even upon its going up, and upon its working two or three Times, almoſt wholly took away the Pain, ſo that he had a very good Night, was perfectly eaſy the next Day; and the Day following, being *Thurſday*, he rode the ſame Journey without any Manner of Pain or Trouble. It is to be noted, that the Piles bled very much in the working of the Clyſter. He repeated the oily Draughts two or three Times. The Clyſter worked very freely, and brought down ſeveral Stools.

Mrs. TOPLESS, *in Purple-Lane, Grays-Inn-Lane.*

SHE is near forty. At thirty-two ſhe had two Children at a Birth. After which ſhe has had Floudings, ſometimes clodded, and of a dirty blackiſh Colour, for about a Fortnight in a Month ever ſince. At the Concluſion, for the laſt two or three Days, there comes away a *Green Water*, exactly like that which ſucceeds the Lochia in Woman after Child-birth. This is of a pale green Colour, hot and ſharp. If at any Time ſhe walks hard, ſhe has a Shew of the Catamenia. She has been ever coſtive; and is ſo more than uſually during the Floudings. She has for the whole Time had a great grinding Pain in the Small of her Back. For about a Year and half ſhe has had a Wheezing and Stoppage of her Breath; which is ever increaſed whenever ſhe takes any thing to ſtop the Catamenia. In other Reſpects ſhe has had her Health generally very well.

I ordered a *Balſamic Electuary* with *Pulpæ Caſſiæ, Syr. è Fl. Perſic.* and *Ol. Amygd.* and a *Clyſter*, which ſucceeded happily, and the Floudings ceaſed.

Mr. WILLIAM ROCKCLIFF's *Caſe.*

PREFACE.

AS the Senſe of his whole Body, and in particular of his Stomach, is very delicate, and far finer and quicker than uſual; and as the Bile, the great Inſtrument of the Senſe, and indeed all Animal Operations, is very prevalent and

and abounds greatly in that Organ, as well as in the reſt of his Body; he muſt be allowed to be a better Judge, to have a more exquiſite Perception, and be more conſcious of what is tranſacted in the Animal Œconomy than uſual. He muſt, in courſe, be more capable of tracing Things to their firſt Source, and of perceiving their fineſt and niceſt Operations. So that I thought it might be of Uſe to have a very particular Account of all Circumſtances of the Caſe of a Perſon of ſuch Conſtitution; which therefore I have here given, but taken at different Times, and in more Hurry than it ſhould have been, would my Affairs have permitted me greater Leiſure.

Of his Parents.

He was born *Auguſt* 26, 1684. and in *December* following his Father died of a Phthiſis, at the Age of thirty-three. His Mother was healthy and ſtrong, and lived to ſixty-three Years of Age, but fell finally into a Cholic and Pleuriſy, of which ſhe died. As to this Gentleman, their Son, in his Infancy his Lips were apt to be chapped and cracked, but chiefly in the Winter. This Diſpoſition continued upon him till about the Year 1706. He was alſo ſubject to Kernels, or an Hardneſs of ſome Parts of the Parotid Glands, as likewiſe to ſpitting of a frothy Matter. From his Infancy his Eyes were annoyed with a ſharp hot Humour; by the Acrimony whereof, at the Age of three Years, he loſt his Right Eye. At the ſame Time he had an Ague, and once vomited up a pretty deal of Blood. He was ſubject to the Gripes and Looſeneſs, and a ſharp hot itching Humour in his Arms, Legs, and Thighs, till about fifteen. When he was about ten, his Head was much ſcabbed. He had the Meaſles and

The State of his Health during his Infancy and Youth.

Chicken Pox very young, and the Small Pox at twelve, but very favourable.

A very uncommon Fit, the firſt great and ſenſible Invaſion of his Conſtitution.

In *November* 1705, having drunk much Punch over Night, the next Morning he had an Oppreſſion of his Lungs, a Stoppage at his Stomach, an Irritation and Tendency to Stool without Effect, a Fuming up from his Stomach to his Head, a Vertigo, a Palpitation of the Heart, a great Dread and Apprehenſion without any external Cauſe, a Numbneſs in his Feet and Legs upon walking, with Shootings and Prickings, which frequently went off in a Moment, but were ſucceeded by a Diſpiritedneſs and an Oppreſſion of his Stomach. That Affection quitting his Stomach flew up inſtantly to his Head, bringing on a Cloudineſs, melancholy Thoughts, a violent Vertigo, *&c.* Thoſe Symptoms, after a while, going off, and his Head becoming better, he was preſently again oppreſſed at his Stomach. His Surgeon took away ſixteen Ounces of Blood, which was very thick, and florid a-top, and black underneath. A Stool preſently enſued, upon which all the Symptoms ceaſed. He was, till this Fit, ſprightly, active, and ſtrong; but this very ſenſibly diſcompoſed and ſhattered his Conſtitution.

A ſecond Shock.

About four Months after he had another Fit. He had walked very hard the Day before, and being hot, drank much Strong Beer and Wine after Supper. Awaking about five o'Clock next Morning, he was ſeized with a Sickneſs and Vomiting, afterwards a mighty Dizzineſs came on, with a great Affection of the Brain. A Vein in his Arm was opened, but not a Drop of Blood would then flow. Of a ſudden, Vomiting again, he made a great Diſcharge, and his Right Arm yet bound, the Blood inſtantly ſpurted

ſpurted forth of the former Orifice, and continued the Stream freely till the Stricture was relaxed. 'Tis probable there was a Check before on the aſcending Aorta; and he has ſometimes had Riſings and Choakings in his Throat juſt above the Clavicles, and it is probable there was a Check before on the Carotid and Axillary Arteries. For his Face was pale and white; but upon that bleeding, a Ruddineſs returned.

Other leſſer Fits.

He has had ſince ſeveral like Fits, but not ſo ſevere as thoſe before mentioned. Theſe were ordinarily excited either by Fright, Vexation, or too great Labour. One of them was brought on by the Uſe of Bath Water, to which he was directed by Dr. *Colbatch*. They made him every Day very vertiginous; and after drinking five Weeks a Quart daily, he returned as bad as ever. Theſe Fits have much reduced, weakened, and broke his Conſtitution: ſo that the Symtoms have of late been leſs boiſterous and ruffling, but more frequent and continual.

An Enumeration of ſeveral of the Symptoms, eſpecially of the Stomach, Head, and Breaſt.

Theſe have been likewiſe very irregular and uncertain. He is ſenſible they all take their Riſe from his Stomach; and when Things are compoſed and eaſy there, the whole Frame is eaſy. But this is, at preſent, a thing very rare with him, and ſcarcely a Day or Night ever paſſes without ſome conſiderable Diſcompoſure; inſomuch that his Life is a perpetual Toil and Burthen. Only when his Stomach is the neareſt to Quiet and Eaſe, his whole Body is ſo too. For about ſix Months the laſt Winter, 1709, and Spring, he had frequent Reachings in a Morning; but rarely raiſed any thing, unleſs he had drank Wine over Night: for then he ever brought Matter ſo exceſſive ſour that it almoſt flayed his Throat and Mouth, ſet his

Teeth on Edge, and was very hot as if heated over a Fire. He is frequently teazed with Wind in his Stomach. This, rifting up, raiſes with it ordinarily a Matter very ſour, and frequently hot. He has commonly a ſour Taſte in his Mouth, and ſometimes a very cruel Heart-burning, which Juice of Lemon and other Acids ever increaſe. He has often a Soreneſs at the Pit of his Stomach, and, at ſome times, a Senſe of Chillneſs there; at others, of Heat; when, if he ſtir much, he has a ſlight warm Sweat, and afterwards an Heat, attended with a Pricking and Uneaſineſs all over his Body, but chiefly in his Thighs and Legs. He has often a Senſe of Emptineſs, Hollowneſs, Oppreſſion, Aching, Sinking, and Faintneſs, at and under the Pit of the Stomach. At the ſame Time he has frequently a Palpitation of the Heart; ſometimes to ſo great a Degree, that even By-ſtanders can plainly hear the Throbs and Beats. He has had ſome few Fits, in which he ſwoons, ſinks, and dies away for the Time. The Thorax is frequently oppreſſed, the Lungs impeded, and Breathing rendered very difficult. If, as ſometimes happens, a Sighing comes on, and a Sobbing, with Effuſion of Tears, it ever proves a Criſis, and the Oppreſſion, Aſthma, and other Symptoms vaniſh. When he was a Youth, he was obnoxious to a Cough, and had one very ſevere and vexatious for four Months, in the Beginning of the Year 1705, ſpitting and puking up very foul Phlegm in great Quantity. For theſe laſt two Years he hath had frequently a Stitch, or pungent Pain, on his Breaſt, Midway betwixt the Middle of the Sternum and the Right Nipple. It was very troubleſome upon ſwallowing, ſighing, or taking his Breath very deep,

deep. Whenever he could raiſe and rift up Wind, the Pain totally ceaſed for three or four Minutes; but returned afterwards as before. He has frequently Riſings and Choakings in his Throat upon any great Emotion in his Stomach, made by Walking, Anger, Fear, or any other Paſſion. He is, for the Time, pale and wan, his Head is dizzy, and his Eyes dim. Upon Belching up Wind, all theſe Symptoms leſſen. He has an aching Pain, and ſometimes Pricking, with Stitches on his Left Side, againſt the Short Ribs, eſpecially upon walking; but it affects not his Breath. He has for ſome Time paſt had a conſiderable Pain in the Small of his Back, eſpecially in a Morning, which increaſes if he hold his Water. In that Caſe there likewiſe inſues a Dizzineſs, and other Affections of the Head; to which he is alſo very obnoxious upon various other Occaſions. When he was young, he was ſubject frequently to a Looſeneſs. Of late he has been generally coſtive, having rarely above a Stool in two, and ſometimes three Days. But he is more than uſually coſtive before any great Symptom or Fit, which is ſure conſtantly to remit and leſſen upon a Stool, or a conſiderable Diſcharge of Wind downwards. He has had Fits of the Cholic of late very ſevere, his Belly is much diſtended, for the Time, with Wind. They go off uſually in a Looſeneſs, when his Stools are hot, ſharp, and excoriating. In the Country he is very ſoluble, and never coſtive: He is ſeldom free from a Teneſmus, that is very offenſive and troubleſome, eſpecially when he is more than uſually coſtive. He never had any Piles. When his Stomach is moſt huffed up with Wind, he grows faint and diſpirited, has a great Oppreſſion of his

his Breaſt, a Sighing, and ſometimes a Difficulty of Breathing, alſo a Choaking and Riſing in his Throat, a Stiffneſs of his Neck on each Side behind his Ears, in the Part where the Carotid Arteries aſcend, ſometimes to ſuch a Degree that he cannot turn his Head. A Sibilus in his Ears, eſpecially if he drink more Wine than uſual. A Senſe of Weight in the upper Part of his Head, and of Fulneſs in the Brain, as if it was crouded, and the Skull hardly capable of containing it. Nay, it ſeems to force and dilate the Skull, eſpecially if any thing happen to grieve him. He is frequently dizzy and vertiginous, ſometimes to a great Degree. The firſt Approaches he ever feels in his Stomach. This huffs up. Next his Breaſt is oppreſſed, and a Faintneſs comes on. Then his Neck and Face become very red, and his Eyes dim. In fine, he becomes vertiginous. The Dizzineſs is ſometimes ſo great, as wholly to deprive him of Senſe for about a Quarter of a Minute. The Moment before this, he perceives a Slap, or ſudden Stricture, acroſs the Fore-part of his Head, ariſing doubtleſs from Blood flung in too great Quantity up the Carotids. All the while his Stomach is conſtantly affected and very uneaſy. This Dizzineſs ever leaves him in a kind of Maze, with his Memory impaired, his Thoughts confuſed, a ſtrange Melancholy, and univerſal Laſſitude. If Wind deſcend, or a Looſeneſs follows, as generally happens after a great Fit, the Symptoms yield. He ſeldom awakes without a Dizzineſs, which gives Way uſually upon ſtirring; eſpecially if Wind or a Stool inſues. It is uſually attended with a Pulſation in his Temples, and at the Concourſe of the Sagittal with the Coronal

Suture, keeping Time with his Pulſe. As he has generally a too great Heat in his Stomach, his Breath is hot, his Lips dry and parched, what he vomits exceſſive ſcalding, and his Stools ſometimes very hot; he has at Times Heat in his Head, ſo great as to be plainly felt and perceived outwardly. It is attended ever with a great Aching and Pain, inwardly, in his Head, about the Mould; and a great Chagrin and Melancholy. His Face alſo frequently is hot and fluſhed at the ſame Time. It uſually goes off upon Eating; and afterwards he is more briſk and eaſy than before. At other Times he has an Head-ach, but not ſo intenſe, in the ſame Part, when his Head is outwardly cold to the Touch.

Whenever the Principles in his Stomach are in great Emotion, and flow freely forth, he is uneaſy, ruffled, fretful, captious, and diſpoſed to Anger, without any the leaſt external Cauſe or Provocation. He is for the Time adrift, out of his own Power, and liable to all its Actions and Impreſſions. It ſometimes flows ſo high as to put him into the greateſt Perturbation and Diſcompoſure; ſo that he can neither ſit, nor ſtand, nor lie in quiet. It frequently forces him to riſe out of his Bed in the Night ſeveral Times. The whole Fluids of his Body are put ſometimes into ſo great Ferment, Turmoil, and Diſorder, without his being conſcious of any Cauſe, as almoſt to diſtract him. In a word, according as he finds the Principle in his Stomach in greater or leſſer Quantity, as it happens to be ſtirring or quiet, as it continues in his Stomach, or Part of it paſſes forth, he is variouſly affected. Upon a Stop of the Pylorus, barring the Deſcent of that Principle, Wind, Bile,

Bile, &c. he becomes melancholy, oppreſſed, torpid, and liſtleſs, ſtupid, and his Senſes all rendered more dull. Any conſiderable Noiſe indeed is then more than uſually offenſive: not ſo much to the Organs of Hearing, as to the whole Brain, and the Blood Veſſels diſtributed throughout it. On the contrary, upon the opening of the Pylorus, and Paſſage of Wind, Bile, &c. that Way, he becomes more chearful, eaſy, better diſpoſed to Stirring and Action, acute, and his Senſes quick. This may ſerve to give ſome Light towards diſtinguiſhing the Symptoms and Phœnomena that proceed from a a Cloſure of the Stomach, a Diſtention of it, and a Reſtraint of the Bile there, from thoſe that proceed from a Deſcent of Bile thence into the Blood. Not but that they vary in both thoſe Reſpects, anſwerably to the various Nature and Quantity of the Bile. When this happens to be redundant, too hot, and acrimonious, it overheats the Blood and Body, and heightens the Senſation, ſo as to render it painful and troubleſome; becoming withal ſo moleſting and diſturbing, as not to permit any Reſt or Quiet.

Wine drank in any of his Diſorders, Cloudineſs and Confuſion of his Head, Failure of his Memory, Fear, Apprehenſion, Paſſion, Reſtleſtneſs, Diſpiritedneſs, gives him Relief. It partly raiſes his Spirits, and partly compoſes and dozes him in ſome Degree. Afterwards, he either voids much pale Urine (at other Times his Urine is commonly little, and of a deep red Colour) which is uſually ſtimulating and preſſing to come away; or elſe he falls, eſpecially in Bed, into a profuſe Sweat, that is ordinarily very diſturbing and uneaſy to him. But he finds, at ſome times, an abſolute Need of Wine, ſuch a

Sinking,

Sinking, Oppreſſion and Uneaſineſs, ſuch a Failure of Memory, and Want of Preſence of Mind, that he is not able to ſubſiſt, and is in a State next to Death without it. The Symptoms, Stupidity, Sinking, Melancholy, are the moſt preſſing in the Morning. He finds himſelf very faint, and ſo weak that he cannot ſtir till he has drank about a Pint of Wine, and two or three Pints of Beer and Ale. By Means of this, he is ordinarily animated, raiſed, and rendered tolerably eaſy for the Time at leaſt, if it ſit quietly in his Stomach; for it ſometimes recoils, excites an Heart-burning, and renders him very uneaſy. About Noon his Appetite is commonly very eager, ſharp, and craving. If he eat not at that Time, he becomes maukiſh, ſick, and nauſeates his Meat. Indeed upon Faſting, he ever finds himſelf melancholy, much ſunk, his Spirits low, his Head cloudy, vapoured, and giddy, his Stomach hollow, inflated, in a kind of Trepidation, teazed with a gnawing Pain, his Lungs oppreſſed, his Breath ſhort, he is fretful, and his whole Body uneaſy. Eating ever gives him inſtantaneous Eaſe and Relief, though it be never ſo much againſt his Appetite. The Meat quiets the Ferments and Emotions in his Stomach, puts an End to the gnawing Pains there, raiſes his Spirits, reſtores his Strength, ſends forth Wind, allays his Paſſions, frees his Lungs, eaſes his Head, and compoſes his Thoughts. Not but that if he either eat too much, or Diet that comports not rightly with his Stomach, and the Digeſtion proceeds not rightly, he becomes, after ſome Time, heavy, ſleepy, melancholy, oppreſſed, liſtleſs, and unable to ſtir.

His

Of his Memory. His Memory was formerly very quick and ready; of late it fails him much. Nor are his Thoughts ever clear and free, when his Stomach is amiſs, which it generally is. In the Intervals, and when that Organ happens to be in better Plight, they are much as in his former Health.

Of the Affections uſually called Nervin. He never had the Ephialtes above once; but he frequently ſtarts very much at ſetting into ſleep. He is very ſubject in the Night to ſtrong Cramps; chiefly, either in the Hollow of the Bottom of his Foot, or in the Calf of his Leg, and under his Thigh. His Feet are ordinarily chill. In caſe of any Stricture upon his Legs or Arms, they are preſently numb, but with Prickings and Shootings. He ſometimes is ſenſible of Subſultus's and Twitchings on the Backs of his Hands and his Fingers.

Of his Sleep and Dreams. His Sleep has been, during five or ſix Years, the Courſe of his Indiſpoſition, diſturbed and uncertain. Or if he ſleep never ſo long and ſound, he is ſo far from being benefited or refreſhed by it, that he ſeems to be rather injured, and awakes worſe than when he ſet into ſleep; chagrined, melancholy, diſpirited, his Eyes ſtark and dim, his Head hot, his Brain cloudy, his whole Body torpid, with a general Laſſitude. When his Sleep is leſs, and interrupted, he is better and eaſier in the Morning, than when continued. Upon riſing and ſtirring, the Symptoms relax. He is ſometimes dozey and lethargic; eſpecially after a great Meal, and when his Stomach is full. If his Stomach glow and be diſtended when he attempts to ſleep, he cannot attain it; but endeavouring while his Stomach is under that State, and compoſing himſelf, cloſing his Eyes, he ſeems to ſee ſtrange Viſions, and

and Things he never thought of before: Heads of Men, without the reſt of the Body, ſtrange and monſtrous Animals, all acting, and in a confuſed Motion. He is ſo far from being aſleep, that he is at the Time conſcious that all is illuſive, and there is nothing real in theſe Appearances. Nay, he perceives them all thrown upon his Fancy by an Action of his Stomach not very unlike that which flings up the extraneous Thoughts, of which more by and by. His Dreams are frightful, of Precipices, Fire, Storms, Murder, Fighting, &c. Sometimes he ſeems inclined to engage in Fighting; but is prevented by Oppreſſion of his Stomach, or Languor of his Limbs. Awaking, he uſually finds both really preſent.

Of his Temper and Diſpoſition.

As he plainly perceives that every thing, well or ill, good or bad, right or wrong, through the whole Body, commences in his Stomach; and that the Principles there, are ſometimes quiet, ſometimes in Emotion, very various and uncertain, ſo likewiſe is his Temper and Diſpoſition. He is irreſolute, fickle, and inconſtant. Before he fell into this Indiſpoſition, he was very firm and ſteddy as any Man; as he is ſtill in thoſe Intervals, that the Stomach and the Principles in it are tolerably eaſy. At all other Times he is certain and ſteddy to nothing. He is ſo irreſolute, that when he is in purſuit of any Thing with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, he frequently not only deſiſts, but turns to the quite contrary. He is jealous, apprehenſive, fearful, though formerly he was the Reverſe of all this. During his Health he was very chearful and gay; of late he is much ſubject to Chagrin and Melancholy, and ſo wholly in the Power of it, as to have little Command of his Mind. Fits

of

of it will invade him without his being conſcious of any Reaſon of it. It will quit him as unaccountably as it invades him. The Diſpoſition is brought on by Cauſes entirely within him; and he is frequently under the greateſt Anxiety and even Deſpondence when there is nothing in his Affairs that is amiſs, or can excite in him any unpleaſing Reflections. Even when he, at different Times, thinks of the ſame Object, though that be not varied to him, his Thoughts are different according to the different State of his Stomach and Body. Very often, by external Cauſes theſe Fits of Melancholy are likewiſe excited and brought on; and ſo eaſily too, that an Accident, that, in his Health, would hardly move him to any Regard, will now lay him under the higheſt Concern. His Fits of Melancholy have ſometimes run ſo high as to make his Life toilſome, and even utterly unſupportable. Nay, he has had ſuch Diſturbances and Emotions in his Stomach, affecting his Head and his Mind, and putting his whole Body into ſo great an Agony, that he frequently entertained Deſigns of putting an End to his Life, which is now become ſo very grievous and ſo great a Burden and Trouble to him, when nothing in his external Circumſtances gives him the leaſt Concern. Not but that theſe, when he is in this Condition, will riſe in his Thoughts; and Things that at other Times ſate eaſily with him, will now ſeem black, diſmal, and troubleſome. Indeed, in theſe Fits all his *Senſes*, *Paſſions*, *Affections*, and *Thoughts*, are not only excited and more exerted than at other Times; but more ruffled, confuſed, and irregular: the Tempeſt in his

Stomach

Stomach manifeſtly and apparently putting them all into Emotion.

He had, all his Life, an exquiſite Power of Perception, and Senſation; and his Sight, Hearing, Smelling, Taſte, and Touch, were all unuſually quick and fine; but the Organs of Senſe are frequently much quickened by his Indiſpoſition: and indeed ſometimes ſcrewed up to ſo high a Pitch, as to create him ſome Trouble and Moleſtation. He is a great Lover of Muſick, and is pleaſed with it for a few Minutes; but, after a while, it becomes moleſting and offenſive, more or leſs, anſwerable to the Loudneſs of it. A Voice is the leaſt diſturbing to him. A Violin produces fine ſlight Workings in his Stomach; and, by Degrees, all over his whole Body. In a while he becomes extreme uneaſy and reſtleſs; has a ſtrange Diſpoſition to Thoughtfulneſs; and Thoughts very foreign, ſtrange, and ſurpriſing, obtrude themſelves upon him. He afterwards becomes oppreſſed, faint, and melancholy. Ringing of Bells raiſes all thoſe Affections more. Wind Muſick, the Waits, an Organ, or Trumpet, are ſtill more affecting of his Stomach and whole Body. In a Church, upon the playing of an Organ, he has had Faintneſs, Vapours, Sinkings and Oppreſſions of his Stomach, and ſometimes great Emotions there, as if a Purge was taken: Nay, very commonly looſe Stools inſue, even when he is under a coſtive Habit, and has not had a Stool of a Day or two before. The Emotions of his Stomach by Degrees ſpread over his whole Body, and give him ſo great Diſorder, that he is ſometimes forced to leave the Church. Indeed, for two or three Years he has rarely ventured to go to any Church in

Of his Senſation.

which there is an Organ. A Drum puts him into ſtrange Commotions, produces very conſiderable Tremors and Agitations of his Stomach, which gradually diffuſe themſelves over his whole Body, and keep Time with the Beats of the Drum. When the Beats are quick it affects the Fluids of the Body ſtrangely, and puts him into great Confuſion. Muſk, Ambergriſe, and other Perfumes, are, for the Time, pleaſing and grateful to him; but ſome Hours after the Uſe of them, he ever finds himſelf greatly diſordered. His Stomach is ſqueamiſh, his Head confuſed, his Memory gone, his Nerves relaxed, and his whole Body under a general Laſſitude. All uſually terminates in a Pain of his Head, which ſeldom goes off till after the next Night's Sleep.

Of Cogitation. He is diſtinctly ſenſible that, both in Cogitation and the Paſſions, the Impreſſions are made firſt in the Stomach before ever they reach his Head. He manifeſtly perceives any intenſe Thought or Reflection affects his Stomach, and the Affection riſes thence inſtantly to his Head. This he had ſome Perception of during his Youth and firm Health; but he is much more ſenſible of it now, ſince his Stomach is become more tender and eaſily affected, and the Principles there more prevalent and active. Under his preſent great Indiſpoſition and Ruffle, it is but ſeldom that he can ſet in to Study; but when his Stomach is eaſy and not over tenſe, he thinks with great Quickneſs, Freedom, and Juſtneſs, and diſpatches Buſineſs very dextrouſly. When his Stomach is uneaſy he cannot think with any Succeſs: the very Attempt offends his Stomach, bloats it up, diſturbs his Brain, and renders him dull and ſtupid. Study, at

at all Times, much heats his Temples and the Mould of his Head; but when he is moſt indiſpoſed, he has frequently, eight or ten Times a Day, Thoughts riſe from his Stomach, not only involuntarily, and when he is no ways conſcious, but even in ſpight of him, and directly contrary to his Will. Theſe Thoughts are at ſome times of Things of Moment; at others of none, but indifferent, and in which he has no Concern or Regard. As he is thinking ſeriouſly and intenſely on Buſineſs, one of thoſe foreign Thoughts will riſe and obtrude itſelf upon him, do whatever he can. Sometimes it will fall again, and quit him; and of a ſudden riſe a-new, and force itſelf upon him afreſh, ſo that he cannot purſue what his Mind was before engaged in, ſometimes for ſeveral Hours together. In ſhort, this Action, and Production of Thought in him, ſeems to be extraneous, and, as if obtruded by ſome independent Agent. Not that he has any Apprehenſion or Notion of Suggeſtion of the Devil or any Spirit. When theſe Thoughts invade him, he firſt feels a Twitch or ſlight Emotion in his Stomach; which mounts up in a Trice to his Head, and centers in the Mould there. He perceives the Thought a Moment before he perceives the Mould touched, preſſed, or borne upon. Whenever this Preſſure upon the Mould ceaſes, the Thought ceaſes and the Stomach, more tenſe than uſual for the Time, ſomewhat relaxes. If the Stomach continue thus relaxed, the former voluntary Thought returns; but if, as frequently happens, the Stomach grows again over tenſe, the new Thought certainly returns. Thus will it riſe and fall, reciprocating betwixt his Stomach and Head, frequently for

ſeveral Times ſucceſſively. The Thought thus recurring is generally the ſame; though ſometimes a new and different Thought will break in upon him.

Of the Paſſions. A Fright brings on an aching Pain and a Pulſation in his Back behind his Stomach, and a violent Tenſion of that Organ, with an Aching and Chillneſs at the Pit of it, all at the very Inſtant. From his Stomach, with a Jerk, it riſes in the Manner of a Fume to his Head, and there produces a ſlight Vertigo, with a kind of Maze and Confuſion: then follows a Paleneſs and a Chillneſs over his whole Body, and ſometimes a Shivering and Trembling. He is afterwards uſually very weak and faint, his Mouth is huſky and dry, he is thirſty, and feels a Twitching and Trepidation in his Stomach. In Joy, or if he reflects upon any thing that is pleaſing, with which he is ſenſibly touched, the Pylorus immediately opens, and the ill Symptoms depending, leſſen and remit. He perceives preſently a grateful Senſation at his Stomach, and afterwards in his Brain and whole Body. Anger brings on a ſour Flavour in his Mouth, with an huſky Dryneſs, a Pulſation, Heat, and Soreneſs of his Stomach, a Shatter and Ruffle of his Head, a Melancholy, a Thirſt very great; but if he drinks, he ſwallows difficultly, and by Gulps, becauſe of Wind riſing in the Oeſophagus. He has a like Thirſt and Difficulty of Swallowing upon a Fright, but much leſs, Want of Breath, Stop of the Pylorus, no Wind ever going downwards; ſometimes it rifts upwards, and then the Symptoms relax a little for the Time, perhaps a Minute, till new Wind diſtends the Stomach, and then the Symptoms all return. After drinking he belches

up

up the Liquor very frequently; and, in Concluſion, a great Sourneſs. He is ever pale in the Heat of his Paſſion, and has a ſlight Choaking, as alſo frequently ſlight Stops of the Trachea, which check his Speech. As the Paſſion decreaſes, the Paleneſs goes off; and is followed by a Ruddineſs, ſomewhat greater than what is common, with a Pulſation of his Temples and the Mould of his Head, and a Soreneſs of both. It is plain from the Paleneſs, that there is a Stop of the aſcendant Arteries for the Time. In *Grief*, he has a Tenſion and Stoppage of his Stomach, an Oppreſſion there, his Head amazed and cloudy, a Laſſitude and Chillneſs over his Body, and he gets to the Fire, though in Summer. It quite proſtrates his Appetite, cauſes a Choaking in his Throat, deep Sighs, Sobs, and, in fine, Tears, hot and ſalt as Brine to the Taſte. This is a Criſis; his Head afterwards becoming clear and ſerene, his Stomach eaſy, and his Spirits, as he ſpeaks, raiſed.

Though his Feet are ſubject to be cold, his Hands are ordinarily hot and dry. They are likewiſe apt to be full and ſwelled. The Backs of them, and his Wriſts, as alſo his Arms, and ſometimes his Hips, are ſubject to Rheumatic Pains. The Tarſi or Inſteps are ſometimes ſwelled and in Pain. He finds his Fingers frequently numb'd and almoſt dead when he awakes in a Morning; but, upon ſtirring, they come preſently to themſelves. Affections of the Limbs and exterior Parts.

His Knees are weak, and frequently moleſted with Pain, chiefly in a Morning early, to ſuch Degree as to cauſe him to awake out of Sleep.

He has oftentimes Pimples and ſmall Puſtules on his Arms, from the Elbow downwards, and upon his Shins. They are very hot, itch vehe-

mently, and upon rubbing them ſmart extremely; a thin ſharp Ichor iſſuing forth. The Skin on theſe Parts of his Arms and Legs is at ſome times very dry and ſcaley. Upon his Breaſt and Thighs he has frequently Spots of a dark blue Colour; ſome ſmall, others larger, to near half an Inch in Diameter.

SIR, May 13, 1711.

I have carefully reviewed all this, and find my whole Caſe here fully and exactly repreſented,

Your h. S. WM. ROCKCLIFF.

APPENDIX;

Containing an Account of ſome Accidents omitted in the foregoing Relation of Mr. ROCKCLIFF's *Caſe, but recollected ſince.*

Scotoma, comatoſe. The greater Fits and Affections of his Head are uſually attended with Σκοτωμα, or great Dimneſs of his Eyes. He has been frequently lethargic, dozey, and ſtrongly diſpoſed to ſleep, ſometimes without being able to attain any.

Affected by the Weather. The Weather has ſo great an Influence upon him, that before he riſes in a Morning, or looks out, he is conſcious of the Diſpoſition of it, nor doth any conſiderable Change of Weather happen, without his having ſome Senſe and Preſages of it in himſelf before-hand. Before Rain he is chagrin'd, melancholy, diſpirited, feeble, his Head cloudy, his Memory foundred, his Thoughts confuſed, Cogitation difficult, and he has not that Command and Preſence of Mind as at other Times. Theſe Symptoms all recede as the ill Weather draws off, and better ſucceeds. He bears Heat, if not exceſſive, better than

than Cold. In Froſt, or extreme Cold, Perſpiration being ſtopt, he is ever very uneaſy; not only chill, but weak, diſpirited, and feeble. He requires for the Time much Cloathing, Wine, and ſtrong Waters. His Breaſt is extremely ſore, his Face black, and ſpotted with blue. If he walk and ſtir in the Air, it doth not warm him like others, but weakens, diſpirits, and founders him. In foggy Weather he is very uneaſy, oppreſſed, and melancholy.

His Head and Hands are frequently hot, even in Summer, but his Feet generally cold. In the Night, his Knees, and great Part of his Thighs, have a Dampneſs or ſlight Sweat upon them, and are ſo chilled, that it is hardly poſſible to bring any Warmth into them. This Chillneſs is continually attended with a violent aching Pain, which breaks and diſturbs his Reſt. Walking and Exerciſe is injurious to him: it ſinks, diſpirits, and renders him very uneaſy; bringing on pricking, ſhooting, and aching Pains in his Legs and Thighs. His Temper. How affected by Exerciſe.

When he is diſturbed, and the Humours of his Body in Emotion, he is frequently invaded with ſtrange and ſudden, but very unaccountable and violent, Fear of Death. This never befalls him in his greateſt Fits of Chagrin and Melancholy. This Fear will go as ſtrangely and as ſuddenly as it comes. Melancholy, timid.

In his Fits of Melancholy ſometimes Tears break forth plentifully, but involuntarily and in ſpight of him. Theſe ever prove a Criſis, and the Fit immediately goes off. They are ever very ſalt and briny. Involuntary Tears, ſalt.

His Eyes are very apt to be very hot, ſtaring, and dry. Upon taking Cold, there flows from them a Rheum, hot, ſharp, and fretting. Of his Eyes.

Pulſation of his Head and Stomach. He has frequently an Head-ach, with a Pulſation in the Part. Alſo a Pulſation at the Pit of his Stomach, with a Senſe of Emptineſs and Hollowneſs.

Affected by Snuff. *Portugal* Snuff is very detrimental to his Head; it heats his Noſe and his Forehead, quite up to the Mould of his Head.

Timid, melancholy. He was ſo timid, melancholy, and apprehenſive, that he could never ſleep without two Candles by his Bed; nor ever ſtir abroad without Spirits, and other Medicines to be taken upon any Exigence. Indeed he had ſo frequent and great Indiſpoſitions hourly, that they were but needful.

Of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate. Chocolate, Coffee, Tea, all render his Head clear and ſerene for four or five Minutes; but afterwards, bring on a Senſe of Hollowneſs and Emptineſs in his Stomach, and of Faintneſs and Feebleneſs to a Degree greater than is eaſy to be expreſſed. Chocolate affects him the leaſt, Coffee next, and Tea the moſt. If he drinks two or three Diſhes of the latter, his Pulſe riſes and flutters, his Legs tremble, his Arms grow ſo weak that he can hardly lift them to his Head; and he is forced to drink Wine or Brandy as faſt as he can pour it down, to prevent his ſinking: unleſs he happens to ſend up Wind plentifully, for then he becomes eaſy.

Medicines taken. He had taken ſeveral Medicines of Mr. *Shorthouſe*, Apothecary, his Neighbour; and in particular Steel: as alſo Vomits and Purges, but without any Benefit; and uſed Bleeding, eſpecially in his Fits.

Of his Blood. His Blood was ever ſizey, thick, and black underneath. He was uſually very weak afterwards.

The Uſe of Flannel. He put on Flannel by Mr. *Shorthouſe's* Advice; which brought on cold Sweats, and promoted ſo great Perſpiration

tion that it much weakened, and even ſunk him. After about a Year ſpent thus in vain, Mr. *Shorthouſe* recommended him to Dr. *Colbatch*. He neither directed Vomits nor Clyſters; but Steel, with Purges at Intervals, alſo Acids, Juice of Lemon, and Spirit of Vitriol, Cremor Tartari, and Tartarus Vitriolatus. He directed him to abſtain wholly from Malt Liquors and Wine, and to drink only Punch and Cyder. He ordered Volatil Spirits, Tincture of Caſtor, and Aſafœtida, Infuſions of Pæony Root, and Bryony Root, in Spring Water; Miſleto and Camphire in Electuaries; Plaiſters with Galbanum and Spices to his Feet; likewiſe *Hampſtead* and *Bath* Waters; but all to very little Advantage, and ſometimes to his Detriment. The Acids ever made him worſe, and heightened all the Symptoms.

Dr. *Colbatch's* Method of Acids.

Dec. 9, 1710. he conſulted me. He was in a languiſhing Condition; declaring that his Life was a Burden to him; that he was cowed, diſpirited, and confuſed; that he had the utmoſt Fear of Death, though he could not tell why. I obſerved, he was but moderately fleſhy, inclining to lean, his Complexion pretty freſh, his Cheeks glowing, his Pulſe too quick, ſomewhat low, but with a Spring, as if oppreſſed; and he complained of much Wind in his Stomach; his Tongue grey, dry, and very thirſty in a Morning. His Urine various; at ſome times pale and much, at others leſs ruddy, and turbid; letting fall a great Proportion of Sediment, phlegmy and foul. His Knees extremely weak. He was very feeble, giddy, tottering; and ſo timid, that he durſt hardly ſtep over the Kennel. He was in perpetual

His Condition when I was conſulted.

petual Fear and Horror, more eſpecially in the Night; and he durſt never go to ſleep without a Candle burning on each Side of him. His Head was perpetually intoxicated with Scruples, relating to Religion, about the Church, the Trinity, and other Subjects. He was ſhattered, and in Confuſion, his Memory gone, and, in a word, the whole Fabrick in Hurry and Diſcompoſure. His Spirits ſunk, except only juſt while he had Wine or Spirits in his Stomach; ſo that he was forced to be almoſt continually drinking, and even as ſoon as he awaked in the Morning. Till he had drunk, he was in the greateſt Dread, Horror, Melancholy, and Confuſion imaginable; beſides his Sinking and Faintneſs. He had a Flavour in his Mouth, at ſome times ſour, at others bitter. He had the like Belchings and Pukings. I permitted him the Continuance of his Wine, knowing he would ſink if I debarred him that Support; though I was aware that the Relief it gave, beſides warming and animating the Stomach, was only ſwilling thence the bitter and acid Bile into the Blood, and charging it upon the whole Habit; by that Means increaſing the Symptoms and Diſorders there. It was better that the reſt of the Parts ſhould bear each their Share, than that this ſhould be vitiated and ſpoiled by the Efforts of ſo great a Maſs of corroſive Bile preying inceſſantly upon it. His Sleep had been very much diſcompoſed; ſometimes he was reſtleſs, at others heavy and ſleepy. His Eyes were ſtiff, weak, and dim. He had frequently Pains in his Arms, Knees, Hips, and Back. What he eat was of no ſenſible Benefit to him; giving him little or no Refreſhment.

Other

Other Symptoms there were depending, too numerous to be related.

I appointed him immediately to take two Ounces of the Oil of Sweet Almonds, which he did. It is not ſtrange, that a Liquid ſo wholly new to his Stomach, and ſo contrary to the Nature of that penetrant active Bile there, ſhould baffle, defeat, and bring it to a Stand. It had not been four Minutes in his Stomach before he declared, he felt himſelf as under a Charm. The Symptoms were all ſtunned, his Spirits were raiſed, the Hurry and Emotion that he was before in were at a perfect Stand, and he found himſelf eaſy and well. Tho' it is not to be wondered that the Symptoms ſoon returned, and that a Diſtemper that had taken ſo faſt hold of the whole Frame, ſhould not yield without many Struggles. My Bills are all upon Mr. *Shorthouſe's* File. A few volatile and vinous Spirits were occaſionally directed. But the main Streſs of the Cure was put upon Clyſters and Purges, of which ſome were given very ſtrong, with Oils interpoſed, in conſiderable Quantity, to temper the Acrimony of the Bilioſe Salts, put an End to their Colluctations, ſmear over, defend, and lubricate the Stomach and Guts. It is hardly credible what a Quantity of bilious Matter, ſcalding hot, exceſſively ſharp and excoriating, with Froth and Wind, was brought down by this Means. The greater Diſcharge was made, the Bile being firſt tamed by the Oils, and rendered harmleſs, the greater Relief he ever found, the eaſier his Stomach preſently became, the better his Appetite and his Reſt, the briſker his Spirits, the greater his Strength, the leſs his Fears, Melancholy, and other Affections of his Mind. To be brief, by this

My Method.

this Method he was ſo far relieved, in a very few Weeks, that there was not one of the Symptoms depending, nor any thing he could complain of. His Strength was raiſed, ſo was his Courage; and his Fears, Apprehenſions, and Melancholy wholly gone. In particular, the Terrors of the Night were vaniſhed, and he could go to ſleep without ever troubling his Head about any Candles. His religious Scruples were at an End, and he was wont to laugh at the Remembrance how vainly he had been teazed by them; preſerving now only a due Regard to Religion and Virtue, without thoſe Perplexities and Diſcompoſures that were brought on by the erroneous Actions of the Bilioſe Salts. He now no longer needed Wine to raiſe his Spirits or chear him; but paſſed whole Days eaſily and happily without any. In a word, he declared himſelf perfectly well as ever he found himſelf in his Life, and that he had no further Need of Medicines. As People of his Conſtitution, ſo delicate and ſuſceptible of every Impreſſion, bad or good, when rarely indiſpoſed, are the moſt dejected, ſo, when once they find Relief, they are of all others the moſt exalted and ſecure. This is wont to excite in Bye-ſtanders, who are not Judges of Nature, or of this Conſtitution, Suſpicions that their Ails and Complaints are only imaginary; but thoſe Suſpicions are wholly without Grounds. Be that as it will, he was ſo confident of the Eſtabliſhment of his Health, and indeed his Buſineſs was ſo preſſing and urgent, that he took no more Medicines: ſo that a great deal of the vitiated Bile being left behind, and new Additions daily made, it will not be ſtrange that ſeveral of the Symptoms recurred

curred a-new, after ſome Months; when I was conſulted again, and he allowed himſelf only, by the former Method, to retrench the recruited Cauſe, without perſevering further. This has been the Caſe ſeveral Times ſince; and by that, his uſual Default, the Life of a Man of great Humanity, and ſo many Virtues, as to deſerve a much better Fate, rendered uncertain, and frequently very unhappy. Though I was not pleaſed with his Procedure, yet I was ever ready to give him Relief. Some Obſervations that I made, as I was occaſionally called in afterwards, I ſhall here ſubjoin, in the Order that they were made.

Dec. 26, 1711. a purging Bolus, with a Clyſter, griped much, came away extremely hot and ſharp, ſo as to excoriate the Anus, *&c.* very fœtid. The Neck of the Bladder had been for a Day or two excoriated, his Urine green, very hot, and ſharp; an Accident he rarely had before, and never to this Degree. His Urine is to his Taſte very ſalt and bitter. Purges and Clyſters ever have given him Relief, in Proportion as they bring down Wind, Phlegm, and Choler. Oil ſometimes depreſſes, makes him faint, and exceſſive melancholy for the Time. At ſome times Wine, though drunk in never ſo great Quantities, has the ſame Effect. For ſome Years paſt, when he happens to drink little, his Urine is high-coloured, hot, pungent, little in Quantity; but upon drinking plentifully, his Urine becomes pale, temperate, eaſy, and much in Quantity.

Exceſſive Heat and Sharpneſs of Urine.

23 *November*, 1712. He has been troubled for about a Month paſt with vomiting; frequently brought up his Victuals, and along with them a great Quantity of Gall, very bitter. For about

A Pain of the Side of the Head, periodical.

about a Week paſt he hath been troubled with the Tooth-ach, and every Evening betwixt four and five o'Clock he is ſeized with a ſlight Shivering and Chillneſs; which is preſently followed with a great Pain, of the Extent of about an Inch, near the Proceſſus Mamillaris, behind the Ear, on the Right Side. He has ſometimes a Senſe of Throbbing on the Part. 'Tis attended with a Dizzineſs, and Vapours. By preſſing with the Finger upon one of the Blood-Veſſels paſſing the Part the Pain becomes ſenſibly leſs for the Time, and the Dizzineſs alſo ſomewhat remits. The Fit, which he calls an Ague Fit, generally goes off in five or ſix Hours. He never has the Tooth-Ach during the Time that the Fit is on. He hath been again of late ſomewhat fretful, timid, melancholy, apprehenſive, and full of Religious Fancies. *November* 24, I ſaw him this Evening about nine. The Fit, which uſed to come on ſome Hours ſooner, was but juſt then approaching and the Pain very little. He had then, by my Direction, taken off, in all, half a Pint of Wine, in which half an Ounce of the Cortex had been infuſed. Continuing this Infuſion, the Pain wholly vaniſhed. Afterwards the Oils and Purges, with Clyſters, reſtored him to Eaſe, and due Strength; more he never aimed at, nor would be induced to purſue.

Bilioſe vomiting.

In the beginning of the Winter 1712, he complained of a bitter Taſte in his Mouth; and ſometimes vomited up a Choler very bitter. He took two or three Purges with Clyſters, by which he was much relieved. I recommended a Vomit to him; but being timid, and apprehenſive, it was not taken. He was frequently very faint, which he relieved by drinking ſtrong Wine.

Of the Relief that Wine theſe

Wine. That Faintneſs proceeded manifeſtly from the Action of the Bitter in his Stomach; and the Wine gave him Eaſe, partly by warming and animating the Part, and partly by ſwilling ſome of the bitter thence into the Blood; which was only to eaſe that Organ at the Expence of the whole; and I told him it would bring great Inconveniencies upon him, if he relied too long upon that Method. He paſſed not over the Winter and Spring without ſeveral conſiderable Shocks; but was relieved from Time to Time by the Uſe of Oils, Purges, and Clyſters.

An high Melancholy with other great Symptoms concuring.

But, in the beginning of *June* 1713, being ſent for, I found him under much Diſcompoſure, faint, diſpirited, diſquieted, ſomewhat delirious, and maniac, exceſſive melancholy, intoxicated with Religious Notions, and deſponding. He complained of the Bitter in his Stomach; and was never eaſy but when he was taking Wine or Cordial Waters. Vomiting up his Wine with much Bitter, the Day before, he brought up alſo ſome Blood, tho' I was not acquainted with it till afterwards; his Pulſe was depreſſed, and ſomewhat too quick: his Tongue blackiſh in the Middle. His Urine was extreme deep and even blackiſh; but without any Sediment. Cauſing him to Taſte it, he told me it was bitter beyond all Expreſſion, pungent, ſpirituous, and ſaline. Such a Pickle in a Man's Blood, and on the whole Habit of his Body, was enough, not only to diſcompoſe and render him very uneaſy, as it did, but even to diſtract him. As the Bile is the Inſtrument of Senſe and the Paſſions, in the Body, ſo, upon this great Redundance of it in him, his Senſes and Paſſions were both extremely exalted.

Tho'

Tho' I did not wholly neglect the Uſe of Caſtor, and the other Medicines of that Claſs, yet I laid the chief Streſs on Oils and Clyſters; and after a Day or two I directed the Infuſion of Ipecacuanha. It vomited him freely and much; and brought up a great deal of Bitter, but very little Phlegm. That will be the leſs wondered at, when 'tis conſidered that the Bile is the grand Inſtrument of Digeſtion. He brought up likewiſe a pretty deal of recent Blood; which they told me had alſo befallen him in vomiting a few Days before. I, being preſent, was not the leaſt ſurpriſed at it; and did not check the vomiting: but made him drink more plentifully; ſuppoſing the Bleeding * to proceed from the Action of the Choler in the Stomach, and the Operation ſucceeded well, no Blood riſing with the latter Strains. He had a better Night than uſual: and the next Morning his Melancholy and Fancies were all quite gone. I obſerved in his Urine ſome little Blood. 'Tis not more ſtrange that this Choler ſhould fetch Blood forth of the urinary Organs, than forth of the Stomach. He told me it was as bitter as before: But the next that he made was not near ſo bitter. He had for the Time a great Heat of Urine and Strangury; which leſſened in proportion as the Water became leſs bitter and ſharp. *June* 14, 1713, he took a Doſe of purging Pills, in which was alſo ſome Aſafœtida: and an Hour after a carminative Clyſter; which fetched down

Blood brought up with a Vomit.

Strangury and bloody Urine.

* This Bleeding was owing to the Sharpneſs of the Bile, ſo much excited, eroding the Blood Veſſels of the Stomach. I have met with the like Accident in Mr. *Stubbs*, and other Perſons that had much ſharp Choler in the Stomach. But I ever purſued the Operation, made the Patient drink plentifully, and vomit on; always with happy Succeſs.

much

much Wind, and Matter very hot, ſharp, and corroſive. The next Day, *June* 15, I found him with his Spirits raiſed, his Head cleared, and his Melancholy quite gone. But on the Right Side of his Face was an Eruption, much like that of an Eryſipelas, tho' it was not troubleſome, unleſs touched, when it pricked and ſmarted very much, as if there were ſome very ſharp Salts lodged in it. His Sweat taſted ſalt as Brine. Having uſed Oil plentifully, and repeated the Purge and Clyſter with very good Succeſs, he became perfectly free, chearful, and eaſy.

An Eryſipelas.

Sweat ſalt.

Since this was entered, I find two other Notes relating to the Proceſs, when firſt he conſulted me. Tho' he was commonly pretty regular, and had due Regard to the Directions, yet he would now and then make a Sally out of the Way; tho' always at the Sollicitation of his Friends, to which his Good-Nature renders him ever liable. The Notes are as follows:

22 *January*, 1710, he drank near two Quarts of Milk Punch; and became afterwards heavy, ſtupid, and melancholy. His Legs became feeble. His Speech faultered. His Stomach was diſtended with Wind. His Breath grew ſhorter and ſhorter: and he drew it ſhallower and ſhallower. He grew dizzy and vertiginous, and livid or black in the Face. At length he became ſick, and vomited up a Bile exceſſive ſour and bitter; ſo that it flayed his Throat, and ſet his Teeth violently on Edge. It was almoſt as hot as boiling Water, and, when vomited up, it fumed and ſmoaked much. All the while he was exceſſive chill and cold outwardly.

The Effects of Milk Punch upon a bilioſe Habit.

Hard Drinking. 23 *February*, 1710, a very ruffling Fit, upon drinking bad Wine. His Strength being now greatly increaſed, his Fit was more ruffling for the Time than any he had had of a great while; but went off much quicker and eaſier.

Interruptions of the Cure, by Interpoſitions of ſome of his Relations. There is one thing in this Caſe that ought not to be paſſed over without ſome notice; which was the unſeaſonable Interpoſition of ſome of his Relations. They, in their Wiſdom, judged his Diſtemper not real, but imaginary; and therefore they frequently interpoſed, with great Earneſtneſs and Importunity, diſſuading him from the Uſe of Remedies, and hindring him of Relief. Some of his real Friends, who were Lookers on, were wont to ſay that this Interpoſition proceeded not from any Care or Concern, but from a very different Principle. Be that as it will, I, who knew how great his Sufferings frequently were, was ever forward to afford him Relief; in which I was but too often interrupted by their officious intermeddling; which indeed was the more to be cenſured, becauſe they ſaw, and allowed, that as often as I was called in he conſtantly had Relief; and that I wholly ſet aſide all Intereſt of my own, and had ſolely in View the doing good to, and retrieving the Health of, a Man truly unfortunate, but one whom I thought a Man of Value and great Merit, and whom I ever obſerved very humane and kind upon all Occaſions, to thoſe very Perſons who uſed this Treatment towards him.

Of Thoughts ariſing from the Stomach. He never has thoſe troubleſome involuntary Thoughts ariſing up from his Stomach to his Head, but when there is the greateſt Exuberance of bilioſe Matter in his Stomach; and that Matter moſt in Emotion; which happens

ordinarily in hot Weather. He is commonly qualmiſh, and ſickiſh at the Time: and if he provoke his Stomach, can eaſily vomit. In which Caſe he ever brings up bilioſe Matter, exceſſively ſour or bitter, in great Quantity. Drinking of Wine rather multiplies thoſe enormous Thoughts. But eating of Fleſh, or any thing ſolid, ever ſtifles, ſuppreſſes, and puts an End to them. 'Tis the more difficult for him to do that, becauſe, being qualmiſh, 'tis not eaſy for him to get down any Meat. Whenever he can do that, it has its Effect, the wandring Thoughts are ſuſpended and ceaſe longer to moleſt him. Eating has the ſame Effect in Caſe of Reſtleſtneſs and Want of Sleep.

Mr. GRASSINEAU.

A Fever cured chiefly by Evacuations.

MARCH 4, 1712. he complained of Pain and Diſorder of his Head; and he was feveriſh. He had ſeveral Rigors, and Fits of Shivering; with ſome Pain in the Small of his Back. In the Night before he had reſted ill, with troubleſome Dreams and Viſions. Conſidering that he had lived a ſedentary Life the preceding Winter, fed high, and ſo had his Bowels loaded and charged; and collecting from this, and from the Viſions, which are a ſure Indication of a foul Stomach, diſturbed, and offending the Head, as alſo from the other Symptoms, that there was a Storm riſing, that, without great Precaution, would be too high for me to ſteer him through, I ordered him immediately a Doſe of Oil of ſweet Almonds, and a Clyſter to be given after it. When that ſhould be worked off; I ordered a pretty ſtrong Vomit

to be given. I returned to viſit him juſt as he had done vomiting; finding him very eaſy, well, and valuing himſelf exceedingly upon his Management of the Operation; ſhewing me withal three Gallons that he had drank and vomited up again. But he told me he had no need of taking it, for his Stomach was very clean, and nothing came up beſides what he had drank. Caſting my Eye upon it I obſerved that it was indeed very clear; and knowing well the Gaiety of that worthy Gentleman, how much he would in Courſe jeſt and be delighted with the Water-works, and how far from the leaſt Thought or Speculation about remote Conſequences: and conſidering the real Danger he was in, that the Load in his Stomach was by this merry Operation only rouſed, and ready to be cumulated upon the Blood at once, unleſs timely prevented, I ordered another Doſe of the ſame Vomit to be taken, as ſoon as it could be got, attended myſelf, and directed the Management, let the Sack Whey and Water ſtay in his Stomach ſo long as to mingle and incorporate with what was there, and then made him briſkly excite his Stomach with a Feather. It is hardly credible how vaſt a Quantity of Choler, Phlegm, and other Filth was by this Method raiſed, and happily flung forth. What moſt ſurpriſed me was, that in Concluſion he ſaid he began to think, and to fancy that the former Operation was not managed ſo very rightly as he before imagined. He now told me he was very eaſy, and not at all tired, but rather refreſhed, and really better than when he firſt began.

This perfunctory Proceeding, tho' it wholly diſappoints the Deſign of the Operation, is yet

ſo

ſo very common, that I have rarely found any good Effects of a Vomit that I have not attended myſelf. They would do well to reflect on this, who are wont to leave this Operation wholly to the Patient himſelf, or to an Apothecary, or Nurſes, who frequently want both Care and Skill to manage it.

The Method uſed with Mr. *Graſſineau* will not be thought too rigorous by thoſe who are Judges of the Symptoms that ſhewed themſelves, even in the very beginning of his Diſeaſe. It was apparent a Fever, malignant, and highly dangerous, was coming on; and had it not been thus timely intercepted, it would have been hard for him to have ſtood it, and it might have proved fatal. When once * the bilious, febrile, and other Contents of the Stomach, are diſpatched into the Blood, there remains only a dubious and very difficult After-Game to be played. And yet the Sick are commonly kept in hand, and Phyſicians not ordinarily called in, in theſe Caſes, till Things are in this State, their Aſſiſtance of little Uſe, and the Caſe advanced beyond all Remedy.

I appointed Mr. *Graſſineau* a gentle theriacal Draught, to be taken at Night. He reſted quietly; and awakened very well next Morning, *March* 5. But about ſix in the Evening I found him much indiſpoſed again. He was reſtleſs, uneaſy, feveriſh, thirſty, faint, and diſpirited, his Pulſe pretty quick and high. I ordered an

* *N. B.* The Editor begs leave to obſerve to the Reader, that the Author in many Caſes ſpeaks of the Bile, as if he thought it diſcharged itſelf naturally into the Stomach; but this is a ſmall Anatomical Error, for the Bile empties itſelf into the Duodenum: By an inverted Motion indeed of the Inteſtine, it is frequently thrown back into the Stomach, and may occaſion the Miſchief the Author imputes to it.

oily Draught immediately, to temper the Choler, lubricate the Paſſages, and diſpoſe the Choler to riſe; and after half an Hour, drinking Sack Whey diluted with Water, and urging his Stomach with a Feather, he brought up ſome Choler and much foul Phlegm. The vomiting was no ſooner over but he declared he was become perfectly eaſy and well; and that his Faintneſs, Thirſt, and Fever were wholly gone. *March* 6, he took a Purge, which worked well. *March* 7, in the Morning he took an oily Draught. In the Evening I found him uneaſy, qualmiſh, faint, thirſty, and feveriſh. I gave him Sack Whey diluted with Water as before; which raiſed ſome Choler, and much putrid Phlegm. Immediately after he averred his Faintneſs, Thirſt, and Fever were wholly gone; and he was as eaſy and well as ever he felt himſelf in his Life. This, with many other Trials that I have made, convinces me, that thoſe Symptoms, Jactations and Inquietude, Faintneſs, Thirſt, and Feveriſhneſs, proceed wholly from the Emotion of Choler and Phlegm in the Stomach.

March 8. The Purge was repeated, worked well, and brought away Fœces very foul and offenſive. I ordered a Tincture of the Jeſuits Bark for him to enter upon the Uſe of next Morning. Both from his own Account, and ſuch Obſervations as I made upon him myſelf, I collected that his Stomach and Guts were very foul; and as a Fever ſhewed it ſelf, I ſaw the only ſafe Way was to take and intercept it in the Fountain, in the Beginning, before the Strength was broken, the Powers of the Body ſhattered, and the febrile Matter diffuſed over the whole Body. Where it was ſo very

very much, as it here ſhewed itſelf, one could not expect that the firſt Efforts, or one Vomit, ſhould carry it wholly off. It was a great Point gained that it leſſened the febrile Matter ſo far as to put a Stop to its preſent Fury, and gain a Truce partly for the Medicines to work in, and partly for the Powers of the Body to diſengage themſelves of what was before charged upon them. This they did ſo very ſucceſsfully, that it will hardly be credited how great a Quantity of Phelgm and other vitious Matter was flung forth afterwards, even with the Urine. It was a very material Point gained, that by the firſt Evacuation the Fever was brought to ſuſpend and intermit. There are very few but would then have adminiſtered the Jeſuits Powder. But upon the Obſervations I made during the Evacuation, and from other Indications, I collected there was too great a Power of the febrile Matter for that Remedy to engage; beſides the Load of Phlegm and Filth that would have buried, ſtifled, and impeded it in its Operation. That would have been likewiſe the Caſe of any other antifebrile Medicine; and, had ſuch been given in the Beginning, I appeal to any one that ſhall conſider what a Load was brought up, and ſent down, whether any Medicine would not have been thereby diſarmed, and wholly fruſtrated; and ſo his Life expoſed to the Fury of ſo great a Torrent of the febrile Matter. The Jeſuits Bark Of the Corworks wholly as an Abſorbent and Aſtringent; tex. and where it is not equal to the febrile Matter riſing and in Emotion in the Stomach, it cannot be capable of dealing with and ſtifling of it. On the contrary, this Medicine is frequently the Cauſe of the febrile Matter flowing into the the Blood, in greater Quantity than otherwiſe

would have happened. When there is of this Matter in the Stomach ſo great a Proportion as by its Colluctation, the Fumes it emits, and the Crowd it makes at the Pylorus, ſomewhat to obſtruct that Paſſage, and hinder its own Egreſs there, a leſſer Charge muſt be made upon the Blood in Courſe. In this Caſe the Jeſuits Powder given can never poſſibly wholly ſurmount the febrile Matter. It can only ſtifle Part; by which Means the Colluctation, Fumes, and Crowd will be leſſened, Egreſs through the Pylorus promoted, febrile Matter diſpatched into the Blood, and thereby the Fever encreaſed. This is the Caſe in the Adminiſtration of the Jeſuits Powder in continual Fevers, and in ſuch Fevers as remit, where the febrile Cauſe is conſiderable. And indeed, in intermitting Fevers, where the morbid Cauſe is great, the * Jeſuits Powder will not be able to ſurmount it, without Diſcharges and Evacuations of it. With theſe interpoſed I have had happy Succeſs, by Uſe of only ſmall Doſes of that Powder; and the Body has been left in Vigour, and good Plight. Whereas, without ſuch Evacuations, I have ſeen Loads of that Medicine given, to little other End then the Detriment of the Patient. As this Medicine, where there happens to be an Overcharge of Bile in the Stomach, ſometimes by the Accident ſet forth above, letting that Bile looſe upon the Blood, fires it, excites Perturbations there, and

* By the very ſame Accident, Opiats, that commonly abate the Pain of the Cholic, become ſometimes the Means of letting choleric Matter looſe out of the Stomach, where it was before latent and quiet, into the Guts, where, being in Emotion, it cauſes Pains and Gripes. This was the Caſe of Mr. *Ange*, and ſome others that I have known. By the ſame Accident, Aſtringents become now and then the Cauſes of Purgings ſometimes very great.

a Fever

a Fever too great for the Fabrick to ſuſtain; ſo, where there happens to be an Over-glut of Phlegm in the Stomach, this Medicine given, becomes accidentally the Means of letting that looſe in like Manner, and thereby of over-chilling the Blood, thickening the Maſs of it, impacting and making a Glut and Obſtructions in the capillary Veſſels, and ſo leſſening the Heat, the Senſe, and the Strength of the Member to which thoſe Veſſels belong, cauſes a Chillneſs, Weakneſs, and Numbneſs of it, ſometimes to ſuch Degree as to bring on a Palſey, of which I have heard ſeveral Inſtances. There is no doubt but that this is a truly noble Medicine, and of great Service where properly adminiſtered: But without ſuch Diſcretion, and Caution, great Ills and Inconveniencies frequently enſue. The People would not entertain the great Prejudice they ſo generally have to this Medicine, wholly without any Cauſe. They who adminiſter it do not feel the Struggles and Combuſtion that they who take it frequently do; even where it happens to cure and put an End to the Ague, and through the Firmneſs of the Conſtitution, and the Organs acquitting themſelves with great Energy and Power, no apparent or laſting Evil may enſue. There is no Jeſting with edged Tools. The beſt Medicine, and thoſe that have the greateſt Power, do the greateſt Miſchief, where not rightly applied. For my own Part, even in Youth, and the moſt vigorous Bodies, where I have found Symptoms and Intimations of an Over-charge of Humours in the Stomach and Bowels; or, where, upon Adminiſtration of this Medicine, the Succeſs hath not anſwered in due Time, I have immediately had Recourſe to proper Evacuations;

cuations; conſtantly to the Benefit of the Patient, and to the gaining of my Point, without any of the Inconveniencies that, where ſuch Precaution is not uſed, ordinarily enſue. But, to proceed with Mr. *Graſſineau's* Caſe.

March 8. he had, as I expected, a ſlight Fit of an Ague, which laſted not in the whole above four Hours. I ordered a Drachm of the Jeſuits Powder in a Bolus, to be taken as ſoon as the Fit was over; and it was repeated ſo, that by the 12th of *March*, in the Evening, he had taken an Ounce and a half. During this Time he had no Return of the Fit; but recovered and became better daily.

March 14. he had continued the Bolus thrice a Day; and had ſo well recovered his Temper, Health, and Strength, that he ſaid he had hardly any Cauſe of Complaint remaining. This Evening, he took the Infuſion of Ipecacuanha in Canary; which worked well, brought up Phlegm, and very much acid Bile. Since he hath enjoyed more Strength, Health, and Vivacity than ever before.

Mrs. CORNFORTH.

Cholic; Hyſteric Fits; with Screams, Struggles, and Convulſions, 1712.

ABOUT the Middle of *January* 1712, I was brought to her in a Fit of the Cholic, very violent, almoſt beyond belief, with a no leſs Pain of the Back. I ordered two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken inſtantly; and half a Pint of hot Canary to be drunk upon it. In a few Minutes her Pains leſſened; and ſhe began

began to be ſick. I directed great Draughts of warm Water, with a little Sage infuſed in it, to be given, and ſhe, with the Aſſiſtance of a Feather, brought up an incredible Quantity of Choler; green, ſour, and bitter. This being over, in about half an Hour, ſhe ſaid her Cholic Pains were gone, and ſhe was eaſy. Upon the Uſe of a Clyſter afterwards, great Diſcharge was made of Wind and Matter, fœtid, green, froathy, and ſour. The next Day ſhe went into the Country.

She has been ever of an hyſteric Conſtitution; and had many Fits. I was ſent for to her in one *April* 18, 1713. Her Head was twiſted towards her Right Shoulder. She ſcreamed out ſeveral Times very ſtrongly. The Struggles of her Arms were very violent. Here Pulſe was ſtrong, hard, and too quick. Her Face was fluſhed, red, with a caſt of black.

There being nothing elſe in readineſs, I ordered a large Draught of cold Water, with ſixty Drops of Spirit of Harts-horn in it, to be given her, which ſhe ſaid immediately eaſed and refreſhed her. Afterwards eight Ounces of Blood were taken away. That was no ſooner done but ſhe ſaid the Stretch that ſhe had before felt, of the Veſſels of her Head and Arms, grew ſenſibly leſs as the Blood run out. Next I gave her *Oxym. Scillit.* ℥*i*. *Aq. Bryon. C. Pulegij* $\overline{aa}$ ℥*ſs*. Perceiving ſhe began to be ſick, I ordered warm Water for her to drink, and ſhe vomited up much Bile, green, exceſſively ſour, and ſharp, with much Wind; after which ſhe became eaſy and compoſed. I appointed an hyſteric Julep and Spirits to be in Readineſs; and a Clyſter to be given immediately. Returning eleven Hours after, I found her pretty well.

The

The Clyſter had worked freely; and had brought down much Wind. Before I firſt came the Fits were violent, attended with Screaming; and had for ſeveral Hours ſucceeded each other ſo thick, that there was little Interval. After I left her ſhe had no Fit at all. I ordered *Pil. fœtid.* ℥ſ. for the Morning, and a Clyſter to be given an Hour after.

19 *April*, 1713. ſhe had reſted well; and had no Fit. The Pills and Clyſter had operated well; but ſhe complained of a great Tenderneſs and Soreneſs in a little Place in the midſt of her Back, a little below the Scapulæ; and of a like Soreneſs in her Hands, Arms, Neck, and on the Top of her Head.

Being now pretty well come to herſelf, and recovered, ſhe gave the Particulars of what befel her in the Fit. Firſt her Legs became feeble, ſo that they would not bear her Weight, and ſhe could not poſſibly ſtand up. This proceeds from the Interception of the Blood paſſing downwards; as the Symptoms above proceed from an over great Quantity of it forced upon the Parts above. (In the Fit ſhe thinks her Legs are ſtretched out forcibly.) A while after the Feebleneſs, ſhe has notice of the actual Acceſs of a Fit, by a Pain that ſhe feels in that little Space mentioned above on the midſt of her Back, a little above the Small. This Pain is ſucceeded by a great Pulſation in the Part. Immediately her Heart begins to throb and palpitate, the Throbs pointing at, and forcing towards the Part of the Back ſo pained; they alſo force to her Arms, Neck, and Head at the ſame Inſtant; and the Pulſations, in all, keep Time exactly with the Heart and Back as they do during the whole Time of the Fit; and when

when that Part gives way, the Pain and Beating coming to remit, the Fit goes off. During this ſhe has a qualmiſh faint Sickneſs, and great Tenſion of her Stomach; and a bearing of it upon her Belly, Sides, and Back, ſo that ſhe feels as if girded round. Immediately ſhe ſenſibly perceives ſomething fluid aſcend from the Place pained in her Back up into her Shoulders, the Scapulæ, Arms, Neck, and Head, throbbing and ſtretching the Blood Veſſels ſo exceſſively that ſhe wonders they do not break: ſhe particularly feels this Stretch of the Veſſels for the whole Length of her Arms, Hands, and Fingers, and alſo of the Blood Veſſels ariſing up her Neck, behind her Ears, and on the Sides of her Head to the Mould at Top. She feels not ſo great Pain in her Stomach, as in her Guts: 'Tis likely what ſhe calls the Guts is the Bottom of the Stomach; which in her is ſtretched and hangs low. Her Stomach is diſtended and much pained for the Time. Her Neck all the while is very ſtiff; and ſometimes writhed, and convulſed, as alſo her Arms; ſo that ſhe cannot move them at Pleaſure. They were ſometimes convulſed, ſo that a ſtrong Man could ſcarcely hold her: But never her Legs, or lower Parts; which yet are feeble and exceſſively cold. This ſhews, that the Strength attends the Blood. The Throbbing of the Heart continually increaſes, ſo as much to ſhake all the Parts above the Waſte. She has a Pain for the Time in the Small of her Back and the Region of the Kidneys; but not near ſo great as in the Part a little above, mentioned before. So ſoon as the Efforts of the Heart make Way, and the Paſs here is forced and opened, and the Pulſation here and in all the other Parts ceaſes, ſhe feels

ſome-

ſomething deſcending down her Back to her Stomach; and the Fit is inſtantly at an End. Her Head is much oppreſſed, heavy, clouded, and her Senſes and Reaſon much eclipſed during the Fit; but ſhe has ſome Perception of what is tranſacted within, and done to her without. After the Fit is over, her Fingers and Hands continue numb'd for ſome Time; and the Part of her Back, where the Pulſations are, and where the Fit begins, is very ſore and uneaſy.

I ordered the Clyſters, with the Purges, to be continued, and Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken freely on the intermediate Days; by which Means ſhe recovered; and attained a greater Share of Health and Strength than ſhe had had of ſome Years before.

Mr. EDWARD BUTLIN*.

Rheumatiſm, Convulſive Fits, Hemiplegia.

March 1710-11.

Of his Parents. Of his Infancy and Youth.

HIS Parents were both healthy and ſtrong, till they had attained to old Age. He is now near three and forty Years old. He had the Meaſles and Small Pox very young. When he was about twelve, he had a violent Pain in his Head for about two Hours; which terminated in a Fever. About ſixteen he had a Pain in his Stomach, towards the Left Side. He tried to vomit, by means of Salt and Water; which raiſed much Phlegm and Filth. After that Operation he had a Pain and Dizzineſs of the Head. He repeated the Operation almoſt every Morning, for near half a Year; and always with much the ſame Succeſs; both as to the

A Pain of the Stomach.

Headach and Dizzineſs.

* This Relation is confuſed, and not delivered in Method. My Notes were imperfect; taken in hurry, and uncertainly.

Diſcharge,

Diſcharge, and the Affections of the Head. By this Method the Pain of the Stomach was brought to a Truce; but it made frequent Returns, and indeed has followed him ever ſince. The Pain and Dizzineſs of the Head likewiſe came on as often as he took Cold. Sixteen Years ago he was frequently attacked with flying rheumatic Pains; and thirteen Years ago he had a very violent Rheumatiſm in the Month of *December*; by which he was confined to his Bed near a Fortnight. A Rheumatiſm.

This was the firſt great Breach upon his Conſtitution. But in *January* 1703, he had a Rheumatiſm more rigorous than the former, and laſting near a Month. He had Pains in all his Limbs, very ſevere. It reduced him very weak. In Concluſion, as ſoon he was fit to go Abroad, he went into the Cold Bath; and thought himſelf eaſier, ſtronger, and better in the Afternoon. In the Night following he was attacked with a Pain under his Left Shoulder-blade very violent, racking, and beyond any he ever felt either before or ſince. He took away ſixteen Ounces of Blood, without any Relief. Next Morning he took a Purge, which worked freely, and brought away much ſcalding hot ſharp Matter. In the Evening the Pain of the Shoulder grew leſs. Afterwards he was invaded with a Weight and violent Pain in the Top of the Head. His Eyes became ſo weak that he could not bear the Light; and ſo full of Pain, that he could not move them without great Trouble. In about three Weeks he got forth; and then went to the Cold Bath again; continuing it twice or thrice a Week, Summer and Winter, for two Years. For the firſt two Months he found little or no Advantage. But afterwards Another. Pain of the Head, and Eyes. Of the Cold Bath.

afterwards he thought it contributed to the Increaſe of his Strength. But he was never freed wholly from the rheumatic Pains in his Shoulders, Arms, and Legs. Theſe laſt were likewiſe apt to be very cold. Upon the Acceſs of the Pains he had from Time to Time recourſe to the Cold Bath; which ever repreſſed them, and gave him Eaſe. But upon the whole he was much reduced, and weakened; and he felt a Numbneſs, Tenſion, and Pain of his Right Thigh; eſpecially upon taking Cold.

Pain and Numbneſs of the Right Thigh.

From this Time, to the Acceſs of the Palſey, he kept up about his Buſineſs; and had a good Appetite for the greater Part of the Time. But he was frequently indiſpoſed. He was apt to be vertiginous; eſpecially when he faſted long. He was frequently awakened in the Night by Cramps in the Calf of the Right Leg; with a Knot or Swelling as big as a Wallnut. Upon rubbing and diſſipating the Swelling and Pain, in an Inſtant he was affected in his Stomach: and became faint, ſwooning, and died away; his Pulſe wholly ceaſing, and his Reſpiration hard to be perceived. Then came on a choaking, frothing, ſpiting, belching up Wind, vomiting, after which he recovered. But the Leg would continue exceſſive ſore in the Part, for a Week after. He had the firſt of theſe Fits about ſeven Years ago; and has had ſix or eight of them yearly. Indeed they grew gradually more and more frequent and impetuous, till the Acceſs of the Hemiplegia; ſince which he has never had one Fit. He had likewiſe frequently Stops of his Water, that were ever attended with a Qualm at his Stomach. If he could belch up Wind he made Water inſtantly. But if he ſtrained much, without

Other Symptoms.

A Vertigo.

A Cramp of the Leg, followed by an Epileptic Fit.

A Stoppage of Urine, followed by a Sickneſs and Fainting.

rifting

rifting up Wind, he became ſick, and fainted quite away for a Minute or two. He has not had this Stoppage ſince the Hemiplegia.

There cannot well be much Doubt but that his going into the Cold Bath, after the Rheumatiſm, without due Evacuations before, contributed to the bringing on the Palſy. That was likewiſe the Caſe of Mr. *Puckmore*. *Auguſt.* 14, 1710, an Hemiplegia came on, about eleven in the Evening. He had been in Bed, and ſlept near two Hours. Awaking, he found he had Occaſion for the Pot. Straining to make Water, he loſt the Uſe of his whole Right Side at the Inſtant. He had frequently before had fainting Fits upon a like Straining. Now half the Right Side of his Head, half his Noſe, half his Tongue, half his Body, as if chined, or parted into two in a ſtraight Line, were very numb, as if near dead. So likewiſe were his Right Arm, and Hand; his Right Hip, Thigh, Leg, and Foot. He had not the leaſt Uſe of them, or any Strength in them: but they hung dangling as if they had been only tied to his Body. And yet theſe Limbs, and indeed the whole Right Side, were very much hotter than uſual, both to his own Senſe inwardly, and to the Touch outwardly. He likewiſe ſweat freely on that Side; but little or not at all on the other. His Pulſe was generally pretty regular, and ſtronger on that Side than the other. His Right Eye was very dim at firſt; but in four or five Days he ſaw pretty well with it. Before this Invaſion he was coſtive more than uſually; for he had been much diſpoſed to that Habit all his Life. He had been ſeveral Months before [from *June*, 1709.] drooping, faint, lean, vapoury, cloudy, forgetful, melancholy, vertiginous, and ſubject

An Hemiplegia.

to the Head-ach. He had an Hardneſs, Stiffneſs, and Pain on each Side of his Neck, in the Part where the Carotids aſcend. This he has had ſeveral Times ſince with great Violence. Nothing mitigated it ſo much as the Sneezing and Spitting that inſued upon his Snuffing up crude *Sal Ammoniac*. He ſlept ill. He had a great Laſſitude. His Appetite and Digeſtion failed. He was qualmiſh, ſick, ſubject to Reaching and Puking. In a Day or two after the Invaſion of the Palſy, he began to find himſelf eaſy and well in all other Reſpects. His Head became clear, his Thoughts free, and his Memory good. He ſlept well. His Stomach became perfectly eaſy; and his Appetite as good as ever in all his Life. Dr. *Mead*, who was conſulted, told him this was a very good Sign; bad him eat any think he could heartily; and be ſure, whatever he did, not to baulk, but to keep up his Stomach. What he recommended particularly was Chicken, Lamb, Mutton; as alſo to pour down Water Gruel plentifully. As to Drinks he gave no Directions. He ordered . . . . . Ounces of Blood to be taken away forthwith; and that it ſhould be repeated twice afterwards. He cauſed Bliſters to be applied to his Neck, his Right Arm, and Leg; which were renewed ſeveral Times; and an Iſſue to be cut in his . . . . . This could not be brought to run with all the Art that could be uſed for ſix Weeks. He appointed an Ointment for the Arm and Leg affected; and that, after ſome Time, Recourſe ſhould be had to the Cold Bath. He directed a . . . . . with Muſtard; and becauſe he became daily more and more coſtive, ſo that he had no Stool without ſuch Provocation, he preſcribed a ſlight Purge,

Purge, to be repeated from Time to Time as there ſhould be Occaſion. Finding theſe Means ineffectual, he adviſed him to go into the Country; which he did. This was in *September*; and he grew there much worſe; ſo that he returned in about three Weeks. Eating, as the Doctor directed, very freely, he became preſently very groſs and big; eſpecially upon the paralytic or Right Side. As it increaſed in Bulk, it increaſed in Numbneſs; and he had a Senſe of Heavineſs, and a kind of dead Weight on each Part affected. His Right Foot, Leg, Thigh, and Right Side of the Thorax were ſwelled; and his Leg and Ankle were inflamed, and pitted; inſomuch that he began to think that what he eat was flung upon that Side. Tho' that was not ſo, his gorging himſelf was very wrong; and what he took down in ſuch Quantity, forcing into the Inteſtines the Choler, Phlegm, and other Indigeſtion, ſent it into the Blood, and caſt it upon the Parts that were the moſt weak, lax, and diſpoſed to receive it; where it increaſed the Diſtemper, and did Miſchief without End. He uſed to call this, Feeding the Diſtemper, and Feeding of Death. From what has been ſet forth, it is plain the Palſy was brought on by the Deſcent of vicious Matter from the Stomach into the Blood Veſſels; and that as the Stomach was relieved, by the continual Removal of it thence, and the Blood Veſſels annoyed by its being charged on them; ſo, on the contrary, as that Deſcent ceaſed, and the vicious Matter was detained in the Stomach, this began to ſuffer a-new; and the Blood Veſſels were relieved. For the Palſy gave way, and the Senſe and Strength of the Right Side returned. Upon which he began again to be ſick at Stomach, his

Appetite to fail; his Head became cloudy and dizzy, and the other Symptoms, that vaniſhed on the Acceſs of the Palſy, now all returned.

A convulſive or Epileptic Fit, firſt perceived in his Hands.

Upon the Declenſion of the Palſy in *January* 1710-11, he felt a Pain in the Back of the Right Hand, attended with a Numbneſs, and a Senſe of Contraction in the Part. At the Inſtant the Fingers were convulſed and clinched; and the Pain aſcended up his Arm to his Shoulder, and thence to his Neck, and Head; and was followed by a ſtrong Convulſive twiſting of his Arm behind him; and of his Head to his Right Shoulder. Then he fainted, loſt all Senſe, and fell down as dead. But his Pulſe continued. He had a Working, Agitation, and Heaving at his Stomach, rifted up Wind, foamed at the Mouth, vomited, and recovered his Senſes; but was in great Confuſion. At his Recovery he found his Arm and Neck ſore; and they continued ſo for ſome Days after. The whole Time that paſſed from the Pain of his Hand to the Recovery of Senſe, was but about five Minutes. It ſhattered, weakned, and ſunk him ſo that he was confined to his Chamber for a Month after.

Another.

In the Begining of *March*, 1710-11, he had another like Fit. The ſecond Day after it I was called in.

A third.

Auguſt 11, 1711, he had a third Fit. This was after the Uſe of ſeveral Medicines; and after very great Evacuations, made at proper Intervals. But for about thirty Hours before he had been coſtive; with little or no Diſcharge of Wind. His Right Hand was clinched; but not pained. He did not froth at the Mouth near ſo much as in the two former Fits; nor did the Fit laſt near ſo long, or leave him ſo weak and

and ſore. He did not cloſe his Eyes as in thoſe Fits. At the Moment that the Hand was clinched his Face became fluſhed, and very red; but as he recovered, it became rather paler than uſual. He belched up Wind, vomited and recovered. When he firſt began to look upon thoſe preſent, he found his Eyes dim, and he ſaw as through a thin Cloth. His Head was cloudy and his Memory gone; but all returned in a few Minutes; whereas in the firſt Fit he remained very much ſtupified for ſeveral Days. At his coming out of the Fits he perceived his Neck, Head, and Hands very glowing and hot; but in a few Minutes they became cold, and were attended with a cold Sweat; which yet went off much ſooner in this than in the firſt Fit. A while after the Vomit, he had a looſe Stool, very ſharp and hot; with which he diſcharged a vaſt Quantity of Wind. In about an Hour after this laſt Fit, he was pretty eaſy, chearful, and well; and had an Appetite, deſiring to eat. He took a ſpirituous Draught, reſted pretty well; and next Morning took a Purge, which worked not near ſo well and freely as formerly; there being a Stop made by Wind in the Guts. In the Evening he took a Tincture of Aſafœtida; the ſpirituous Draught at Night; and reſted well. Next Morning [13 *Auguſt*] he took a Doſe of Oil; and an Hour after a Clyſter was injected. It brought down much Wind; upon the ſtirring of which he became much racked and ſtabbed with Fumes acroſs his Stomach, in the lower Part of his Breaſt, and in the Small of the Back. The Arms and Shoulders were tender and ſore. For about a Week after he had frequently in the Back of the Right Hand, and in the upper Part of the Right Arm, betwixt

the Elbow and Shoulder, a burning Heat, ſo great as to be very troubleſome. By turns he had a Senſe of Numbneſs, and of Contraction; in the very ſame Parts; eſpecially upon Motion, a forcible Stretch forth of that Arm, or on any conſiderable exerting of himſelf. When theſe Symptoms were greateſt, he had ſometimes a Shock, with a Surprize, and Senſe of an approaching Fit, but had none. He was exceſſively troubled with Wind. Clyſters brought a great deal of it away; and gave him much Relief.

Auguſt 19, 1711, he took the purging Potion that was preſcribed laſt. It operated much more freely than the former; and brought down much Wind, and Choler very ſharp and hot. In the Evening his Arm became better but his Leg worſe, more hot, and numb; with an Itching, Tingling, and ſlight Smarting.

When I was firſt conſulted I found him with his Face much bloated. He complained of Pains upon the Jugulars on each Side, with a great Pulſation of the Head. His Memory much failed him. His Head was ſo heavy and cloudy, that he hardly knew what he ſaid or did. He had cholical Pains, and was very coſtive. He had Twitchings and Convulſions. His Hands and Feet were hot and burning, his Arms and Thighs cold. I put him upon the Uſe of Oils; with Purges and Clyſters; from which he received ſenſible Benefit. I was then in a great hurry of other Buſineſs; and that, and the Diſtance at which he lived, kept me from viſiting him ſo often as I was inclined. Beſides, nothing could ever be propoſed but a little preſent Relief. His Caſe was apparently beyond all Remedy. I had not Time to keep an accurate

rate Journal of all Proceedings. Some Notes I took; which are as follow:

The Bloatedneſs of his Face, Convulſions, Twitchings, Affections round his Waſte, Affections of the Head, *&c.* all leſſened upon the Adminiſtration of a Purge and Clyſter, which brought down much Wind and Choler, hot and ſharp: Excrements, glutinous, ſtenchy, black, and green. At the Beginning of the Operation he fainted; upon Recovery, much white Froth aroſe, and he was qualmiſh. His Face was pale for the Time; and he had a Choaking in his Throat. After every following Purge his Head became more clear and ſerene; he was more chearful, and his Courage increaſed. His Convulſions, Cloudineſs, and Dejectedneſs grew leſs. His Stools were very foul. As the Paiſy invaded any Member or Part, it immediately became huffed up with a puffy Swelling, ſeeming to proceed partly from Wind, and partly from Phlegm, thrown into it. The Part became likewiſe paler and whiter than before, as alſo more chill and cold to the Touch outwardly. In the Spring 1711, breaking Wind, either up or down, gives inſtant Relief to his Limbs. He is poſitive that Wind paſſes from his Stomach and Guts into his Blood. He has Alterations of Heat, Cold, and Numbneſs in his Right Arm. Heat and Cold in his Right Hypochondre. He has a Pain in the Stomach; his Belly is tenſe and hard. His Right Thigh is numb, chill, and pained. Of Purging.

He ſweats only from the Waſte upwards. When Wind riſes difficultly he falls into an Hiccough till he can raiſe it; when the Hiccough inſtantly ceaſes.

Having had Occaſion to purge his Son, and two or three of his Daughters, I learned that they likewiſe abounded with Choler, green, hot, and ſharp.

April 18, 1711, in the Evening, his Hand began to ſhake, the uſual Preſage of a Fit. In a Quarter of an Hour inſued a Stool, looſe, green, and exceſſive hot. Immediately the ſhaking went off; and no Fit followed. It is plain with that Stool the Cauſe of the Fit went.

April 20, he was almoſt ſtrangled by Wind and Phlegm; but relieved inſtantly by a Clyſter. For eight Days Clyſters daily. They affect his Stomach very ſenſibly; and when he is almoſt choaked with Wind and Phlegm, the Clyſter preſently eaſes him. His Heart-burning, Gnawing, Heat, ſharp acid Humour, voracious Appetite, now all leſſened in proportion to the Evacuation.

May 3, the Purge worked ill. His Stomach hot, fired; he vomited much ſour Bile that flayed his Throat, and ſet his Teeth on Edge. A Clyſter, *May* 4, brought down much Matter liquid, ſharp, and ſcalding hot. His Excrements were at firſt exceſſively fœtid. After the Evacuation they were little offenſive, and then his Head and Limbs became eaſier; the morbid Matter being thrown off the Habit of the Body into the Stomach and Guts, and thence off by Excrement. *May* 5, 1711, he vomited much Phlegm, and bitter Choler. He was offended greatly with Wind; and had a great Pain of the Stomach by Fits. A Clyſter helped all. The Clyſters are followed by a Sickneſs at the Stomach. They bring away Froth and Fœces very ſour. During the Operation and Evacuation of that Froth, his Hands twitch, and work; and are weak for the Time. He brings away

away ſmall Lumps of Matter, very green, that ſmell ſour; and melt when heated. This is only green Bile incorporated with Fat, Butter, and Oils.

In Summer, 1711, I think in *June*, he was in the Country a Month; his Heart-burning, Drought, Frothing, and Heat of the Stomach ceaſed, but his Hands became exceſſively hot; all changed on his Return.

He frequently voided Urine that had in it a Mucus or ropy Phlegm. *July* 13, two Quarts of green Choler, hot and excoriating, thrown out by one Purge. Carried off what Heart-burned him vaſtly; but brought on ſharp Pains and Soreneſs on the Right Hip, Thigh, Leg, and Foot. His Pulſe quickned upon this.

July 20, 1711, he took a ſtrong Purge, with a Clyſter in the Morning; which yet began not to work till five in the Afternoon, when it purged him very much; working all the Night. From the Time it firſt began to work, he felt an Heart-burning, a vaſt Heat in his Stomach, and a Steaming up his Throat. Preſently after he felt a very ſevere gnawing Pain in the Right Shoulder, which moved, by Fits, to the other Shoulder, to the Middle of the Back, and to the Small of the Back. The Purgation going on, and the Wind being carried down, in unuſual great Quantity, the Pains leſſened, and in Proportion as this hot Matter came away, the Heat of his Stomach and Throat leſſened; and finally ceaſed. Tho' the Purge was very furious, tho' he was ſick and griped firſt in the Stomach, and then in his Guts, his Pulſe was as well as ever; and the next Morning he was much eaſier, more ſerene, and chearful than of

ſome

ſome Time. His Nerves were alſo much eaſied. He limps leſs of his Right Leg than before the Purge. He is freer, eaſier, and better than he has been of two Months. He has had, at ſome Times, a Senſation of Wind and Steams paſſing forth of his Guts into his Blood; and finally ſettling at his Limbs, chiefly on the Right Side, which has been moſt affected with the Palſy. He has ſometimes a Fluſhing and a Senſe of Heat upon the Acceſs of this into the Blood; and likewiſe a Shivering. At other Times he feels a Chillneſs in his Blood; and thinks a cold Steam is then flung into the Blood. He is apt to belch up Wind from his Stomach, which is generally hot; but ſometimes very ſenſibly cold, and like a Blaſt of cold Wind. His Blood and the Habit of his Body are ever relieved, eaſed, and benefited upon Wind paſſing freely down through his Guts. He feels in his Foot, Leg, and Hand, eſpecially the Hand, on the Right Side, a burning in ſeveral Places, as if an hot Liquor was diffuſed through a particular Muſcle there. His Heats are now much leſs after this Purgation and Deſcent of Wind; and the Veins of his Hands and Arms, that were before much ſwelled and tumid, went quite down and became perfectly flat. In a Word, ſince this vaſt Diſcharge by Purging, he has made an incredibly great Advance towards Health. His Strength is increaſed; and his Limbs much more agil, flexil, and lightſome. The Oppreſſion of his Breaſt grows eaſier; and the Cauſe deſcends lower and lower. The Weight, Sinking, and Faintneſs at his Stomach, formerly intolerable, and almoſt inceſſant, is now near quite gone. His Limbs are come to a more equal Temper; his Hands and Feet being

being not ſo hot, or his Arms and Thighs ſo cold as formerly. Having taken *Calomel* ℈ſs. in the three laſt Doſes of his Purge, and the ſecond not paſſing down freely, he vomited twice. The next Day his Mouth began to be ſore, his Gums to ſwell, and a Salivation came on. The Day after his Face was pretty much ſwelled; and he ſpit about a Pint in ſix Hours. It did ſtink much, and was full as Salt as the Liquor of an Oyſter.

Auguſt 6, 1711, vomited with Ipecacuanha; and raiſed much Phlegm; with Choler, bitter, ſour, hot. *Auguſt* 11, 1711, [which was the Day next after the firſt Quarter of the Moon] he had a convulſive Fit; and another *September* 16, 1711, which was the Day after the Full Moon. This Day he had taken a Purge and Clyſter; which worked well, and freely, to ten Stools; with much Wind. Before the preceding Fit he was coſtive. *Auguſt* 20, 1711, he complained of a burning of his Arms; and yet his Feet were very cold. *Auguſt* 22, 1711, the Fleſh of his Legs was become firm and plump. The Ichor of three Bliſters applied, taſted very ſharp and ſalt; as it run down it fretted and eroded the Skin over which it paſſed. The Bliſters made great Diſcharges; and the Fears, Anxieties, and Apprehenſions of a Fit thereupon vaniſhed. *Auguſt* 28, 1711, the Ichor of the Bliſters was glutinous, and grumous. His Urine and Stools phlegmy. *April* 4, 1712, he is freſh and plump in the Face; and his Arms, and the Parts above his Waſte, as fleſhy as in his beſt Health. Downwards his Loins, Hips, Thighs, and Legs are lank, thin, looſe, waſted. In the Middle of *January* 1712-13, he had a Fit, in which his Mouth was drawn

drawn much awry. It was ſome time before he came to himſelf; and then he was extremely weak and low. He loſt the Uſe of his Tongue; and of his whole Right Side; which was become ſwelled and puffy. After a Clyſter there came away clodded Blood, and Stools exceſſive ſtenchy. Like Blood and Stools followed the Clyſter, given, at two Days diſtance, twice or thrice afterwards. *April* 16, 1713, he has lain ſpeechleſs now above three Months, and has loſt the Uſe of his Right Side; which is more plump and bloated than the Left; but the Pulſe is much alike in each. He has had ſeveral Fits in which he frothed at Mouth, the Froth being ſometimes bloody, the Blood generally florid, but ſometimes a little clodded. His Pulſe is not bad. His Senſe and Perception of Things is moderately good.

He had frequent Fits, to the laſt; and Convulſions of his Limbs, even of the dead Side, the Arm and Leg being frequently drawn up, for about ten Days before his Death, which was *June* 5, 1713. Immediately before his Death, his Head was drawn aſide, his Teeth ſet, and he yawned very much.

Some Notes taken in the Diſſection, *June* 6, 1713. *The Brain.* In the Right Ventricle there was ſome purulent Matter; in the Left more. Under the Right Ventricle, in the medullary Subſtance, was a Cavity præternatural, and ſeeming to have been made by ſome interior Force. It was filled with blackiſh Blood extravaſated. In the Plexus Choroides the Glands were very viſible, and numerous. The Glandula Pinealis was larger than uſual; and of a browner Colour. There was a large Quantity of a browniſh Serum about the Cerebellum. The Quantity of Blood in the Brain was nearly

as

as in Perſons executed in Health. *The Abdomen.* The Fat, under the Skin, here, and all over the Body, was conſiderable. The Guts were much diſtended with Wind. All the Parts were very ſtenchy, and emitted a ſtinking, ſaline, viroſe Halitus. The Omentum was pretty fat. The Fat in all Parts was of a deep yellow Colour. The Stomach was of a middle Size; the Coats not thinner than uſual. It had in it ſome Wind and a Liquid of a dirty blackiſh Colour. The Pylorus was as much as uſual. The Veſica Fellis was large; and full of Gall; with which the adjacent Parts were much tinged. The Liver exhibited nothing conſiderably amiſs; but was conſiderably leſs than uſual; as was alſo the Spleen. The Kidneys were forgot to be examined. The Pancreas was much as uſual. There was leſs Blood than uſual in the Body. *The Thorax.* In the Heart, and Lungs, there appeared nothing uncommon. The Heart was firm; without any Polypus. The Lungs were ſound; and without Adheſion.

Captain CROW.

HIS whole Right Leg and Foot ſwelled and was inflamed on an hot Fit of the Ague. His Sweat uſually exceſſive ſalt, and taſting directly like Sea Water; upon the Uſe of the Cortex Peruvianus it became perfectly inſipid, or ſweet.

Mrs. WILSON.

SHE had an Hemiplegia of the whole Left Side, with a Lethargy. The Pulſe of the Left Hand, in which there was not the leaſt Strength, was full as high as that on the Right. The Heat on each Side was equal.

Mrs.

Mrs. MACKLEY.

JULY, 1709, Redneſs, Pricking, and extreme Tenderneſs in the Noſe, below the Limb of the Cartilage, by Fits, ſometimes great, but never off. Perfectly cured by Oils, Clyſters, and Purges.

Mrs. ELTON, *Widow. Rotherhithe.*

Diabetes, and ſeveral Molæ, 1711.

SHE had a very good Appetite, and was very vigorous, hale and well from her Infancy; only upon any Motion, Cold, or unuſual Heat, ſhe had a very great Pain of her Head. It was chiefly about the Mould; extending down towards her Forehead and her Eyes, which had their Share of Pain. It uſually left the Mould very tender, ſo that ſhe could hardly endure to touch it. It rarely went off till ſhe had ſlept; and not without a Reaching, and Sickneſs at Stomach. She had a Pulſation of the Temples for the Time; and was very feveriſh. She had the Small Pox very favourably, when ſhe was juſt turned of a Year old. She had the Catemenia at Thirteen; they returning regularly and well monthly, till ſhe was breeding of her firſt Child, when ſhe was not quite Fifteen. She had them not again till nine Months after her Delivery. During that Time her Legs ſwelled much; but thoſe Swellings vaniſhed on the Acceſs of the Catamenia again, and after ſeveral Purges. When ſhe was about Twenty ſix, the Pain of her Head was leſs frequent and troubleſome; but was ſucceeded by a tenſive eroſive Pain of the Stomach. It was attended

attended with an Heat in her Stomach, a Thirſt, Dryneſs of her Throat, Hardneſs of her Tongue, and an ill Taſte in her Mouth; as alſo an Heat and Dryneſs of her Hands, and of her Feet to ſuch Exceſs, that ſhe was frequently forced to put off her Shoes; tho' her Ankles were at the ſame Time very cold. If ſhe could eat, it leſſened the Pain of her Stomach, and the other Symptoms, but ſhe was generally without Appetite, and could hardly ſwallow down any Meat. If ſhe could get it down, it ever eaſed the Pain for the Time; as Tea, or any thing that thinned and attenuated, increaſed that Pain. After Eating and Drinking ſhe uſually ſweats, chiefly in her Face, if the Pain hath been preſſing; and then the Pain ceaſes till the Meat is gone out of the Stomach. The Pain was inceſſant, but with Exacerbations *, chiefly in the Morning, daily, and before Dinner. It was attended with a great Thirſt; a Fever during the Exacerbation; and with a Sickneſs and Reaching, or a Pain in the Small of the Back, an internal Tremor, and Faintneſs, and ſometimes a Pain of the Left Hypochondre. Small Beer, Tea, or White Wine increaſed the Pain. Red Wine, or Canary, with Water, warmed, gave her Eaſe; but flung her into a profuſe Sweat, or brought on a great Profluvium of pale Urine. After Dinner, ſhe uſually had ſeveral very looſe Stools, from five to ten or more. If much Wind deſcended ſhe had Relief in Proportion; and the Fit was gentler the next Day. *Elixir Propr.* in Canary, was frequently very beneficial when the Pain was violent. Thus ſhe continued

* The bilioſe Matter that cauſed theſe periodical Exacerbations, is the Cauſe of all Affections of the Body, that have Intermiſſions.

till

till ſhe came under my Direction. The Fit ever left her faint and low.

She voided a great Quantity of Urine; and in the Spring of 1711, ſhe firſt accidentally took Notice that it was ſweet, taſting much like Spring Water, in which there was Sugar or Honey diſſolved. It was likewiſe conſtantly very pale; occaſioned chiefly by her drinking much Tea, ſmall Beer, and Wine with much Water; or Water alone; to which ſhe was prompted by the great Thirſt that generally attended her more or leſs. Wine, and all ſtrong Liquors, increaſed her Thirſt. Her Urine was of the deepeſt Colour in a Morning; when ſhe awaked thirſty, her Tongue white and furred; as alſo very huſky and dry, as was likewiſe her Throat. She had alſo a very ill Taſte in her Mouth; and a Reaching and Sickneſs at Stomach. Some Time after Dinner her Thirſt became as great as in the Morning.

Of the Catamenia. For ſome Years paſt ſhe has not had the Catamenia oftner than once in three, four, and ſometimes in ſix Months. As the great End of Nature in their Efflux monthly is the caſting forth of Choler, Phlegm, or other Recrements, depurating of the Blood, clearing the Face, and preſerving of Beauty, ſo when they ſtop, thoſe Recrements, Phlegm, and Choler, ſhew themſelves in the Face; rendering it wan, yellow, and green, as is commonly obſerveable in the Green Sickneſs. During theſe Stops, her Complexion changed, and her Belly ſwelled much. When, finally, the Catamenia came, they flowed at leaſt ſix Days, and ſometimes ten, twenty, nay thirty Days continually; till, at length, ſhe brought forth a Mola, of about the Bigneſs of her Fiſt. This befel her even during the Ab-

ſence of her Huſband at Sea; and after his Death, during her Widowhood, for ſeveral Years the Catamenia, when once they had begun, never ceaſed to flow till a *Mola* came away.

She had taken ſeveral Medicines of Dr. *Cade*, but in vain; and without the leaſt Benefit. I was conſulted in the Winter of the Year 1711, and by Means of Oils, Purges with Clyſters, and two or three Vomits, by which great Diſcharges of Phlegm and Choler were made, the Symptoms were all brought to yield; and ſhe became eaſy and well. The Thirſt, the Heat, and Pain of her Stomach, wholly ceaſed. She made not more Water than uſual; it became of an Amber Colour; and had the uſual brackiſh Taſte, but with a Bitter intermixed. Her Belly was of the natural Size. The Catamenia returned regularly once a Month; and flowed not longer than three Days.

An uncommon Intermittent.

During the Proceſs of this Cure there was ſomething happened that is not very common. Upon taking cold, as ſhe apprehends, ſhe was invaded with what ſhe calls an Ague in the Head, *January* 27, 1711, ſo that when I came, *January* 28, ſhe had had ſeven Fits. I came in the Evening, at Six o'Clock, at the going off of the laſt; and found her Pulſe, which is generally quick and high, very ſenſibly higher than uſual.

The Symptoms have been much alike in each Fit. They are, 1. A Pain, Heat, and ruddy Hue, on the upper Part on the Left Side of the Head forward. The Ear is not affected: But a little above it ſhe feels the Pain and Heat extending thence up quite to the Top of the Head; where it terminates in a Line parallel to the Sutura Sagittalis. Longways it extends from the Sutura Lambdoidalis, by the Temple,

to the Middle of the Ridge of the Noſe, and the Middle of the Forehead. 2. The Left Eye for the Time is inflamed: the Veins turgid and red; and there flows from the Eye a Rheum, ſharp and hot, continually for the Time. When the Fit is over, the Rheum not only ceaſes, but the Redneſs, Inflammation, and Fullneſs of the Veins, go off. 3. The Left Noſtril refunds a clear and cold Rheum, drop by drop, in conſiderable Quantity, for the whole Time of the Fit. 4. If ſhe walk, or ſtir, during the Fit, ſhe perceives a ſlight Dizzineſs in her Head. 5. Upon eating at Dinner, the Pain and other Symptoms remit for a while. The Fit is uſually preceded by a general Chillneſs, laſting about half an Hour. She has no diſtinct Senſe of any unuſual Heat, following that Chillneſs, in any other Part than the Head and Eye. She feels a throbbing Pulſation underneath the Left Eye-brow; and the Part is full and tumid for the Time.

She hath been for ſome Years, as was intimated above, ſubject to a Thirſt, a glowing Heat in her Stomach, and a corroding Pain there. During the Fit, and Pain of her Head, the Thirſt, Heat, and Pain of her Stomach, are ſenſibly leſs; and the Urine becomes turbid, tho' at other Times it be generally pale and clear.

From theſe Phænomena it is very apparent, that Part of the Matter, which cauſed the Heat, Thirſt, and Pain of the Stomach, quitting that, paſſing into the Blood, and fixing on the Head and the Eye, cauſed the Pain, Heat, and Inflammation. The Acceſs of that Turbidneſs upon the Water, gives further Proof of the Paſſage of that Matter from the Stomach into the Blood.

What

What that Matter was, that cauſed the Thirſt, Heat, and Pain of the Stomach, was made plain by a Purge, in which, amongſt other Ingredients, there was one Grain of Elaterium. This made her vomit pretty plentifully; with which ſhe brought up a conſiderable Quantity of foul Phlegm; yellow, ſweetiſh Choler; and, finally, a thin green Choler, very hot, corroſive, and almoſt as ſharp as Aqua-fortis. Her Stools were ſcalding hot, ſharp, and excoriating.

There can be no Doubt but that theſe Principles, while in the Stomach, were the Cauſe of the Thirſt, Heat, and Pain there; when in the Blood, of the Fever: when flung, probably by a Tenſion of the Stomach, upon the Veſſels of the Head, they became the Cauſe of the Pain there; when flung upon the Eye, of the Ophthalmia, and Rheum there: when, finally, the Urine became turbid, and ſhewed Signs of the morbid Matter being flung forth by the Kidneys, the Fit went off, and the Symptoms ceaſed.

I preſcribed a Dram of the Jeſuits Bark, to be taken every fourth or fifth Hour. This purged her pretty freely for the firſt three Days, and brought down much ſharp hot Matter. By continuing the Uſe of it the Fits ceaſed, and the Affection of her Head and Eyes were wholly relieved in five Days. During this Time of the Uſe of the Bark, ſhe was more free from her uſual Heats and Thirſt, than ſhe had been of a long Time before.

Mrs. KELSAL. *Butcher Row.*

Anno. Æt. 38. *June* 1714.

SHE has been all her Life ſubject to the Cholic, with Gripes in her Stomach, and Pain of her Back; which went off in Looſeneſs, when ſhe was young. In the Intervals, ſhe was free to Stool. But for ten Years paſt ſhe hath not had the Benefit of ſuch a Looſeneſs. Indeed ſhe has been generally coſtive, being two or three Days, and ſometimes ſeven or eight, without any Stool at all. Since which her Cholic has been more violent; and ſhe has alſo had flying Rheumatic Pains, chiefly in her Thighs and Legs. The Pain of her Back increaſed, and was attended alſo with a Weakneſs; and ſhe had a Pain and Weakneſs in her Knees. Her Head was offended with a Senſe of Weight, and a Dizzineſs. She never had any Cough, but upon the Stop of the Catamenia, in her Breeding: and it increaſed continually till ſhe was brought to Bed; when it wholly left her. She was alſo ſtuffed at her Stomach; and her Breath was ſhort, whenever ſhe walked. Thus ſhe was during the Breeding of all her five Children. In the Intervals ſhe had none of theſe Symptoms; having the Catamenia regularly, from the Time that ſhe was turned of Fifteen.

In *February*, 1713, the Pain of her Back was greater, and her Legs more feeble than uſual; and ſhe had a great Heat in her Stomach. Upon which her Appetite ceaſed; and ſhe became very ſick and faint. The Heat in her Stomach increaſing, ſhe became feveriſh, and ſhe had a like Heat in the Fleſh diffuſed all

all over her Body; but eſpecially in her Hands, Feet, and Head. It was greateſt in the Middle of the Night, and in the Middle of the Day. During the Fit, her Head was ſtunned, dizzy, and heavy; and her Face red, and fluſhed. In the Intervals, ſhe was chill and pale. The two Fits came on daily with a Chillneſs. Her Stomach was ever qualmiſh; but moſt before the Fit. Theſe Fits, ſhe uſing no Remedy, continued thus twice daily, from the Middle of *March* till the Beginning of *May*; when ſhe took a ſtrong Purge, which gave her eight Stools; ſhe repeating it daily, or every other Day, for five or ſix Times. Her Fever continued; but, afterwards, Puſtules, of a blue Colour, came out, firſt in her Face and Head; afterwards in her whole Body; her Fever rather increaſing. She was all along very coſtive; and, after the Purges, had no Stool without taking ſomething lenitive. In the Beginning of *June*, 1714, the Fever was become continual: the Symptoms of the Head much greater: ſhe had a Senſe of Opening and Shutting, chiefly about the Mould, along the Sinus falcatus, keeping Time with her Pulſe. She had a pleuritic Pain on the Left Side; Stuffage at her Stomach, and Oppreſſion of her Breaſt; with a ſhort huſky Cough. By this Cough nothing was raiſed; and if ſhe ſtrove to cough deeper, it ſo much increaſed the Pain, Weight, and Tenſion of her Head, that ſhe feared her Skull would ſplit.

In this Condition ſhe applied to me, *June* 11, 1714. I directed a purging Electuary.

℞. *Electuar. Lenitivi* ℥*j. Pulv. Diaſen.* ʒ*ii. Ol. Nuc. Moſch. Stillat. gtt. iij. Syr. Roſ. Damaſc.*

Damaſc. q. ſ. m. f. Electuar. Cap. Quant. Nuc. Moſch. Veſp. et Mane quotidie.

a Doſe to be taken over Night; and another the following Morning, with a Clyſter after it. She had uſually ſix or ſeven Stools daily. Upon this the Symptoms of the Head and Breaſt leſſened conſiderably. The Fever was wholly off during the Time of the Purgation; but returned afterwards, tho' not near to the Height that it was before ſhe entered on this Method. Thus ſhe perſiſted for five Days; without any other Application, or Medicine. At the End of which ſhe found her Strength raiſed; and ſhe was better in all other Reſpects. On the ſixth Morning ſhe took a purging Bolus,

℞. *Pulv. Sancti.* ℈*j. Scammon. p. gr.* v. *Syr. Roſ. q. ſ. m. f. Bol. ſum. Mane.*

and a Clyſter, which worked much as the Doſes of the Electuary. After this ſhe repeated the Electuary; and uſed the Clyſter every ſecond or third Morning. On the ſeventh Day ſhe took the Electuary without the Clyſter. At four in the Afternoon ſhe had a violent Pain in the Mould; and a Weight in her Forehead, Eyes, and in the back Part of her Head. It continued till Seven; when, the Pain abating, left the Part ſore, with a frequent Senſe of Pricking in the Part, ſhooting alſo down to her Forehead, and Eyes. Laying down her Head, ſhe found a great Pulſation in the Mould, keeping Time with her Pulſe. At four in the Morning ſhe was awakened with the Pain in the Mould, the Weight, and other Symptoms as before. She was not refreſhed by her Sleep; and very ſick at Stomach. At Seven it declined with the

ſame

ſame Circumſtances as in the foregoing Evening. Thus ſhe had the Fits at four in the Evening and Morning for twelve Days ſucceſſively. When the Weather happened to be hotter than uſual, the Pain and Weight were greater; and continued ſomewhat longer. The Fit ever began with a Chillneſs chiefly in her Back; and a cold Sweat in her Face and Hands. There was a ſlight Fever for the Time. The Sweat became ſomewhat warmer before the Fit abated. During the Fit, while the Symptoms of her Head were moſt preſſing, her Throat was eaſy, and her Swallow free. But as the Fit declined, ſhe had Shootings on each Side of her Neck, down to her Shoulders, which roſe into two Kernels, each near as big as an Hazle Nut, on each Side. Theſe were painful at Times. Her Throat was ſore, and her Swallow difficult, during the Suſpence and Intermiſſion of the Symptoms of the Head.

Proceeding with the Electuary and Clyſters, her Stools became finally exceſſive ſharp, fœtid, and frothy; and her Urine very hot. As the Heat and Sharpneſs of the Excrements increaſed, the Fever, and Symptoms of her Head and Neck decreaſed; till ſhe recovered her Health.

Mr. BRINSDEN.

A Vertigo.

HE had been ſubject, for a great while, to a Load and Oppreſſion of his Breaſt, with a Senſe of Harſhneſs in the Middle of the Sternum, eſpecially in a Morning. After many Endeavours and Jerks of his Lungs for that Purpoſe, upon the raiſing a little tough hard Phlegm, he had ſome Relief. Having taken

ſeveral ſtrong Purges, in the Summer 1713, this Oppreſſion yielded. But it returned in the Spring 1714; gradually increaſing till the Fit I am going to mention came on.

July 9, 1714, he was ſuddenly invaded by a Vertigo and Failure of his Eyes, both to a great Degree. At the ſame Time his Fingers, on both Hands, became numb for the whole Length, but chiefly at the Ends. Sixteen Ounces of Blood were taken away. It was ſomewhat too thick, and a little blackiſh, with a Skin of red at the Top. The next Day he took a Vomit, which brought up ſome Phlegm with very much Choler, of a deep reddiſh yellow, and very bitter. In Concluſion he vomited at three or four Strains near a Pint of Gall, of the Taſte, Colour, and Conſiſtence of that in the Cyſtis fellea. Before the Gall came up, he had ever a Cholic in his Stomach, as he called it; or a violent aking, Cramp-like Pain.

After the firſt Vomit, he took ſeveral ſtrong Purges; with fœtid and volatile Medicines in the Intervals. He was alſo blooded a ſecond Time. In fine, the ſame Vomit was repeated *July* 27, 1714, which worked freely and well.

From his taking the firſt Purge his Head became eaſy; and continued ſo ever after. The Oppreſſion of his Breaſt daily leſſened; and, in fine, wholly ceaſed.

Extract of a Letter from PARIS, April 1716.

"He has been, for ſome Years, ſubject, by Fits, to dry Scabs in his Head; and his Brain is ever the moſt lightſome, clear, and free, when they are moſt out. For ſome Time paſt he hath obſerved a Reciprocation betwixt them, and the Brain. Towards Winter the Scabs uſually

uſually vaniſh; or, as he Terms it, ſtrike in. Then his Head begins to be dizzy and vertiginous; and he has a Numbneſs in his Fingers. In the Summer the Scabs come out; and then the Vertigo and Numbneſs of his Fingers ceaſe."

Mrs. BIRD. *Eaſt Lane, Rotherhithe.*

SHE was a weakly Child. When ſhe was about Eleven, after a Pain of her Head, and Oppreſſion of her Stomach, ſhe had a ſlight Fluſh of a Jaundice all over; upon which her Head and Stomach became eaſy. She had the Meaſles at Fourteen; ſhe was not fat before; but afterwards ſhe became leaner, and was thought conſumptive. She had the Catamenia at Seventeen; and has had them ſince, when not with Child, conſtantly at the End of a Fortnight or three Weeks, but uſually clodded, and in too great Quantity. She was ever ſubject to a Weakneſs and Pain of her Back, commonly in the Waiſte, but ſometimes alſo a little higher. She had the Fluor Albus commonly, and pretty much; ſhe was ſubject to fainting Fits; and had a Dizzineſs and Weight in the Mould of her Head, with a great Pulſation in the Part. At the ſame Time ſhe had a Beating, Opening, and Shutting, in the Middle of her Back, tho' rather towards the Left Side. In 1705, ſhe had a Numbneſs on the Left Side of her Head, backwards, ſo great, that ſhe felt not a Pin when ſticked in it. It was introduced at firſt by a ſhooting Pain in the Part, ſo violent as to permit no Sleep Night or Day, for almoſt a Fortnight; when it terminated in that Numbneſs. It did not diſturb her Reaſon. The Part

roſe in Bliſters filled with a reddiſh Liquor. She was frequently hectic, and very ſubject to a Cough. Indeed ſhe was ſo commonly ailing, that ſhe hardly remembers herſelf ever in right Health. She had uſually a tertian Ague, Spring and Fall, from Fifteen Years of Age to Twenty. This was at *Rye*, whither ſhe was ſent from *London* at ſix Months old; and continued there, for the moſt Part, till Twenty one. She ever was very ſubject to a Looſeneſs, but the Diſcharges were little. She had frequently the Cholic and Gripes, both in her Stomach, and Guts; ſometimes in a very ſevere Manner. She was rarely coſtive; but her Stools were little; and ſhe was ſubject to Wind. Her Digeſtion was never good. She was obnoxious much to Phlegm; and to Choler, with Belchings, ſour and bitter, eſpecially when ſhe had the Cholic. She had frequently a working in her Stomach, with a violent Aching for the Space of an Inch or two in the Part of her Back behind her Stomach, where was frequently a Beating, Opening, and Shutting. Her Breaſt became immediately oppreſſed, her Breath gone, there enſued a Choaking, Riſing, in her Throat, and Blackneſs in her Face, and dying away. Sometimes ſhe foamed at the Mouth: ſhe had theſe Fits frequently from Fifteen to Twenty. As ſhe recovered Senſe, ſhe felt the Pulſation of her Back, and (which ever attended) in her Temples, and her Head, all along from her Forehead to the Back Part of her Head, and a Palpitation of her Heart. The Part of her Back continued much pained for ſeveral Hours after. Afterwards ſhe was weak, and ill; but the Fits not ſo common. At Twenty two ſhe married: and has two Children,

dren, both living, healthy, and well. She miſcarried in Autumn 1712.

In the Summer 1713, ſhe was weakly; having recovered little Strength ſince her Miſcarriage. In the Autumn ſhe was hectic, her Lungs oppreſſed, her Stomach loaded with Phlegm, and very weak. On *Wedneſday*, *October* 7, 1713, ſhe was delivered of a Girl, that died in twenty four Hours, after having had ſeveral Fits. She was within a Month of her Reckoning. It had the Skin clear, without any Sign of Eruptions. That Day the Small Pox ſhewed themſelves in the Mother very thick.

A Miſcarriage attended with the Small Pox.

October 4, ſhe had a violent Pain of her Head, Back, and Loins. In the Evening ſhe was thirſty and very feveriſh; which continued all Night. *October* 5, ſhe was chill and ſhivering, as in an Ague, from Eight in the Morning till Five in the Evening, when ſhe fell into a Fever, very high, and continual, till *October* 7, in the Morning, when, after her Delivery, it abated; but returned in the Evening. She had conſiderable Remiſſions every Day after, till I came, *October* 15. The Fever came on daily about Four in the Afternoon; and run very high till Eight in the Morning. She was exceſſively reſtleſs, uneaſy all over, and thirſty; her Tongue very dry and black. As the Fever declined, a Sweat came on, very conſiderable, chiefly of her Head, Face, and the Parts above her Waiſte; her Hips, Thighs, and lower Parts, being chill and clammy for the Time, but with little or no Sweat. During the Time of the Remiſſion of the Fever, ſhe was pretty eaſy and cheerful; but the Small Pox ſubſided and leſſened for the Time, plumping up again conſtantly

conſtantly as the Fever returned. This alternate Falling and Plumping of the Puſtules, was ſo apparent, from the ſixth to the ninth Day, that they appeared fallen, quite cupped, and hollowed in during the Remiſſions, but were full, ſo as to be ready to burſt, during the Fever. The Tumours of her Face and Hands alſo fell and roſe as the Puſtules did. She had vaſtly greater Numbers of the Puſtules in the Parts above, than in thoſe below the Waiſte. Nor did theſe come forth, riſe, decline, or fall off, ſo ſoon, by two or three Days, as thoſe of the Hands, Face, and upper Parts. On her Hands and Face they were very thick and confluent.

Convulſive Fits.

October 9, in the Evening, her Stomach was in an Agitation, Sickneſs, and Diſturbance with Wind, much as at the Begining of one of the convulſive Fits deſcribed above; at the ſame Time ſhe had a Palpitation of her Heart, Opening and Shutting of the Back, Pulſation of the Temples, and along the Sinus falcatus for the whole Length of her Head. This Fit preceded the Acceſs of the Fever. On *Friday*, at the ſame Hour, ſhe had a real convulſive Fit, as high as ever formerly, and in the ſame Manner as thoſe ſet forth above; only ſhe was not quite ſo much choaked; but ſhe frothed at the Mouth. She thinks the Choaking in the latter Fit was prevented by the continual fluxing of Rheum that came on about the fourth Day; and gradually increaſed to an incredibly great Quantity. Her Face was blackiſh, and her Hands very black in the Fit; which ſometimes went not off in leſs than twenty or twenty five Minutes. She had Catchings in her Arms, and in her Head, for the Time, very great; and had Cramp-like Pains in the Calves of her Legs.

But

But her Legs and Feet were very cold. She had daily ſome Symptoms of a convulſive Fit, if not a complete Fit, at the Acceſs of her Fever every Evening. But ſometimes ſhe eſcaped the Acerbity of the Fit; ſometimes the Fit leſſened and the Symptoms declined in the Beginning, but returned; and ſhe had a Fit in the Night, when the Fever was at the Height. The Fit ever left the Blood Veſſels of her Arms much ſtretched, pained, and ſore; and her Arms weakened, and even diſabled.

I was called in *October* 15, which was the ninth Day, after Dinner. Till then ſhe had uſed her Apothecary; who then, as Mrs. *Freebody*, and Mrs. *Hurſt*, told me, declared her paſt all Hopes. I found the Fever little; the Small Pox low and hollow. She was faint, ſunk, ſore within. All thought her dying. Her Fit was coming on, her Head agitated, her Arms had Convulſions; her Pulſe was unequal; her Water very high. She ſpit profuſely; and had done ſo for ſeveral Days. I appointed a Bezoardic Draught, to be repeated every ſixth Hour; a Cordial Julap, with Spirits; a Pectoral Apozem, with a Linctus. Upon the Uſe of this laſt, her Soreneſs within, and her Spitting, leſſened. It gave her great Relief, and rendered her much more eaſy. She took it frequently, till ſhe had taken off four or five Pots. To this ſhe aſcribed her greateſt Relief. At Night ſhe had a Draught with Diacodium. Upon her falling into this Method every thing took a new turn. Her Fever was equal, and conſtant, but mild; and the Puſtules ever full. But *October* 20, in the Evening, ſhe drinking a little Ale with ſmall Beer, a very violent Fit of the Cholic inſued. It began

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in her Stomach, paſſed to her Back, then to her Guts, and tortured her very much. She had a great Pain and Pulſation in her Head. She was exceſſively oppreſſed with Wind; but had no Stool. Indeed ſhe had had no Stool that Day; tho' ſhe had not been without a Stool, and ſometimes two, very kindly, and much to her Benefit, from the Time ſhe entered into the Uſe of the Lambitive. During this Cholic, I ordered a carminative oily Clyſter, which brought away much Wind, three or four very black ſtenchy Stools, and ſo put an End to the Pain. After, Things went on well, till *October* 26, when ſhe had a Convulſion Fit; and another the next Morning; after which the Puſtules turned and began to decline. *October* 28, ſhe had another Fit of the Cholic; in which ſhe vomited up much Phlegm and Choler, ſour and bitter. The Medicines were continued; the Puſtules declined a-pace, died away, and left few or no Marks behind. Several other Clyſters, five or ſix, were given, at Times, three Purges, and two Vomits. After this, ſhe grew more plump and fat than ſhe had ever been in her Life; and there inſued a better State of Health than ſhe had enjoyed of a long Time. Tho' ſhe had before frequently both hyſteric and fainting Fits, ſhe has not had any ſince, for now near a Year; only upon a great Surprize and Grief, ſhe had one hyſteric Fit, but not near ſo violent as formerly.

A Recollection of ſome other Affections.

She has been all her Life ſubject to the Cramp in her Legs; to ſtart in her Sleep; to be vertiginous, with a Dimneſs of her Eyes; to a Stiffneſs of her Neck; Oppreſſion of her Breaſt; Difficulty of Breathing; Choaking in her Throat; a Cough very frequently, ſpitting much;

much; the Hiccough, Wind, Pain, and other Diſorders of her Stomach, particularly a Pulſation at the Pit of her Stomach, attending the Pulſations of her Back. Her Knees have been uſually weak; her lower Parts cold, the Hands, Head, and upper Parts hot.

In *June* 1710, being about four Months gone with Child of her eldeſt Daughter, awaking in the Morning ſhe fell into an involuntary Laughter. It began in her Stomach, with contractive Jerks there, producing like Jerks in her Lungs and Mouth, in ſuch ſort that there was no Difference betwixt that and her uſual Laughter. Only it was more vehement, proceeding till her Breath was gone, and ſhe ready to die away; and returned as ſoon as ſhe recovered her Breath, for above half an Hour, till ſhe was near quite ſpent. She avoided it all that was poſſible; and had nothing of Merriment in her Mind that might bring it on. This was no ſooner ceaſed, but immediately ſhe fell into as profuſe a Crying, and Weeping, with great Effuſion of Tears; in which ſhe became much eaſier than during the Fit of Laughing. It went off in about a Quarter of an Hour. But afterwards, ſhe was diſpirited, oppreſſed, and melancholy, and ſhe had a great Soreneſs from the midſt of her Stomach upwards to the midſt of the Sternum. It ſhattered and diſcompoſed her ſo exceſſively that ſhe was in great Dread of a Return; but had no other Fit, but one, about four Months after, which was not quite ſo violent; and was relieved likewiſe by Weeping; and a third about two Years after in like Manner. But ſhe has had frequently Fits of Weeping, for theſe laſt four Years. During this Time indeed her hyſteric Fits always ended in

A Fit of Laughing.

A Fit of Weeping.

in a Weeping, that proving ever a Criſis. Sometimes a Weeping alſo began and uſhered in the Fit.

Of her Urine. Her Urine has uſually an oily Scum upon it; and is turbid and foul, beyond what is common, in her beſt Health. When ſhe is indiſpoſed it is commonly high coloured; and lets fall no Sediment. She rarely makes any Water that is very pale. Sometimes it is hot, and ſharp; but never to the Exceſs that ſhe obſerved it two or three Days before the Small Pox appeared, and ſome Days after; when it had likewiſe a ſtrong putrid Smell.

Her Habit, and Complexion. After this, and what has been noted above of her Jaundice, Cholic, Choleric Belchings, Wind, and Agues, *&c.* it will not be ſtrange that ſhe is of a Complexion very duſky, with a Mixture of brown, black, and yellow, not much different from that of the *Moors*. Her Hair is black, and very ſtrong. Her Pulſe is quick, and low; her Fleſh little.

Affected by the Weather. Before Rain ſhe is heavy, oppreſſed, ſubject to Vapours, and Melancholy; apt to yawn; and to be chill and ſhivering.

Of Odours. Muſk, Civet, and the like Sweets, render her faint, and her Breathing more difficult. They alſo bring on a Pain of the Head.

Of Muſick. Muſick never fails to bring on an aching Pain of her Back, Vapours, and Melancholy.

Of the Paſſions. Joy. In Joy ſhe perceives a gentle Warmth at the Pit of her Stomach, with a gentle warm Agitation through the Blood of her whole Body. In an Inſtant ſhe feels a gentle Palpitation of the Heart, greater or leſs, in Proportion to the Degree of the Joy. She has alſo a ruddy Fluſh in her Face, and a ſlight Dizzineſs of her Head for the Time.

In

In Grief, her Stomach and Breaſt are oppreſſed; ſhe has a Stoppage of her Stomach; and a Shivering or Agitation of the Blood of the whole Body, exactly like that in Joy, only in this Caſe it is attended with a Senſe of Chillneſs; ſhe has commonly, if the Grief be great, a cold clammy Sweat, eſpecially on her Forehead; and her Face is wan for the Time. If ſhe weeps much, ſhe uſually becomes ſomewhat warmer, eaſier, and better. She has a Riſing and Choaking in her Throat; a mighty huffing up of her Stomach; and her Neck becomes ſo full as frequently to burſt and break her Necklace. She has a Palpitation of her Heart, much greater than in Joy; and beſides a Pulſation at the Pit of her Stomach, the Part oppoſite in her Back, and the Top of her Head. She has Twitchings and Workings in her Legs; and ſometimes in her Thighs. She is exceſſive faint, feeble, and diſpirited. Sometimes a convulſive Fit enſues; in which they obſerve ſhe beats her Stomach with her Hands very much, if not hindered. Her Back achs very much; her Head is cloudy and dizzy; her Neck ſtiff. The next Day ſhe is much ſhattered, feeble, and pale. She has no Appetite of ſome Time after; but is ſick at the Stomach, and recovers from ſuch a Shock not without great Difficulty. Grief.

She has ſometimes an Oppreſſion of her Stomach, with a Sickneſs, Working, Wind, and Diſorder there. Immediately a Senſe of Grief and Melancholy ariſes thence to her Head, without any external or other Cauſe that ſhe is conſcious of. This teizes her frequently very much; is attended with all the Symptoms above recounted; and ſometimes with a convulſive Fit. Grief, and Melancholy, ariſing from her Stomach.

Fear. In Fear her Stomach, Back, and Head are affected, nearly as in Grief. She has alſo an Agitation and Chillneſs, through the Maſs of Blood; but followed with a much greater Trembling. She has the Palpitation of the Heart yet higher than in Grief; as alſo the Pulſations of her Head. Her Stomach has Pulſations for the whole Length of it; and ſhe has Openings and Shuttings of her Back, if the the Fright be great. She is very chill for the Time, eſpecially in her Feet and Legs.

Sollicitude. Thoughtfulneſs. In Anxiety and Sollicitude, her Stomach is ſtopped; her Breaſt is oppreſſed; her Back aching; her Head pained, and heavy.

Anger. If ſhe conceal her Anger, and fret privately, ſhe perceives immediately Choler riſing in her Stomach, and exciting there a Pain like that which precedes a Fit of the Cholic. She becomes ſomewhat pale and chill, with a ſlight Shivering. She alſo has ſometimes a convulſive Fit. But if her Anger break forth, ſhe becomes hot, firſt in her Stomach; and in a Moment, all over her whole Body. Her Face alſo becomes fluſhed, and ruddy. She has not any Stops of her Stomach, Riſings, or Choakings.

January 9, 1714-15. *Jaundice.*

Since the Method uſed in and after the Small Pox, ſhe has had her Health better than ſhe remembers to have had in her whole Life, till the End of *December*, 1714, when ſhe began to be ſick at her Stomach; ſhe had alſo a Pulſation of her Temples, Pain of her Head, chiefly at Top and towards her Forehead, with a great Dizzineſs, and Pain of her Back, from the Loins upwards to the Bottom of her Shoulder-blades, where

where there was alſo a great Pulſation, and an aching Pain on the Left Side of the Thorax. If ſhe happened to ſtoop forward, a violent aching Pain enſued in her Stomach. The Symptoms daily increaſed; the Sickneſs became alſo greater; and ſhe vomited up Phlegm, and much Choler, ſour, bitter, and yellow. She was more coſtive than uſual.

January 10, a Jaundice began to ſhew itſelf. Her Urine was of a deep red Colour, near black, had a very great Sediment, and tinged a white Cloth very yellow. As the Skin became more and more yellow, the Symptoms abated; the Pain of her Back and Head went gradually off, as did likewiſe the Pulſations, and the Dizzineſs and Sickneſs grew leſs and leſs. Her Jaundice is of a deep Yellow, with a caſt of Black.

For ſome time before the Jaundice came on, ſhe took Notice that the Catamenia leſſened; and, after, came ſlower, *e. gr.* at the End of five or ſix Weeks. They became alſo paler; and finally, yellow; upon which the Jaundice enſued.

I ordered *Ol. Amygd. D.* a purging Electuary to be taken daily; with a Clyſter every other Morning; and a Doſe of Ipecacuanha the ſecond Evening. All worked well, and ſucceeded happily; and, in about a Week the Jaundice was gone; the Catamenia came on naturally; and ſhe was as lightſome, eaſy, and well as ever in her Life.

September 5, 1717, her Huſband coming to Town, to conſult me for his own Health, tells me his Wife is well, in better Health than ever he knew her; and has been ſo ever ſince her Jaundice.

Mrs. ROCKCLIFF, 1713.

UPON walking hard, and afterwards, being hot, drinking much Small Beer, in an Hour or two ſhe became ſick at Stomach, and her Head pained. Thoſe Symptoms were followed by a Fever. At the End of twenty four Hours a Raſh came out, on her Arms, Face, and Neck.

Auguſt, 1714. She has been, for two Years paſt, ſubject to a Pain in her Stomach; and has vomited Choler in great Quantity, at ſome times exceſſively bitter, at others ſour, ever almoſt ſcalding hot. It is alſo very ſharp; and ſets her Teeth on Edge, and makes her Mouth ſore. Being ſent down by Purges, ſhe finds it as hot, ſharp, and excoriating that Way. She has never found any Relief but from Oils; and from the Evacuations and Diſcharges of it that have been made. But not having purſued theſe near ſo cloſe as was requiſite, ſhe is become emaciated and hectic.

Auguſt —, 1714, I was ſent for to her, and found a Raſh coming out, chiefly on her Neck, and about her Wriſts. She complained at the ſame Time of her old Stop, and Pain at the Pit of her Stomach; with much Wind, a Senſe of Harſhneſs, Sharpneſs, and Soreneſs there, and a-croſs her Breaſt. She felt a mighty Heat and Sourneſs in her Throat; with a great Dryneſs and Thirſt; ſhe had likewiſe a Looſeneſs; the Stools conſiſting chiefly of Phlegm and Choler. I directed *Gaſcoin's* Powder, a Julap, and the white Harts-horn Drink. Tho' the Julap was not ſtrong, the firſt Doſe ſo much encreaſed the burning of her Stomach, that ſhe would not take any more. The *Gaſcoin's*

Powder and Harts-horn encreaſed the Stop and Harſhneſs of her Stomach; checked her Looſeneſs, and likewiſe the Raſh; ſo that ſhe ſet theſe aſide; and took two Ounces of Oil, and a Clyſter, which ſucceeded happily, brought down an incredible Quantity of Wind, and Choler exceſſive ſharp and hot; upon which ſhe was much relieved, her Stomach became eaſier, and the Raſh ſhewed itſelf now over her whole Body. But in a few Hours it ſtruck in again; upon which the Symptoms of the Stomach and Breaſt, the Pain, Sharpneſs, and Soreneſs became as great as ever. In the Courſe of this Cure there were ſeveral like Reciprocations; when the Raſh was out, the Stomach was eaſy; but when the Raſh diſappeared, the Symptoms of the Stomach ever recurred. Dr. *Sloane* being called in, in Conſultation, propoſed a ſmall Doſe of the Jeſuits Bark in Decoction, with a little *Sal Abſinthii* in it; which put her Stomach in ſo great Diſorder, that ſhe could not be quiet till ſhe had vomited it up, with much Phlegm; upon which ſhe became eaſier. This *September* 6. was in the Evening; and her Stomach became uneaſy again in the Night; ſhe took a Doſe of ſtrong purging Pills that ſhe happened to have by her, which worked very much till the Morning, and gave her great Relief. The Evening after the Catamenia came down in Courſe; upon which ſhe became very eaſy, the Symptoms of her Stomach ceaſed, and the Raſh came out more fluſh than ever.

From the Time of her late Raſh, not having made due Evacuations, ſhe has had frequent Fits of Sickneſs at her Stomach, ſour Belchings, and been much troubled with Wind. *December* 13, 1714, ſhe had no Appetite, and her Sto-

mach was out of order; continuing ſo till *December* 19, when ſhe had a mighty Heavineſs of her Head, and was dozing and ſleepy. In the Evening ſhe had a Fit of Sickneſs in her Stomach; which going off, ſhe immediately felt a conſiderable Pain, Pulſation, and Heat at the End of the Thumb of the Right Hand, with a ſlight Swelling as of a Whitloe coming. Upon ſqueezing her Thumb pretty hard, the Symptoms yielded there; but there aroſe inſtantly a very raging Pain in her Arm, betwixt her Elbow and Wriſt. The Symptoms of her Thumb continued, *December* 24; only, during the Sickneſs of her Stomach, of which ſhe had ſeveral Fits, the Pain of her Thumb wholly ceaſed; but returned as ſoon as ever that Sickneſs went off. She took very much notice of this Reciprocation betwixt her Stomach and Thumb; the one being conſtantly relieved while the other was affected. During this Time, ſomething falling out that vexed her pretty frequently, ſhe obſerved during the Time of that Vexation, ſhe had firſt a Tightneſs in her Stomach, with a Senſe of Harſhneſs in the upper Orifice of it; and after a while, a greater Sickneſs at the Stomach than uſual; and, that going off, was ſucceeded by a Pain in her Thumb greater than uſual.

The Origin of Pains, Inflammations, and Swellings, from the Stomach.

About a Year before, after a like Fit of Sickneſs at her Stomach, ſhe felt a like Pain, Pulſation, and Heat in her Left Arm-pit; where a Boil aroſe; and there were Reciprocations betwixt this Boil and her Stomach, exactly like thoſe mentioned above.

Mr.

Mr. WILLIAM THORISBY.

Anno 42 *Æt.* *February* 1713.

HE was weakly while a Child; thin, pale, and lean, as he has continued ever ſince; but never had any Diſtemper of conſiderable Duration, except a Bleeding at the Noſe, which came on about his Eighth Year, and followed him till almoſt Twelve; and an Ague; the Type of which ſhifted, and varied, but he was not a Month together free, from the Ninth Year of his Age till paſt the Eleventh. At about Twelve he had the Small Pox. Thence he enjoyed a moderate Health till the Year 1695, when he had a Fever that at the Thirteenth or Fourteenth Day went off in a Tumour of his Left Ham, which finally apoſthemated. Before that Apoſthemation, he was light-headed; but was relieved preſently upon the Diſcharge made from that Tumour. The next Year he betook himſelf to a Seafaring Life; in which he had ſeveral Fevers, but ſhorter and more favourable than that mentioned above. In this Courſe of Life he frequently drank more than was proper. In the End of *September*, 1713, he came Home indiſpoſed, and had a great Cold, and Cough, with which he ſpit pretty much; but had a Wheezing uſually in the Evening. Theſe Symptoms continued upon him for the greater Part of the Winter; and he had alſo an Head-ach, to which he had been before rarely obnoxious. *January* 25, 1713, he drank more Punch than uſual, *viz.* near two Quarts; after which he became uneaſy; and *January* 28, in the Night, he was invaded with a ſevere Pleuriſy on the Right

Side, with Pains in that Shoulder and Shoulder-blade; as alſo the upper Part of the Arm. It was attended with a great Thirſt and Fever, and a Difficulty of Breathing. His Head was dizzy and heavy. He has been ever pretty conſtant for Stool; but was then coſtive. I was not, I think, ſent for till *February* 2. He had taken Linſeed Oils, and Julaps; but without Relief. He had been blooded twice, the Blood very ſizy, with a Caſt of Yellow. I found him very weak, lean, and wan; his Pulſe quick, but low; his Tongue white and furred; his Fever preſſing; his Urine turbid. I directed Oil of Sweet Almonds; and a Clyſter an Hour after; which ſucceeded well, and brought down much Wind; alſo a Lambitive and Apozem. The next Morning the Oil was repeated; and ten Ounces of Blood taken forth of his Arm. This was as ſizy, and more yellow than the former. His Face and Eyes became a little yellow. The pleuritic and aſthmatic Symptoms, and thoſe of the Head, ſenſibly abated. *February* 4, thoſe Symptoms ſtill declined; but the Yellowneſs of his Face increaſed, and had a Caſt of Green. He complained of a Pain in the Small of the Back. *February* 5, this Pain increaſed; as alſo the Yellowneſs. But the aſthmatic and pleuritic Symptoms decreaſed. This Day more Blood was taken away. It was as ſizy as before, and the Yellow deeper, with a Caſt of Green. I have elſewhere ſhewn, that the pleuritic and aſthmatic Symptoms are owing to Phlegm and Choler in the Stomach, with Wind diſtending that Organ, and throwing Blood to the Parts above. As theſe were transferred into the Blood, the Symptoms decreaſed in the Stomach; and Signs

of

of their Preſence and Removal into the Blood ſhewed themſelves in the Colour of his Face, and of the Blood taken forth. This emptying of the Veins makes way for that Removal and Tranſlation of the Contents of the Stomach thither. When a Part is in imminent Danger, it muſt be relieved; and it is better that the peccant Matter be charged upon the Whole, when it is capable to bear it, then that an eſſential Part periſh; for this muſt be neceſſarily followed by the Ruin of the Whole. The Pain of the Back was cauſed chiefly by that Matter thronging to the Kidneys, being flung thither in order to be ſent forth of the Body. *February* 6, the aſthmatic and pleuritic Symptoms were near gone; but the Pain of his Back was greater, and his Urine fouler than ever. He had a ſhort huſky Cough; but did not ſpit or raiſe any thing, which indeed he had not done in all this Illneſs. Complaining of this, I told him the Organs had not due Strength to caſt off a Load ſo great as that which he had within, till Part of it was removed. In order to that, I gave him two or three Vomits with Ipecacuanha, which had little Effect. His Countenance was wan, livid, green, and yellow. I repeated the Vomit, with the Addition of three Grains of *Tartarus Emeticus*. Before the Operation, his Eyes appeared very dull, and dead; and his Face had a very ill Aſpect; he was likewiſe very faint, feeble, and weak; ſo that I concluded he could not ſubſiſt many Hours. This Vomit made him pretty ſick; which none of the reſt had done; and brought off much more Phlegm. Immediately after the Operation, he ſaid *he was refreſhed, and more lightſome* than before. He had a better Night after it than uſual; and

the

the next Day he began to ſpit; but tho' he uſed Oil, the Lambitive, and the Oxymel Mixture, he raiſed yet but little. But his Eyes and Face carried a ſomewhat better Aſpect. I repeated the laſt mentioned Vomit, with much the ſame Succeſs as before. After the Oxymel Mixture, taken the next Day, he began to cough more than uſual; and to raiſe plentifully. After each Coughing he raiſed three or four Spoonfuls of Phlegm, yellow, with a Caſt of Green, brackiſh, and exceſſively ill taſted, to the Quantity of about a Pint in all, in leſs than an Hour, when the coughing Fit went off. This happened to him for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively; during which he never raiſed leſs, but ſometimes more than a Pint, during the Fit of Coughing. It continued till *March* 2. It was not attended with any Qualm, Sickneſs, or Affection of his Stomach. He was poſitive that it was brought from his Lungs, and raiſed by the Cough. It is certain that the Trachea and Lungs could not contain near the Quantity that was brought off in one Day; ſo that it ſeems to have been a critical Separation made from the Blood, by thoſe Ways. And indeed, as this greeniſh yellow Phlegm was raiſed, the green and yellow Hue in the Blood of his Face and Eyes proportionably decreaſed, and a Clearneſs and Freſhneſs came gradually on. Beſides, this Phlegm was much different from that raiſed by Vomit: It was much more yellow and green; and probably what cauſed the pleuritic Pains, and firſt great Hurts of the Stomach; and being tranſmitted thence into the Blood, brought on thoſe Appearances in the Blood, and, in the Complexion, till it was ſucceſſively thrown off by Spitting. Where it is in

ſo great Quantity, and not thus happily diſcharged, it ſometimes comes to an Abſceſs, or Empyema; breaking forth in the Cavity of the Thorax. He had ſeveral Purges with Clyſters, which worked kindly and well; and brought down much Wind, and Excrements, phlegmy, frothy, yellow, ſharp, exceſſively fœtid, and offenſive.

The Vomit was repeated with good Succeſs, and a rather greater Diſcharge of Phlegm than ever. He reſted well the following Night, was eaſy and chearful in the Morning, had a pretty ſmart Fit of Coughing after he roſe, and thereby raiſed rather more Phlegm than ever. That Day at Dinner he firſt began to have a Reliſh of what he eat. The next Day his Appetite was become as good as in Health. His Complexion was perfectly cleared, and a Ruddineſs began to ſhew itſelf. His Spirits were raiſed, and his Strength conſiderably reſtored. By the Cough this Day there was not raiſed much above half a Pint of Phlegm, and that not ſo green as formerly. What was raiſed for about a Week after was much of the ſame Conſtitution, and in like Quantity. For a Week before, one Day with another, he had raiſed at leaſt a Pint; tho' there was a ſenſible Diminution of the Quantity diſcharged for a Day or two before this Vomit.

No one can ſurely rightly attend to the ſeveral Symptoms and Accidents of this Caſe, without diſcerning clearly, how hard the Body was beſet, in how great Danger the Powers and Organs were, and how near to Deſtruction the Whole, from that Over-charge of putrid corroſive Matter; and how certainly Death muſt have enſued, had not the Matter been timely and boldly

boldly brought up by Vomit, and raiſed by Spitting. But yet thoſe that have not the Underſtanding to diſcover this, or the Honeſty and Courage to Attempt the throwing it off, have the Reputation of the moſt ſafe Phyſicians; tho' in reality the Patient ſink in their Hands, for want of either Skill or Courage to raiſe and reſcue him; while thoſe Phyſicians, who exert themſelves with due Underſtanding and Fidelity, do it wholly at the Peril of their own Reputation; and tho' they acquit themſelves with the utmoſt Dexterity, and what they do is followed by greater Succeſs than could ever be reaſonably hoped for, they meet with Cenſure and Diſlike. People ſeeing the Sick, in theſe great Caſes, feeble, and in much Diſtreſs, and having a Prepoſſeſſion that Purges and Vomits are rough and dangerous Adminiſtrations, and indeed that they weaken the Body, are averſe, and much prejudiced againſt the Uſe of them; ſo that in theſe Caſes a Phyſician lies under the utmoſt Difficulty and Diſadvantage. It is ſurely ſufficient to have a Diſtemper, of the Moment and Danger that theſe ever are, to ſtruggle with; and very hard to have his Method to juſtify all the while; his Reputation to defend; and the Prejudices of all who are Lookers on to encounter with. Tho' I met with all the good Manners and Reſpect, that was poſſible, in this Family, and whatever I directed was readily purſued, yet there was great Appearance of Fear and Apprehenſion, and frequent Intimations of the Weakneſs of the Patient. Indeed People are but too apt to overlook the Weakneſs and Symptoms brought on by the Diſtemper; and entertain Suſpicions of the Methods and Medicines, eſpecially where they

they appear harſh and troubleſome. As to Mr. *Thoriſby* himſelf, he was very eaſy, firm, ſteddy, well ſatisfied, and punctual to what was directed. Indeed he formed a very good and right Judgment of every thing.

Mr. WILSON'S *own Account of his Caſe; ſuppoſed to be wrote* Anno 1705, *before he ſpit Blood.*

I HAVE been thin and lean all my Life. I have been apt to be coſtive, and could never find any Remedy for it. When I have been free to Stool, I have ever been well and eaſy. Weakneſs of my Stomach and Indigeſtion are the Foundation of all my Ails. I eat moderately, and generally with an Appetite; but my Stomach has been ever much ſubject to Flatulencies and to Phlegm. I ſpit very much, but never have any Cough. My Spirit, Courage, and Reſolution are all incredibly great, but I have ſometimes an Oppreſſion in my Stomach, with a Sinking and Faintneſs ſo great I can hardly expreſs it. I have taken Vomits frequently of Ipecacuanha, which work as well with me as the Wind in my Stomach will permit. What I bring up is Phlegm, much like that which I ſpit; and, towards the latter End, a thin bitter Choler, that does not appear in the Liquor I drink, or diſcolour it in the leaſt. I have ſometimes a Sickneſs in my Stomach, attended with Faintneſs and Pain in my Head; and have had ſome few Fits of Vomiting; in one of which I brought up a great deal of choleric Matter, very bitter and green. This was in the Beginning of *March* laſt. In *April* I had frequent Gripings in my Guts, with Stools, very little, and chiefly mucous and phlegmy. I had had a while before a Diz-

a Dizzineſs in my Head, with ſlight Twitchings and Workings in my Legs and Feet; alſo a Tenderneſs or Soreneſs of my Breaſt, Sides, and whole Region of the Thorax. In *September*, for three or four Times, awaking in the Morning, I perceived ſome of my Fingers a little numbed; but it went immediately off, and I have felt nothing of that ſince. About that Time I was very weak, and my Strength much diminiſhed; but now I have pretty well recovered it. The Dizzineſs of my Head, Twitchings of my Legs, and Soreneſs of my Breaſt and Sides, attended me, more or leſs, during the whole Summer; nor are they yet gone off, tho' ſomething abated. I was like to have forgot to have acquainted you, that I have had ſlight flying Pains in my Arms, but never to laſt or be troubleſome. I fear my Eyes receive ſome little Injury; and they are attended with a ſlight Rheum. I am the moſt concerned at the Vertigo, being apprehenſive it ſhould terminate in a Paralyſis. The Vertigo is attended with a Laſſitude and Faintneſs. It has not been otherwiſe conſiderable or very laſting: But it is very frequent, and is apteſt to ſeize me upon my inclining my Head towards my Left Shoulder; or lying on that Side. If I can diſcharge a little Wind off my Stomach, the Vertigo ceaſes immediately. Indeed it is generally very ſlight, and no other than what we call a Dizzineſs; only two Fits I have had that have been more pertinacious: But even theſe did not diminiſh either my Memory or Preſence of Mind. The longeſt of theſe did not laſt much above half an Hour; and had frequent Remiſſions too. The Cauſe of them is not ſo much boiſterous or ruffling as that it weakens and faints me.

My

My Senſes are all extremely quick and perceptive, and my whole Body very tender and delicate. And yet it bears Labour and Study extremely well. But it is eaſily irritated and offended by Medicines; which creates me much difficulty in this Caſe. I can take them down eaſily enough, and have actually taken very many; but they are apt to moleſt and offend me afterwards. Purges work not well with me. Chalybeate Medicines are very moleſting of me; and my Stomach will bear no Bitters but the *Elixir Proprietatis*. I have always found the *Bath* Waters, our *Chalybeate* Waters, and the *German* Spaw Waters, rather injurious than beneficial to me. Milk, both of Aſſes and Cows, diſagreee with me. I receive preſent Benefit by Vomits; but ſuſpect the frequent Repetition of them may be detrimental to my Stomach. Clyſters have done me ſome Service: And the Solution of Aſafœtida in Water has been of ſome Uſe to me. The Cortex Peruvianus I have ſometimes thought has been ſerviceable to me. The volatile Spirits avail me nothing. Wine, and all ſorts of ſtrong Drinks, are injurious to me. No Preparation of Opium whatſoever will agree with me.

Mr. WILSON.

In *July* 1705, he raiſed a Lump of hard Phlegm; in which was a Streak of Blood. In *October* 1706, about two Hours after a very ſharp Jolt in a Hackney Coach, he was invaded by a tickling Cough; and with that raiſed two or three Spoonfuls of freſh Blood. About a Month after he raiſed the like Quantity immediately after a ſharp Strain, upon a Stumble in the

Of the Beginning of the Hæmoptoe.

the Dark. About a Fortnight after, he was awakened out of his Sleep in the Night with a wheezing and tickling Cough, attended with a Spitting of Blood, pretty florid, to three or four Spoonfuls, with ſome Phlegm amongſt it. He raiſed Phlegm with Blood mingled with it, coughing ſeveral Times, the next, and the following Day. He had Returns of this Spitting at the Diſtance of a Week, a Fortnight, one, two, or three Months, uncertainly, for three Years after. He was under an ill State of Health for the Time; and had been ſo for a Year or two before; apt to be coſtive, flatulent, dizzy, by Fits; and was become finally very feeble, weak, and lean; but with great Spirit and Courage, and without the leaſt Apprehenſion, as not fearing Death, nor being very ſollicitous of Life, longer then while he ſhould finiſh ſome Things that he had undertaken; from the Proſecution of which he never deſiſted, but ſtudied, with much Application, even during the greateſt of his Indiſpoſition.

The State of his Health in other Reſpects.

The Symptoms that attended the Hæmoptoe.

The Symptoms that attended the Fits of ſpitting Blood were generally theſe that follow. For a Day or two before he was more than uſually coſtive. His Urine was high coloured, hot, ſharp; at ſome times acerb, at others ſalt as Brine; ſometimes very highly bitter; at others very ſour. In the laſt Caſe the concurrent Symptoms were ever higheſt. His Stomach was conſtantly under a ſtrong Tenſion for the Time; he had uſually an Aching, and ſometimes a Soreneſs, of the Hypochondres, with pungent Pains of his Breaſt; which immediately relaxed if he happened to rift up Wind freely. His Hands were weak, glowing, and hot; and were generally numb towards the Ends in the Morning when

when he awaked. There was Fullneſs, Tenſion, and Soreneſs of the Blood Veſſels of his Arms; as alſo of thoſe of his Neck; which was ſtiff, with a Senſe of Soreneſs upon wreathing or turning of it. He had a ſlight Dizzineſs, with a Senſe of Fullneſs and Weight, in his Head. His Breaſt was oppreſſed; and he was chagrined and melancholy; not from any Reflection, for no Man living had ever his Mind more diſengaged and free, but from the Operation of Principles and Cauſes within. Downwards he was very feeble; and his Knees particularly were very weak. When the ſpitting of Blood came on, the Symptoms of the Head and Breaſt immediately relaxed. The Blood that he ſpit generally taſted very ſalt; and indeed the Gobbets of Mucus raiſed at other Times were frequently ſalt, eſpecially for a Day or two before the ſpitting Blood, this being, as the other Symptoms, a ſure Sign of its Acceſs. Thoſe Gobbets were in Colour grey, Lead Colour, yellow and green, and ſometimes a little fœtid. As the ſpitting of Blood proceeded immediately from the Tenſion of his Stomach, ſo, as ſoon as ever that Tenſion relaxed, which it did generally in ſome ſmall Degree preſently after the Spitting came on, this Spitting relaxed in like Manner. When that Tenſion was off, and the bilioſe Matter that cauſed it began to ſtir, he had a Senſe of Grinding, Griping, and pungent Pains in his Back, his Stomach and Guts. In Proportion as the bilioſe Matter, cholerick Fumes, and Wind deſcended, the Spitting and the other Symptoms, gradually leſſened. For which Reaſon he ever took Care to further that Deſcent by the Uſe of Clyſters. The Excrements deſcending

were more than uſually fœtid; with a particular vitriolic Stench, not unlike that of the * Pyrites diſſolving. They were alſo extreme ſharp, hot, flatulent, frothy, fermenting. The more the Excrements and Fumes deſcended, and the ſharper and hotter theſe were, the faſter the Spitting and Symptoms above ever declined. With the bilioſe Matter there commonly came down pretty much Phlegm; and that frequently bloody, and not very unlike what he ſpit. The Mucus from his Noſe was ordinarily nearly of the like Sort, and bloody in the like Manner; which apparently ſhews, that the whole Frame was charged, and the peccant Matter flung forth by the Glands of every Part, that the moſt readily yielded and gave Way. Indeed, by all the Rules of Judging that I could think of, he was affected directly in the ſame Manner, that I have known ſome Women of the more delicate Conſtitution, in whom there was ſomewhat too much bilioſe Matter, acting diſorderly, and producing the Catamenia irregularly and uncertainly. Accordingly he found Relief, and was ever better, after this ſpitting of Blood: Inſomuch that when the Emotions of the Bile of the Stomach, Transfuſions of it into the Blood, and the general Uneaſineſs that inſued, the Affections of the Head, Breaſt, and the reſt became troubleſome, he ever wiſhed for the Spitting to eaſe and relieve him, which it never failed to do. It was doubtleſs a Puſh of Nature to diſengage the Frame, and fling out what was ſo dangerous while within; and what muſt doubtleſs have otherwiſe finally overſet it, and put an End to his Life. In one Interval of the Spitting, that happened

* The Stone out of which Vitriol is extracted.

to

to be ſomewhat longer than uſual, he was become very low, weak, and much diſcompoſed. He had particularly a Cough; but raiſed little, for about a Month; when the Hæmoptoe coming on, a pretty deal of Blood and Phlegm was diſcharged; upon which the Cough intirely ceaſed, and he became ſerene, eaſy, and tolerably well. Nothing can be more plain than that this Diſcharge of Phlegm and Blood by ſpitting was a Criſis. In two or three of the Fits there was taken ten Ounces of Blood out of his Arm. The Coagulum was always very bright and florid at Top; but the greater Part of it underneath was of a duſky blackiſh Hue. It was tender, and cut very eaſily. It bore a juſt Proportion to the Serum. This was more brackiſh and ſalt than uſual; and had a Glance of Green and Yellow. Of his Blood.

In the Year 1707, he lay at *Newington*, during the Months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*. He thought it ſomewhat diſpoſed his Body to a Solubility. For though during this Time he uſed fewer evacuant Medicines, than he formerly did, taking two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds, Morning and Evening, he had generally a very looſe Stool every Morning as ſoon as he roſe. But the greateſt Quantity of Blood that ever he ſpit, was during two or three Days that he was at *Lee*, in the Summer of 1708. The Blood was very freſh and florid. The Spitting began there, and continued, about two Days. This was indeed the concluding Effort; and he had never any conſiderable Fit after. Of the Air.

Being much preſſed to it, he made Uſe of the Cortex; and at other Times of Gum Tragacanth, Terra Japonica, Pearl, *&c.* Diacodium, Of Aſtringents.

codium, and Theriaca; but ever againſt his own Opinion. Theſe did indeed commonly check and reſtrain the Spitting of Blood; but that was ever detrimental to him. He had a general Uneaſineſs at the Time; his Breaſt was oppreſſed; and his Head cloudy: Whereas upon the Return of ſpitting of Blood thoſe Symptoms ever yielded. He was once perſuaded to go to *Tunbridge*; which, in compliance with his Friends, he did. His own Opinion was, that thoſe Waters would only ſwell the bilioſe Matter, that was the Cauſe of all his Diſaſters in the Blood, upon the Habit of the Body. It fell out accordingly; for having only drank half a Pint of the Waters, in a little more than an Hour the Fingers of both Hands were become ſtiff and numb; and there was an Uneaſineſs over all the whole Habit. Upon this he took a Clyſter, purged, vomited, and then returned to the Uſe of the Waters again; but in vain, and only to his Detriment.

Of Evacuations.

The only real Benefit and Relief he ever received, was from the evacuant Medicines, Clyſters, Purges, and Vomits. Though he happened to be ſometimes fatigued and ruffled in the Operation, he always afterwards became ſenſibly better; the Symptoms conſtantly yielding in Proportion to the Diſcharges that were made. Nor did the moſt churliſh Vomit, or Purge, whatever ſome may have vainly apprehended, ever excite one ill Symptom, or once bring on the Bleeding. On the contrary, when they ſucceeded rightly, and operated plentifully and freely, he was much better and eaſier, and the Symptoms abated. He has ſat down, to take a ſtrong Vomit, ſo weak, feeble, and diſpirited, that they who looked on were apprehenſive

henſive he would not have Strength to go through it. Whereas he roſe, after the Operation, ever much refreſhed, and with his Strength ſenſibly raiſed. The Reaſon was plain; that Current of bilioſe Matter, from the Stomach to the Blood, that cauſed there all his Diſaſters, was by this Operation turned off and changed. Though he took many Vomits, and ſeveral could not be brought to work tolerably well, yet never any did him any Hurt. He took four Vomits, with each four Grains of the Tartarum Emeticum, in the Infuſion of a Drachm of Ipecacuanha, in one Week, in vain; none of them working to any Purpoſe. Though he was then very weak, the bilioſe Matter in him very much, and conſequently the Tenſion of the Stomach, whereby the Vomiting was hindred, very great, he was far from being diſheartened, repining, or complaining. That great Spirit that had not failed to carry him through all others, ſupported him, likewiſe under theſe Difficulties. Nay, he purſued his Buſineſs and Studies all the while; and never kept Houſe one whole Day for all this Illneſs. It was an Addition to theſe Difficulties, that ſome Phyſicians, and others of his Friends, were forward to aſcribe great Part of his Sufferings to thoſe that they called rough and harſh Methods. But this did not divert him from his Purpoſe. He knew well, that unleſs the Action of that bilioſe Matter was broke, and the Matter itſelf, that was the Cauſe of all, removed, he ſhould be ſtill at its Courteſy. At this therefore he continually laboured, as Reaſon, the conſtant Succeſs, and, finally, the happy Event, plainly evinced to be right. The Purges he uſed were twelve or thirteen Grains

of Reſin of Jalap, or ſixteen Grains of Scammony. Whenever his Body was ſo prepared and diſpoſed that theſe worked plentifully, and paſſed through him quick, the Benefit he received was immediate, ſenſible, and conſiderable. He was commonly abroad the greater Part of the Day that he took them; and more eaſy, chearful, and ſprightly than at other Times. But if the Purge met with Stops in the Way, ſo that the bilioſe Matter thinned, ſtirred, and rouſed, was turned croſs-ways by the Lacteals into the Blood, he was thereby rendered uneaſy all over, impatient, fretful, uſually hot, and his Nerves much irritated. The croſs Turns were chiefly brought on by Stops, occaſioned by Wind, ariſing from the Bile, ſtirred, and put into a Colluctation.

Of the Uſe of Oils. Nothing is ſo directly oppoſite to the Nature of the Bile as Oils; nothing ſo effectually confounds, tames, and ſubdues it. By a dextrous Management of theſe, he defended his Stomach and Guts, defeated the Bile, rendered theſe great Operations practical, happy, and ſucceſsful; and by that Means gained his End. But as the Oils defeat and elude the Operations of the Bile, ſo indeed they do of any other active Principle in the Stomach and Guts; for which Reaſon they are never to be given too near the Time deſigned for the taking either a Vomit or Purge. They ever aſſuredly fruſtrate and leſſen the Operation of either. For which Reaſon, I never direct Oil in the Afternoon, when I intend a Purge the next Morning; nor of ſix or eight Hours before a Vomit.

Of the Uſe of Clyſters. When a Purge happened not to ſucceed rightly, by reaſon of Wind and Stops in the Guts, a Clyſter next Morning rarely failed to ſet all to rights. Indeed Clyſ-

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ters were of great Service to him in the Courſe of this Cure; and frequently made Uſe of. No Operation whatſoever does ſo happily fetch down Wind, the main Impediment of a free and ready Deſcent, of whatſoever is vitious or wrong in the Guts; and by that Means, eaſe both them and the Stomach, and preſerve the Blood from their Impurities. By this Method his Health was finally re-eſtabliſhed; and the ſpitting of Blood perfectly ceaſed. He recovered a Strength not inferior to that he had ever enjoyed in his beſt Health. Nay, he became more fleſhy and plump than he had been in his whole Life before. This was obſerved by all his Friends, and particularly thoſe, who, out of Tenderneſs and Kindneſs to him, oppoſed what they thought ſo ſevere a Method. Theſe were finally convinced, and ſatisfied, by the Succeſs, and the Reaſons of Things. What renders this Cure the more extraordinary is, that the Diſtemper had laid ſo faſt hold of him, and was become habitual; nay, it was indeed hereditary; his Father, Mother, and both the Families being obnoxious to the ſame; few of either Family having attained, and hardly any ever exceeded, the Age that he then was of, which yet was but about the Middle of the ordinary Period of the Life of Man. There were ſome particular Accidents of the Proceſs of this Cure, of which I kept Notes; which are as follow:

The Succeſs of all.

March 25, 1706, upon a violent Sneezing, he had a Pain in each Arm, a little above the Wriſt. He has obſerved the ſame frequently upon Sneezing. This was from a Stretch of the Arteries there, cauſed by the Force of the Stomach, inflated, upon the Aorta, in the Act of Sneezing.

A Pain of the Arms upon Sneezing.

A Fullneſs of the Brain from a Tenſion of the Stomach.

March 29, 1706, upon an Headach, with a Senſe of Fullneſs and Heavineſs, any great Noiſe much affected, and ſeemed to ſhake the whole Brain; but eſpecially the upper Part of it, where chiefly that Fullneſs and Weight were. During this the Stomach was under an hard Tenſion.

March 30, 1706, little Appetite. Drank at Dinner, Barley Water; could not ſwallow more than a quarter of a Pint, and with that ſtifled, and the Breath gone. The Stomach inſtantly huffed up; and the Head became offended for the whole Afternoon, with a very little Wine drank. The Memory failing; Cogitation difficult; fretful, melancholy, and the Head cloudy. The Spirits low. No Wind paſſed down. The Knees weak. A general Laſſitude. No Appetite at Night. Soreneſs and aching of the Hypochondres.

A Clyſter given, worked pretty freely, carried down Wind; and a bilioſe griping Matter.

At Dinner, a better Appetite. Drank eaſily a full Pint of Barley Water, without the leaſt Offence to the Breath, or any thing like ſtifling. The Stomach huffed not up; but, inſtead of that, Wind paſſed freely down immediately after the Drinking. An equal Quantity of the ſame Wine drank, gave not the leaſt ſenſible Offence to the Head. The Memory ready. Cogitation free. The Head clear and ſerene; eaſy; chearful. The Spirits raiſed. The Knees ſtrong. No Laſſitude. At Night an Appetite. The Hypochondres free and eaſy.

The Danger of aſtringent Medicines.

April 13, 1706, upon an Heat of Urine, and Inflammation of the Neck of the Bladder, he took Gum *Tragac.* ℥j. *Gum. Arab.* ℥ſs. upon which the Symptoms of the Bladder yielded; but

but he perceived immediately a Stop above; and an Oppreſſion of the Breaſt and Præcordia, with an Anxiety and Pain there. He became alſo coſtive. Upon the Uſe of Oil, and a Purge and Clyſter, the next Morning, the Symptoms all vaniſhed.

June 4, 1706, in the Morning, heavy, and chagrined; a Soreneſs, Harſhneſs, and Fullneſs all round, a little above the Waiſt; he took Prunes ſtewed with Senna. After two or three Hours followed a large, looſe, ſharp Stool, with much Wind; upon which the Symptoms much leſſened; and, after a ſecond like Stool, all finally vaniſhed. Pleuritis Notha.

June, 1706, the Symptoms of the Breaſt, Cough, Oppreſſion, Dyſpnœa, and Pains conſtantly yielded to Purges, Lenitives, or Clyſters, eſpecially if Wind deſcended freely. Nor did he ſpit near ſo much when his Body was free and open, as when bound. Of Purging in Pectoral Affections.

November 20, 1706, he had been pretty much diſturbed with Dreams in the Night; and was awakened very early in the Morning by a Noiſe in his Ears, and a conſiderable working all over the Top of his Head, exciting a Senſe as if the Blood moving in the capillary Veſſels there, was rendered more craſs than uſual, by a new Acceſſion of Phlegm into it; or raiſed by an Acceſſion of Wind and Vapours from the Guts; or both. He had a Senſe of a Stop in the Guts, and of a Diſtenſion of them by Wind the Day before. Upon ſtirring this Morning, he broke Wind downwards in an unuſual Quantity, which brought on a ſudden Change in the Affection of his Head. It did the ſame too in his Left Hand, wherein he had a Senſe of a like Emotion in the Blood as in his Head. Wind paſſes into the Blood.

Falling

Falling again aſleep, the Fingers of his Right Hand were become numb when he awaked. A while after he felt ſomething give a Snap in his Left Ear; which was followed by a Puff of Wind; whereupon the Noiſe, which was chiefly in that Ear, much abated; and his Head became perfectly eaſy.

It is pretty plain in this Caſe, that there was forced into the Blood both Wind and Phlegm. The former chiefly cauſed the Noiſe in the Ears, and Part of the Emotions in the Blood, and Left Hand; the latter, the Numbneſs of the Right Hand.

A Cough affects the Stomach.

December 20, 1706, a Puking of Phlegm, with a Smatch of Sour; upon Riſing in a Morning, this Puke was raiſed ever by a Cough.

A Fit of Spitting Blood prevented by a Vomit.

Auguſt 24, 1707, he awaked in the Morning much oppreſſed, and chagrined. His Head ſomewhat dizzy, with a Hiſſing in his Ears. His Hands weak and pained; his Legs likewiſe. A Wheezing in his Throat; his Arms ſore; his Urine ſharp; and, in fine, all the Symptoms that are uſed to forerun his ſpitting of Blood; which increaſed hourly. Having the Tincture of a Drachm of Ipecacuanha in readineſs, he took it that Evening, with much ſmall Sack Whey. It worked plentifully, and all the Symptoms abated; nor did any ſpitting of Blood follow. He brought up much bitter Choler, in this Operation.

Bleeding at the Noſe inſtead of Spitting Blood.

Auguſt 14, 1711, he had the Symptoms that were wont uſually to precede his Spitting of Blood; and particularly wheezed for two or three Minutes, as if Blood was riſing. Yet he ſpit no Blood; but there were Streaks of Blood in Quantity in what he blowed forth of his Noſe. He ever obſerves, as Clyſters take Place,

Place, the Aching, Harſhneſs, and other Symptoms that affect his Breaſt, ſink into his Belly, and fall continually lower and lower.

A Senſe of Harſhneſs at the Pit of the Stomach and in the Hypochondres, Dizzineſs, Tinnitus Aurium, Ophthalmia and Scotoma; Heat of the Hands and Feet. The Head and Eyes affected by Chillneſs or Dampneſs of the Feet. Apt to take Cold. The Blood Veſſels of the Left Arm, upon a Stretch, very tender, and eaſily affected by Action. The Arm weak upon taking a Purge, [*Scammon. p. gr.* xvi.] with a Clyſter, which ſucceeded happily, and worked much, the Symptoms all declined. The next Morning there followed a Stool, looſe, huffing, fermenting, fretting, exceſſive ſharp and hot. This Day hardly any of the Symptoms were perceived remaining. What was thus brought away by Stool was apparently of a Nature that muſt render it injurious while within, either in the Stomach or Guts, and much more in the Blood Veſſels. Indeed thoſe three Phænomena, the Heat, Flatulency, and Sharpneſs rightly conſidered, plainly enough ſhew this to have been the Cauſe of the Symptoms. *Auguſt* 23, 1714.

Having made frequent Evacuations by Vomits, Purges, Clyſters, and Senna ſtewed with Prunes, conſtantly thoſe Mornings that no Purge was taken, for the four or five preceding Months, in *October* 1714, he began to ride fifteen or twenty Miles; continuing it once or twice a Week, as his Buſineſs, and the Weather, permitted. He continued the Uſe of Prunes with Senna every Morning; and once a Week, or thereabouts, as there was Occaſion, a Clyſter was given. This Method was purſued till *January* 1714-15.

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paſt the Middle of *January*; and with ſo good Succeſs, that he found himſelf ſo ſtrong, well, eaſy, and free, in the Body and Mind, as ever in his whole Life. In particular, his Head was clear and ſerene; his Ears free from Hiſſing or Noiſe; his Eyes from Rheums and Inflammations; his Appetite was moderately good; his Arms, Stomach, and the Hypochondres eaſy, which they rarely are when he is indiſpoſed; and he reſted well. For the greater Part of this Time, awaking in the Morning, Wind deſcended uſually without Smell, pretty freely; as alſo during the Time of Riſing and Dreſſing. Awhile after he had almoſt conſtantly a Stool, very free, flatulent, and of a duſky Colour, near black. After the Middle of *January* he began to obſerve that leſs Wind deſcended; that no Stool followed till near the Middle of the Day; that it was not near ſo duſky and black as before; that the Hypochondres became ſomewhat uneaſy; there was a ſlight Hiſſing in his Ears; and awaking in the Morning, in Caſe either Arm had been preſſed by lying upon it, the Fingers on that Side were a little numb. He concluded, upon the whole, that, the Stools being paler, the vitriolic Bile, that gave them the blackiſh Colour, continued above in the Stomach, and neighbouring Guts; that the Flatulencies, that proceeded from it, attended it there; that they diſtended the Stomach, and affected the Hypochondres; that thoſe Flatulencies likewiſe, being impeded in their Deſcent downwards, paſſed croſs-ways the Lacteals into the Blood, offended the capillary Veſſels of the Fingers and Brain, and, aſſiſted by the Flatulencies diſtending the Stomach, brought on the Symptoms of thoſe Veſſels. It is plain

the Stomach and Guts, aſſiſted by the Prunes and Senna, have not a Strength equal to the Power of the Bile, continually increaſing; but need Aſſiſtance, and more powerful Evacuants, to diſcharge what they themſelves have not Strength to fling continually off.

Having upon him Symptoms exactly like thoſe of a Fit of an intermitting Fever, at the End of *February* 1691-2, and perceiving a Diſorder of his Stomach, he drank a Quart or three Pints of a Decoction of Carduus, pretty ſtrong. This rather encreaſed the Diſorder; but, tho' he endeavoured to force it, raiſed little by Vomit. The Conſequence was, his Head became affected, and a continual Fever took Place; which, notwithſtanding the conſtant Care of Dr. *Barwick*, in whoſe Houſe he was, and of Sir *Thomas Millington*, was not got off without great Difficulty and Danger, nor till near the End of a Month.

At the End of *February*, 1714-15, he was invaded with a like Fit, very fierce, with a ſlight Chillneſs, and Shivering, an Horror, Rigor, Jactation, great Uneaſineſs and Diſorder. He drank two or three Spoonfulls of Citron Water; and, preſently after, five or ſix Diſhes of very fine Green Tea, ſweetened with the fineſt Sugar. This was very agreeable to his Stomach; and ſat very eaſily in it. But, knowing there was ſomething there that was wrong, he tried to raiſe it by a Feather; which ſucceeded ſo that it came up inſtantly, very placidly, eaſily, freely, and made a great Diſcharge. At the Moment his Stomach became eaſy; the Rigor, Jactation, and all the other Diſorders wholly ceaſed. Only the Fever remained; which, proceeding from Matter flung

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from the Stomach into the Blood, before the Vomiting, could not ceaſe till that Matter was caſt forth by the Emunctories in a few Hours after; when his Water was very high and turbid.

I make this Note, as a further Inſtance and Proof, 1ſt, That Fevers, and the ordinary concurrent Symptoms, take their Riſe from the Stomach; and that proper Remedies are to be directed thither. 2. That Things that offend the Stomach hinder Vomiting; and that thoſe that are grateful, facilitate and promote it; when there is firſt a Diſpoſition within; ariſing either from injurious Matter, latent in the Stomach, or a vomitive Medicine given. In further Proof of this, I ſhall add, that I have tried Ale Poſſet-drink, Sage Tea, warm Water, and various other Liquors, with little or no Effect. They came up again themſelves; but brought up little elſe with them. Conſidering how far Sweet Wines affect the Stomach, I made tryal of Sack Whey, diluted with Water, which ſucceeded very happily, if fine and good; but if it chanced to be either burnt too, or the Water mixed with it not very clear and fine, or there happened any thing elſe ungrateful, the Operation never ſucceeded well or freely. So Vomiting uſually ſucceeds much more eaſily and happily after taking of the red Poppy or Surfeit Water; or indeed any like Water that is cordial and grateful to the Stomach.

April 17, 1715, he has been for Weeks paſt apt to be coſtive; and had an offenſive Ammoniac Flavour in his Mouth. His Mouth was likewiſe apt to be furred and very foul in a Morning, and his Tongue hard and dry. After ſome Evacuations, in hopes of qualifying what cauſed

that

that Taſte, inſtead of Chocolate, he drank about a Pint and a half of Green Tea, with a Quarter of a Pint of Cream in it, every Morning, for near a Week. Tho' the Evacuations downward, by the Aſſiſtance of Prunes, and ſometimes Clyſters, ſeemed to be daily as great as ever, yet his Stools were pale, near white. He was willing to aſcribe that Colour to the Cream; but he obſerved that little or no Wind paſſed down; that his Stomach was inflated, the Thorax full, oppreſſed, painful, and uneaſy; and the Ammoniac Taſte and Foulneſs of his Mouth, as much as ever; ſo that he left off the Tea, and took a Purge, very much to his Relief. Afterwards Wind went down, and his Stools became blackiſh, as uſual. Things ſtyptick and aſtringent, where there is a too great Quantity of bilioſe Salts, reſtrain them in the Stomach, and hinder their Deſcent, ever to the Detriment of the Patient. He conſtantly obſerves, that when he has, riſing in a Morning, a Stool, blackiſh, flatulent, fermenting, ſharp, and hot, he tranſacts that Day very happily. He had ſuch Stools daily for the greater Part of laſt Winter; during his good State of Health. Nothing ſo much breaks the Bile off the Stomach and diſlodges it as Oil. Taking ℥ij. of this in an Evening, in his greateſt Indiſpoſition, frequently produced ſuch a Stool the following Morning, as was ever to his Benefit. If he was ſick at Stomach after taking the Oil, he ſeldom failed of ſuch a Stool.

In the Summer of 1713, he had frequently an ill Taſte in his Mouth, ſalt, with a Smatch of Sour. Taking a Vomit, in the Evening, he brought up, with the Remains of his Dinner, ſomething exceſſively ſalt, ſharp, and ſour.

With

With the two following Strains little came up, beſides the Sack Whey that he drank. But, vomiting nine Times, in the ſix laſt the Sack Whey came up, ſtrongly impregnated with a ſaline Matter, chiefly Ammoniac, but with a Smatch of Aluminous. The Vomit, which was Infuſion of Ipecacuanha ʒj. and *Tart. Emet.* gr. iv. was repeated at four or five Days diſtance, twelve or fourteen Times, with the very ſame Succeſs, ſaline Matter ariſing, in great Quantity, to the very laſt. Purges were frequently interpoſed, and Clyſters; in fine, the ill Flavour in his Mouth wholly ceaſing, he deſiſted. In the Summer of 1714, the ſame Flavour returned, but not ſo ſtrong; and it yielded ſooner to the Evacuations. The Vomit brought up Matter of the ſame Conſtitution with that of the former Year. The Taſte he had in his Mouth was ever of the ſame Kind with that of the Matter raiſed with the firſt Strains of the Vomit. His Mouth was uſually furred, and foul, in a Morning, during the Time of this ill Flavour. He formerly had a bitter Taſte in his Mouth; and, awaking in the Morning, his Mouth was hot, and his Tongue dry. Uſing Vomits, he brought up much Choler, very bitter, with ſome Admixture of an hot Ammoniac Salt. People that have the Jaundice, and others, whoſe Stomachs are overcharged with Bile, have frequently a bitter Taſte in their Mouth. They are uſually coſtive, for the Time; and what Stools they have, pale, the Bile being ſtopped and detained above; or ſent into the Blood; by which Means the Urine becomes charged with it, and is rendered very foul for the Time. In Mr. *Wilſon*, the Bitter and Salts muſt proceed from the Fleſh, Broths, and

and other Diet he uſed, for he had wholly abſtained from Salt, and rarely uſed any, either Vinegar, or other Acids, of ſix or ſeven Years before. The Reaſon why Salts and Bitters abound in this Conſtitution is, that the Bowels retain them, and do not caſt them down freely by Stool. From theſe, and other Obſervations, it is apparent to what Cauſes the Symptoms of the Mouth and Tongue are owing in Fevers. In Mr. *Wilſon* the ill Flavour anſwered, in kind, to that of the Matter he vomited up; and for Proportion, it was commenſurate to the Quantity of that in the Stomach. The worſe Taſte he had in his Mouth, the more he ever raiſed, if the Vomit ſucceeded rightly. The Dryneſs and Hardneſs of the Tongue proceeded from a Bitter and an ammoniac Salt; the Blackneſs, from a Vitriolic; which Salt abounding, is of all others the moſt dangerous to the Frame. It is ever attended with a great Heat; and acts the Part of an Oil of Vitriol. The ſame Salts that cauſe the Heat and Dryneſs of the Mouth, Tongue, and Œſophagus, cauſe likewiſe ordinarily a Thirſt; eſpecially where they are not embarraſſed by much Phlegm in the Stomach. The ſame Salts diſpatched into the Blood cauſe there the Heat and Effervescence, Irritations of all the finer Parts, a Diſorder and Moleſtation of the whole Frame. When lodged near the Surface and Skin, they cauſe Inflammations, Spots, and the like. The ſame Obſervations likewiſe let us into a rational Method of Practiſe; and ſhew particularly why Vomits, when rightly managed, have ſo happy Effects in the Beginning of Fevers; why Clyſters are, when properly directed, of ſo great Service; and what is the utmoſt that Abſorbents, and the

alterant Medicines, can do. It will be hard for Phyſicians to ſucceed rightly, or form any Judgment what Inſtruments to uſe, till they know what they have to do, and what Materials they are to work upon.

Having, by proper Evacuations, and removing the Obſtacles, been brought to a ſoluble Diſpoſition, and Freedom of Body daily, and by that Means removed the Ails he laboured under, in the Beginning of the Spring 1714-15, he paſt the latter Part of it, and the following Summer Months, with as much Health and Vigour as ever in his Life. But towards the Middle of *Auguſt* his hypochondriac Affections began to diſcover themſelves. *Auguſt* 18, 1715, he was uneaſy, diſcompoſed, his Head was dizzy. He had not his Morning Stools, as before, regularly, for a Fortnight or three Weeks. His Appetite was capricious; his Stomach eaſily offended; he had a Senſe of Harſhneſs about the upper Orifice of it; a Fullneſs of the Hypochondres; Eructations of Wind; and an Uneaſineſs of the whole Thorax, Sides, Breaſt, and Back, as alſo of the Shoulders and upper Part of the Arms, eſpecially on moving, ſcrewing, or diſtorting of his Body; a Faintneſs and Oppreſſion; an aching Pain on the Middle of the Sternum. His Limbs downward were tolerably well; and he walked with pretty good Strength, tho' not ſo much as a Month before. After Supper this Night, he took *Pil. de Duobus* ℈ſs. *Calomel gr. v. Olei Nucis Moſch. gtt. ij.* in three Pills. After four or five Hours theſe rouſed him, with a very large looſe free Stool; upon which the Pain of the Sternum wholly went off; the Hypochondres became eaſier, the Symptoms of the Thorax leſſened, and ſunk

ſunk gradually lower and lower, as the Operations ſucceeded; for he had two or three Stools afterwards, conſiſting chiefly of Phlegm, and a ſharp yellow Choler. He had a better Night after this than uſual; and was eaſier the next Day, than he had been of ſome Time. Not but that there were hypochondriac Symptoms remaining; with ſome Uneaſineſs of his Sides, Breaſt, and Back; and this continually increaſing, tho' ſlowly, and not near to the Degree they were at before the Purge. It is plain the Principle, that cauſes theſe Symptoms, the Bile, is in the Stomach. It inſtantly obeys the evacuant Medicines, when they ſucceed rightly; and the Symptoms yield to them. But, reſiding in the Stomach, ſome of it continually paſſes, with the Aliment, into the Blood, and is caſt upon the Habit of the Body; whence it returns back again, by Way of the Epigaſtric Veſſels and Glandules, into the Stomach, as Room and Reception is there made for it, by Means of the Evacuations. As there are vaſt Quantities of vitious Matter thus frequently flung upon the Habit, beſides what is reſident in the Stomach and Guts, it is not ſtrange that in ſome Habits it is requiſite that the Evacuations be often repeated. This makes ſome, who are not conſcious of theſe Returns and Diſcharges from the Blood, fancy, very abſurdly, that the Matter grows again continually. For they find themſelves eaſier upon Purging; but after a while, as the vitious Matter is flung into the Stomach, through the Glandules, the Symptoms recur; upon which they who are not conſcious of this Proceſs of Nature, and obſerve theſe continual Returns, are apt to be uneaſy and deſpair of Cure. And indeed in

ſome Habits the vitious Matter is ſo very much, the Time requiſite for clearing of it ſo long, and the Adminiſtrations ſo numerous, that the Patients cannot but be thoroughly exerciſed. But the Conſequences, the Re-eſtabliſhment of Health, will be a Reward of their Labour and Patience; I mean in Caſe that be practical, and the Habit not too far vitiated, the Veſſels and Organs relaxed and hurt, and the Conſtitution thereby rendered irreparable. But even in this Caſe the Benefit will be commenſurate to the Evacuations, if they be made with due Diſcretion and Caution. But, in Caſes the greateſt and moſt dangerous, if a rational and natural Method be uſed, and the Body be effectually cleared, the preſent Malady is relieved, and beſides the Habit freed, the whole Œconomy ſet to Rights, and perhaps a vaſtly better State of Health ſettled, than was ever enjoyed before the Time of that Malady. Of which I have had many illuſtrious Inſtances in the Cure of very various Diſeaſes, through the whole Courſe of my Practiſe; ſome indeed ſo extraordinary, that the Patients have averred, they would moſt willingly have deſired thoſe later Diſeaſes, and undergone the Method of Cure, for the Change they felt in their Conſtitution, Cheerfulneſs, Strength, Parts, Senſe, *&c.* Upon the whole it is evident, that one great way of depurating and freeing the Blood, is thus through the Stomach, upon theſe Evacuations.

September 3, 1715, having drunk, over Night, ſome ſtrong Ale, to which he was not accuſtomed, he awaked next Morning with a very great Head-ach. Sitting up in Bed, after a while he began to be extreme ſick at Stomach,

mach, reached much; but perceived his Stomach ſo greatly diſtended with Wind, that he brought up little beſides ſome Phlegm, which had a very ſalt Taſte. During his Reachings, every Strain much increaſed the Pain of his Head for the Time; ſome Fluid ſeeming to be ſent up, and forced upon the Brain by every Strain; but decreaſing immediately after it. One thing was very remarkable during this Sickneſs, that a Cup of very fine fragrant Citron Water, being brought near him, at the Inſtant that he ſmelt it, he perceived a new Diſorder in his Stomach, ſo great, that he was forced to have it removed. This is a Proof that Odours affect the Stomach; and by that Means excite the Diſorders they are wont, in People of theſe fine and ſenſible Conſtitutions.

October 29, 1715, having been more than uſually expoſed to Cold this Day, he found himſelf ſomewhat heavy and indiſpoſed the next; and *October* 31, there were ſome Symptoms of an Ophthalmia. In the Evening he was extreme heavy, and diſpoſed to Sleep. Next Morning he was alſo very drowſy; and the Ophthalmia was increaſed. It continued to increaſe, for above a Day longer, till it became, finally, very high; the Inflammation, Soreneſs, and Pain of the Eyes very great. Beſides the ſoporoſe Affection that preceded it, as the Ophthalmia came on he perceived a Heavineſs, had a Senſe of Emotion and Boiling, as of ſome Fluid, with Uneaſineſs and Diſorder, in his Forehead, and all over the Top of his Head. So that he apprehended, beſides the unuſual Emotion and Charge of Blood there, the Meninges on the upper Part of the Brain were as much inflamed as the Tunica adnata on the

White of the Eyes. Indeed he was conſcious of a great Conſenſus between the Eyes, and upper Part of the Brain, on this, and other former like Occaſions; and there is no Doubt but there is a great Relation and Correſpondence betwixt them. During the Time that the upper Part of his Head was moſt affected, his Memory and Thoughts were not ſo quick and free as at other Times. That will be the leſs ſtrange, when it is conſidered that this Part of the Brain is the Seat of both; and that the Blood, the grand Agent in theſe Affairs, here, was in an unuſual Hurry, and in too great a Quantity. His Appetite was fruſtrated for the Time; and his Stomach tight, hard, qualmiſh, and in full as great a Diſcompoſure as his Head. As this was relieved, by Devolution of the Fumes, and bilioſe Principles there, downwards, the Symptoms of the Head and Eyes gave way.

P. S. At the Time that his Head and Eyes were moſt affected, he had a Weakneſs in the upper Part of his Arms, near the Shoulders; as alſo a Pain when he extended them to their Length. This Affection was manifeſtly ſeated in the Blood Veſſels. I have known ſome that have had it in one Arm, and it has retreated to the Blood Veſſels of the Neck of the ſame Side. Theſe Affections of the Eyes, of the upper Part of the Head, and of the Arms, are all owing to the ſame common Cauſe, bilioſe Matter and Indigeſtion ſent into the Blood; and the like Principles fermenting in the Stomach, diſtending of it, and bearing it on the deſcending Trunk of the Aorta.

After a Day or two he took a Vomit; and brought up a conſiderable Quantity of a yellow bitter

bitter Choler. What he ſpit during the Vomiting was very ſalt. It was in Gobbets, and ſeemed to come out of the Tonſils. About an Hour after all was over, he was ſeized with a very unuſual Cough; which laſted about two Hours; during which Time he brought up, with a Wheezing, of a whitiſh frothy Phlegm, not ſalt, about a Quarter of a Pint. This doubtleſs was a critical Separation; ſeemed to riſe deep out of his Breaſt; and to come up by the Aſpera Arteria.

In about twenty four Hours after this Vomit, the Pain and Weakneſs of his Arms were wholly gone.

Chriſtmaſs, 1715. Mr. *Wilſon* has been, for a Fortnight, much teazed with Heat and Sharpneſs of his Urine. Indeed it had, at Times, been ſomewhat troubleſome to him for about two Years before; but nothing near to the Degree that it is at preſent. He obſerved likewiſe for that Time, that his Water was not diſcharged with the Freedom it was wont; requiring Aſſiſtance from the Breath, and Conſtriction of the Muſcles of the Abdomen, to throw it forth. At this Time it required a yet greater Force; and by exerting that, and haſtening the Paſſage of it through the Urethra, the Pain was ſhortened. His Bladder had no ſooner three or four Spoonfuls of Urine, but it became of a ſudden exceſſively irritating and ſtimulating of the Bladder, the Neck of it, and the whole Urethra, to the very Extremity of it.

The Membrane that lines the Bladder, or the interior Membrane of it, is continued on through the whole Length of the Urethra. So that tho' neither the Urine, nor the acrid Halitus of it, paſs into the Urethra, at the Time

The Cauſe of the Irritation of the Urethra when the Bladder is full.

that the Membrane, common to both, is affected in the Bladder, and ſtimulated ſo as to bring on a Contraction of it, the inner Membrane of the Urethra muſt, in courſe, be ſtrained, and conſequently as much pained, as the Part within the Blader. And this is the ordinary Cauſe of Stimulation, for Evacuation of Urine, when the Bladder is charged with it, where the Body is in Health, and all Things rightly conſtituted there. But in theſe Affections, in the Strangury, and the like, the Membranes are fretted, eroded, and ſore; and the Interſtices of the Fibres have frequently Salts lodged in them; ſo that a ſlight Contraction, or Strain of them, muſt excite much Pain. Mr. *Wilſon*, after ſome Time, the Affection increaſing, had very ſenſible Stimulations and Prickings in the Intervals of his making Water, for the whole Length of the Urethra, ſeeming to be made by Salts left by the Urine, and lodged there. Upon ſitting down he had alſo a Senſe of Tenderneſs in the Part; and eſpecially on the Motion of a Coach. The Urine, when made, had a very rank, halituous, ſaline Smell; and a Taſte ſalt and bitter, much beyond what is common. It was alſo high coloured; and frequently broke, becoming very turbid and foul. He was plainly ſenſible, that the Pain was wholly owing to the Salts, being in greater Number than uſual, diſſolving and carrying off the Mucus of the Bladder and Urethra; and afterwards fretting and eroding the Membranes. When the Affection was higheſt, he obſerved a Pain in the Region of his Left Kidney; and he has been ſubject by Fits to a ſlight Pain there, but going ſuddenly off, for his whole Life. Only once, which was *November* 1714, he had

of

of a ſudden ſo ſharp a Pain there, as to give him juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect there was a Stone. He was preſſed ſo violently by the Pain, that he was forced to quit his Coach, in which he then happened to be. By Degrees the Pain ſeemed to deſcend by the Left Ureter; and in about a Quarter of an Hour, finding a Promptitude to make Water, he voided about three Spoonfuls of Urine, very high coloured, exceſſively hot, ſharp, ſaline, and bitter, much beyond what he ever obſerved before. Upon this the Pain went wholly off; and he had little return of the Pain of the Kidney till this Time, when indeed it has been never but once very conſiderable. He has been wont to void Wind down very freely in a Morning, and if, after that, a Stool followed, fermenting and working like Yeaſt, he was afterwards very well, eaſy, and free. For a while before, and during the Time of this great Affection of the urinary Parts, he diſcharged no Wind downwards at all; and he was beſides very coſtive. By that Means, Stops being made in the Guts, the bilioſe Salts were turned through the Lacteals into the Blood; and ſo went off again, along with the Urine. He drank Apozems, Emulſions, and Barley Water, ſweetened with Syrup of Marſh Mallows, without any ſenſible Relief. Nor indeed had he any, till he obtained it by Clyſters, lenitive Medicines, and Purging. In Proportion as Wind began to deſcend, and his Body was brought to a more ſoluble State, his Urine became leſs ſharp, leſs moleſting, and injurious to the Parts as it paſſed; which plainly points forth the true Cauſe of the Diſorder, the perverſe Courſe of the bilioſe Salts towards the Blood, occaſioned by the Stops in the Guts.

Thoſe Salts were more than uſually abounding in his Stomach; and how by them ſuch Stops are made, and a coſtive Habit brought on, I have ſhewn elſewhere. Dr. *Barwick* was much ſubject to theſe Affections; and uſed to help himſelf by a Drachm of *Pulvis Hollandicus*; which purged him kindly and pretty freely. He uſed to obſerve, that his Stools, upon theſe Occaſions, were ſharp, hot, and excoriating; as Mr. *Wilſon* likewiſe does; thoſe Salts, that are thus hot, ſharp, and excoriating, when paſſed into the Blood, and going off by Urine, not failing to produce the ſame Effects in the urinary Paſſages.

He was daily in Pain, and weak in the Back and Haunches; *February* —, 1715, after taking Prunes and Senna he had a Stool, and was perfectly eaſy, ſtrong, and free from Pain.

He has ordinarily thoſe Symptoms before a Stool; and is freed after.

The Stomach affected by the Head.

May 12, 1716, in the Evening, in Shaving his Head, the Hair being grown pretty long, and the Lather pretty cool, he had a great Senſe of Chillneſs in his Head. Immediately he fell a Coughing very much, having a continual Senſe of Irritation and Tickling in the upper Orifice of the Stomach; and raiſed pretty much frothy Phlegm. He hath not coughed ſo much before of a Month, or longer. The Shaving was no ſooner over, and a warm Cap put on, but the Coughing abated. Thoſe, who have a weak Digeſtion, have generally in readineſs a Matter, that, when excited, will, in Courſe, cauſe an Irritation and Coughing. Tho' that may create ſome Moleſtation, yet it contributes to the Diſcharge of a Matter that cannot be over friendly to the Body while in it.

He

He is of a chill Conſtitution, apt to take Cold; and though the Weather be now hot, he ſeems to himſelf cold, and his Body is cool to the Touch. Only the Palms of his Hands are very apt to be hot, and to glow, which is an Argument of much Bile, and of Heat within; and, if he ſtir and uſe Exerciſe to ſhake that Bile about, he becomes hot outwardly. *June* 23, 1716, awaking about Five in the Morning, he was very reſtleſs and uneaſy; and could not ſet into Sleep again. His Head was diſturbed; he had a great Hiſſing in his Ears; his Stomach was bloated and uneaſy; his Tongue was very hot and dry; his Mouth furred, and had a very ſtrong brackiſh ill Taſte in it. He was ſomewhat chill outwardly; but falling to Sleep again at Seven, he awaked betwixt Eight and Nine in a warm, gentle, glowing Sweat all over. Wind went down pretty freely; his Head was become eaſy; the Hiſſing of his Ears very little; the Hardneſs and Dryneſs of his Tongue, the Fur and ill Taſte of his Mouth, were gone; and the Uneaſineſs, Hardneſs, and Tenſion of his Stomach ceaſed. It is evident, upon the whole, that during the Cloſure of the Pylorus in Sleep, there was vitious Bile in the Stomach, very turbulent, diſtending and injuring of it, bearing it upon the Aorta, and, by that Means, affecting his Head and Ears, fuming up, and offending his Mouth and Tongue. During the Interval that he was awake, the Pylorus opening let forth the turbulent Bile, which diffuſing itſelf over the Habit, brought on the Warmth at the Surface of the Body, and the Sweat.

The Urine, that he made in the Morning, after the Sweat, was turbid and foul; which likewiſe

likewiſe affords an Indication of the Charge of ſome diſorderly Matter from the Stomach upon the Blood. This may ſerve to give ſome Light to the Nature and Cauſe of Fevers.

When his Head and his Stomach is moſt affected, his Stools are paleſt, tho' he has never ſo looſe and copious Diſcharges. So that the Bile ſometimes ſtays in the Stomach, and conſequently, Clyſters and Purges may be needed, even tho' there be great natural Diſcharges. Theſe Evacuants are ever requiſite, when there are Symptoms of the Bile above, tho' there be a Diarrhœa, Dyſentery, or any other Diſcharge down.

July 14, 1716, having been upon the Water, and taken Cold, he obſerved his Stools next Day were clayey, and much paler than uſual; and the Morning after, *July* 16, his Breaſt and Sides were uneaſy; with a ſlight Senſe of Soreneſs. Ariſing, Coughing and raiſing ſome Phlegm from the Tonſils, he obſerved it was tinged with a little Blood; which it had not been of a long Time before. He aſcribed this to the Stop of the Bile in the Stomach, and in the upper Guts. Taking a Clyſter, which ſucceeded well, and brought down much Wind, there ſucceeded Fœces more black and ſharp than uſual; upon which the Symptoms above ceaſed.

Auguſt 18, 1716, he had Symptoms of Indigeſtion and Affection of his Stomach; and in particular a Glaſs or two of Sherry, or other like Wine, which he is wont to drink, much clouded, intoxicated, and offended his Head. A Glaſs or two of Ale offended it much more; not but his Stomach ſeemed to claim and want ſome ſtrong Liquor; tho' it was afterwards not very eaſy with it. Having afterwards taken a Vomit

Vomit and a Purge, a much greater Quantity of Wine or Ale gave neither his Head or Stomach the leaſt Offence. I have frequently obſerved the like in others; and this ſhews, that it is the Embarraſſment and Stop of ſtrong Liquors by the indigeſted Maſs, and Glut of the Stomach, that cauſes the Offence of the Head, Intoxication and Drunkenneſs. When, in the laſt, as frequently it does, Vomiting happens, this ſhews plainly enough where the Wine or other ſtrong Liquor was contained.

Auguſt 20, 1716, in the midſt of Dinner, being hungry and eating heartily, of a ſudden ſomething was told him that ſurprized him. At the Inſtant his Appetite wholly failed; his Stomach turned; and there roſe up thence a hot ill Flavour into his Mouth; which thereupon became immediately parched and dry. I have known this Accident very commonly befal others; which affords a Proof how greatly the Paſſions affect the Stomach.

November 1, 1716, eating Beef, and ſwallowing a Piece of a Tendon, that was tough, hard, and not well chewed, it ſtopt in the Œſophagus a while. For the Time he had a Senſe of Harſhneſs, and aching Pain, ſeeming to be in the Middle of the Sternum; where he had ſometimes formerly had a like Pain, that was judged to be of ſome Danger, and a Token of his Lungs being affected.

November 6, having had ſlight iſchiadic Pains in each Hip, a Tinnitus Aurium, a Heavineſs at the Top of the Head, ſometimes a Shortneſs of Breath, and a dull heavy Pain in the upper Part of the Breaſt, under the Clavicles, he took *Pil. de Duob.* ℈ſ. *Calomel. gr.* v. made into four Pills, in the Middle of the Night. They worked

worked well in the Morning; and brought away very much ſharp Choler; upon which all the Symptoms wholly vaniſhed. He had before diſpoſed his Body for this Operation, by the Uſe of Oils. He had coughed, and ſpit much, the Morning immediately preceding, and two or three before; but did neither, in the leaſt, this Morning.

November 15, he had a Heat and Sharpneſs of his Urine; and it paſſed not forth without Force and great Difficulty. He was not coſtive at the Time; but his Stools were ſlimy and phlegmy; and, as Matter of that Conſtitution is wont, paſſed not without Difficulty. He was ſenſible there was a Stop in his Guts all the while, cauſed probably by Phlegm there; and took lenitive unctuous Medicines, with Clyſters, for three or four Days, before that Stop yielded. But when at laſt the Stop gave Way; it was followed by choleric Matter, very ſharp, hot, and excoriating. He made Water two Hours after, without any conſiderable Difficulty or Pain. It is plain the Heat, Sharpneſs, and Difficulty of his Water proceeded from that choleric Matter being ſtopped and impeded in its Deſcent down through the Guts, turned croſs-ways through the Lacteals, and paſſing through the Urine.

The Stomach affected by the Head.

December 8, 1716, having had his Head ſhaved over Night, the Weather being exceſſively cold, he had, in the Middle of that Night, a Fit of exceſſive Coughing; and was ſome Time before he could raiſe any thing at all. In the Morning after, he was naukiſh, and ſick at the Stomach. That Cough was a Symptom of his Stomach being affected, and was attended with a Reaching.

Being

Being generally pretty well, he had neglected Evacuations for ſeveral Months. Finding himſelf more than uſually chill in the Winter of 1716; and having ever obſerved that that Indiſpoſition, and even Aguiſh Chillneſs and Shivering, proceeds from Glut and Stop in the Stomach, and is moſt effectually relieved by Vomits, he took one at the latter End of *November* 1716; but it worked ill, and made little Diſcharge. About the Middle of *December*, he had a violent ſore Throat, attended with a Dryneſs of his Mouth, and extreme Hardneſs of his Tongue. The Affection was moſt urgent, and indeed attended with a Fever, in the Night, for three Nights ſucceſſively. In the Morning following, the fourth, he had vehement ſharp pungent Pains in the lower Part of his Breaſt, on each Side the Cartilago Enſiformis. Of a ſudden, belching, there roſe up Fumes ſo very hot and ſharp, as not to be inferior to thoſe of Oil of Vitriol: At the Inſtant the Stitches of his Breaſt wholly ceaſed. This points forth the Cauſe of them, of the Fever, Soreneſs of the Throat, and Dryneſs of the Mouth and Tongue. By Means of unctuous Medicines, and of Purges, he took off the Symptoms. But they worked very difficultly and ill, which was an ill Sign; and indeed an Argument of more Load yet remaining.

Pains and Stitches of the Breaſt.

But his Buſineſs requiring him Abroad, and the Seaſon being pretty ſharp, taking Cold, he had a great Inflammation and Rheum of his Eyes, Pain in the Cheek Bone, Forehead, and Top of the Head; attended with a Fever. This was the moſt urgent and vehement in the Night. Theſe Symptoms yielded only in Proportion to the Evacuations; which ſucceeded very.

very difficultly and ill, by Reaſon of the Phlegm and other Embarraſſment in his Stomach; which ſhewed itſelf plentifully when Things were ſo far advanced, and the Embarraſſment and Load ſo much leſſened, that he could vomit to Purpoſe; which was not till after ſix Days.

It was obſervable, under this Indiſpoſition, that in Sleep, and eſpecially if his Legs were cold, that he had ſlight Fits of the Cramp in the Calves of his Legs, which were doubtleſs owing to the viſcid phlegmy Tenor of his Blood; occaſioned by his Indigeſtion, Want of Warmth, and a due Quantity of Bile diſperſed from the Stomach, during this Stoppage of it, eſpecially in Sleep.

His Urine, through theſe two Caſes, had been hot; and indeed of ſome Time before. His Feet had been, this Winter, more than uſually chill.

The Principles in his Stomach were ſo very boiſterous and impetuous, that they maſtered and confounded the Vomits, as well as the Purges; ſo that he took four without making any conſiderable Diſcharge; beginning with ʒſs. of Ipecacuanha, and two Grains of Tartarum Emeticum, and increaſing the Doſe to four Grains. However the Operations contributed ſomething to his Relief, even at the very Time; and he was ſenſibly better after each. The Matter in his Stomach was ſomewhat diminiſhed and broke by theſe Operations; and thereby Way made for better Succeſs from the Purges. But as nothing does ſo break and diminiſh the Power of the Bile of the Stomach as Oil, his Relief was finally owing to that; which ſent down

down Wind, and contributed more to the looſening of him than the Purges.

He had, for the greateſt Part of this Indiſpoſition, a vitriolic, atramentous, braſſy*, ill Taſte in his Mouth. The Vomits diſcovered the Cauſe of that Taſte; the Bile they raiſed having directly the very ſame peculiar Taſte. For five or ſix Nights he had very little Reſt. Nor can it be thought ſtrange, that where there were Principles ſo very unruly in the Stomach, it came not to a Cloſure without very great Difficulty; and indeed when it cloſed, and he obtained Sleep, it was very intoxicating and unkindly. His Head was ever vaſtly worſe after it; which cannot be thought ſtrange, if it be conſidered, what ſtore of ill Principles there were for the Time confined in the Stomach; and how neceſſarily theſe muſt affect the Head. He went through all the Sorts of lethargic and comatoſe Affections, more or leſs, in this Illneſs; which are owing intirely to theſe Principles in the Stomach.

He raiſed frequently little Gobbets of Phlegm, that ſeemed to come from the Tonſils. If theſe were not raiſed, from Time to Time, he became choaked, oppreſs'd, and very uneaſy; and his Sleep, when he had any, was interrupted, commonly once in about twenty Minutes, for the raiſing of this. Whatever he ſpit had a braſſy vitriolic Taſte; and theſe Gobbets were of a blueiſh or lead Colour. This Colour is owing to an Admixture of Bile. I have obſerved Bile in the Gall Bladder, both of a blueiſh and of a lead Colour; and ſeen Bile of both thoſe Colours vomited up. The green and yellow

* In a Salivation, the Mercury, working on the Bile, caſts up a like Taſte.

Bile, ſo commonly obſerved, ſhew to what Principles thoſe Colours, ſometimes obſerved in the Phlegm, are owing. Thoſe vitious Principles in his Stomach are made more injurious, by their being reſtrained and ſtopped there. It was to this Stop, and the great Inflation of his Stomach conſequent thereunto, that the Affection of his Head, Eyes, and Face, the ill Taſte of his Mouth, and the Spitting, were owing; and to that Reſtraint of Bile, from deſcending into the Blood, the great Chillneſs of his Feet and Legs, and his being ſo liable to take Cold of his Head. The Stop and Inflation, at ſome times, were ſo very great, as much to oppreſs, faint, and ſink him. He ſeemed to have a broad Belt firmly girt about him; and his Stomach likewiſe ſtretched downwards, as if it would burſt. As Wind got forth, he had Relief; and recovered in Proportion as he could diſpatch that, and the Principles that ſupplied it, out of his Stomach.

The firſt Time that he had a free Paſſage, the Stool was near black, flatulent, huffing, fermenting, and very hot.

This Fever was very violent. Few Men have eſcaped out of the like. It was for the three firſt Days continual. But, the Evacuations being repeated pretty thick, it remitted; and finally intermitted.

One thing was very obſervable in this Caſe; that the Purges ſucceeded not, except Vomits were interpoſed; and theſe laſt brought up ſo great a Quantity of heavy tough Phlegm, as plainly to ſhew one great Cauſe that impeded the Purging, and Paſſage through the Pylorus. Having taken no Vomit of ſome Time, but gone on with ſuch lenitive unctuous Medicines,

as

as were formerly uſed to purge him, now with little Succeſs, on the Twenty firſt Day from the Invaſion of the Fever, which for Ten Days paſt had been little troubleſome, he had a Fit, for the whole Afternoon, as high as ever, ſince the Intermiſſion. In the Evening he drank Five Quarts of warm Water, in which was a ſlight Infuſion of Sage, provoking Vomiting with a Feather. This happened to ſucceed well, and brought up a great deal of tough heavy Phlegm, and ſome Choler. The Pain of his Head, which was very great, and the Fever, which was as high as ever when he began, were both intirely off by ſuch Time the Operation was over; which was ſomewhat leſs than an Hour. Afterwards the lenitive unctuous Medicine ſucceeded better. Nor would the Vomits ſucceed without Purges interpoſed, to break, and diſpoſe of ſome of that Phlegm. But thus alternately uſed, they mutually forwarded each other; and the Cure ſucceeded happily, in Proportion to the Evacuations and Diſcharges; the Fever, Pain of his Head, and ill Taſte in his Mouth, that was at firſt ſo horrible, continually declining. I have found Occaſion to uſe Purging and Vomiting thus alternately, in Pleuriſies, that have been great and dangerous, interpoſing unctuous Medicines plentifully, in Rheumatiſms, and other of the greater chronical Caſes, with not leſs happy Succeſs. Tho' I ſay alternately, I don't mean that for every Purge I directed one Vomit, but when the Purges ſtopped, and ſucceeded ill; and I had Reaſon to conclude, from the Symptoms and all Circumſtances, that there was more of the morbid Cauſe remaining, and to be carried off, I have interpoſed a Vomit; after

which the Purging has ſucceeded plentifully, and well as at firſt. Thoſe who are wont, when the Purges fail, to ſuppoſe the Work done, and no more morbid Matter remaining then to be removed, even tho' the Symptoms yet remain, would do well to conſider this. A cloſe Attention to theſe, and other like Things, have ſerved to conduct me ſucceſsfully in the Cure of Diſtempers, that have been judged not only incurable, but never to be alleviated or leſſened.

It is very obſervable, that tho' the Heavineſs and Pain of his Head were ſo great during the Fever, his Sleep ſo little, and what he got for ſome Time incommoding inſtead of refreſhing him, he never had the leaſt Tendency towards a Delirium; his Reaſoning continuing ever ready, clear, and free. Indeed, there was no ſingle Day paſſed, in which he did not dictate ſomething conſiderable to be wrote; and, a Book, wrote by a very learned Man, coming then out of the Preſs, being read to him, and he finding the main thing propoſed in the Book erroneous, he dictated an Anſwer, and effectually refuted it. In this Anſwer, the Method, the Style, the Hiſtories of Facts alledged, the Arguings and Reaſonings all along uſed, ſhew how clear and free his Head ever was.

He ever obſerved the ill Taſte in his Mouth was higheſt, and moſt offenſive, when his Stomach downwards was ſtopped, the Pylorus cloſed, and there was no Deſcent of Wind, or any thing elſe. He likewiſe raiſed ſmall Gobbets of rancid ill taſted Phlegm for the Time. When the Cloſure was greateſt, his Mouth and Tongue were hot, dry, and parched. This befel him

him chiefly in Sleep; and, that not happening without a Cloſure of the Pylorus, the vitious Principles, being debarred of Egreſs downwards, diſtended the Stomach, and affected the Parts above. This diſcloſes to us the Reaſon, why he generally awaked out of his Sleep diſordered and ſurpriſed, with his Breaſt oppreſſed; and why his Head was ſo very much pained, offended, and hurt for the Time.

Having not rightly recovered his Health ſince his Fever; being particularly more than uſually impatient of Cold, Chill, and eſpecially of his Feet, tho' the Weather was not, for the Seaſon, colder than uſual; the Hypochondres being ſomewhat tenſe, ſoreiſh, and diſordered; his Arms pained and weak, eſpecially the Right, and theſe Symptoms rather encreaſing, he concluded there was ſomething very wrong in his Stomach. For which Reaſon, *March* 16, 1716-17, in the Evening he, took *Ipecacuanha* ʒſs. *Tart. Emet. gr.* iv. which worked kindly and freely; and brought up pretty much Choler, at firſt ſour, afterwards bitter, with a maukiſh Sweet. The very next Day the Hypochondres were become much more eaſy; his Arms very ſenſibly better; and his Feet warm.

April 29, 1717, a while after Dinner he had a Pain and Uneaſineſs in the Hypochondres, under the ſhort Ribs, with a Senſe of Sharpneſs on each Side, on the Back and Haunches, with a Feebleneſs and Stiffneſs. In about half an Hour he had a very free, large, looſe, black, frothy Stool, attended with much Wind. With this the Symptoms intirely vaniſhed.

In the Summer of 1717, he was much troubled with Choler in his Stomach, attended with a Whiteneſs of his Tongue, a Dryneſs,

eſpecially awaking in a Morning; and with an ill Taſte conſtantly in his Mouth. He took ſeveral Vomits. What firſt roſe was uſually acid; but had ſometimes an ammoniac Taſte. What followed was a Dulcamara, or Bitter with a Smatch of Sweet, in Quantity more than ever he raiſed before. What was moſt remarkable was, that, tho' he vomited very freely (with *Ipecacuanha* ʒſs. *Tart. Emet. gr.* iv.) he never brought up any of the Meat that he had eaten, five or ſix Hours before; tho' he choſe to eat heartily the foregoing Meal, and ſometimes of Beef, and the groſſeſt Diet. I note this, as it gives an additional Proof, that the Bile is the Inſtrument of Digeſtion; and that this Office is executed ſooneſt, and moſt effectually, when the Bile is in the greateſt Quantity.

He had a brackiſh ill Taſte in his Mouth, like that which he had during his Fever in the Winter, in ſome Degree, through the Spring, Summer and Autumn; but it was much more troubleſome at ſome Times than others. Vomiting, he brought up at firſt Matter of much like Taſte, ſaline, ammoniac, and vitriolic; afterwards common Bile of a Dulcamara Taſte. When this was moſt rife and prevalent in his Stomach he was diſtinctly ſenſible, eſpecially when his Stomach had little Diet in it, of a Fermenting and Colluctation of theſe Principles in his Stomach, with an Agitation much like that of Water boiling, or rather before it boils, while only ſeething or ſimmering. During the whole Time of this Action in the Stomach, he had a Hiſſing and Noiſe in his Head, very much reſembling that of Water ſo ſeething. A Glaſs of Water drunk, at the Time, ſomewhat allayed the ill Taſte, Colluctation, and Noiſe, for a while.

Eating

Eating a Meal did that to all three, for a long Time. Scammony, and the like purging Medicines, had the ſame Effect, almoſt as ſoon as they came into the Stomach; and in a much higher Degree, as ſoon as they begun to turn Things thence downwards. For the Colluctations were not only then broken, but the Pylorus opened, and the Principles that cauſed them, were gradually detached through it; ſo that he was much the freeſt from theſe Symptoms, the moſt vigorous and chearful, his Mind the moſt ſerene, his Thoughts free, and his Head eaſy, thoſe Days that he purged. Whence it is manifeſt, how far theſe Principles, thus vitiated and redundant, diſturb Cogitation, repreſs the Cheerfullneſs and Vigor, and bring on Melancholy and Faintneſs.

October 9, 1717, he was invaded, of a ſudden, with a violent Pain of his Left Kidney. In a little Time it ſeemed to extend down by the Ureter, to the Urethra. He apprehended it to be a Fit of the Stone; but, in about an Hour, it going quite off, inſenſibly, he rather thence concluded it to be Wind, with ſome ſharp hot Salts, wherewith the little Urine he made for the Time was highly ſaturared. His Stomach was much inflated with Wind for the Time. He had a like Fit, but not of quite ſo long Duration, in the Autumn of 1714; and has had ſhort Twinges, by Fits, in that Kidney, during the whole Courſe of his Life.

He has this Summer, 1717, more than uſually been annoyed with a bilioſe Matter in his Stomach. In order to the captivating and taking it up into what he eat, that it might be, with that, the more eaſily thrown out again; *September* 12, 1717, he eat plentifully of various

Things; and taking a Vomit a while after, that the Meal might not be digeſted, he brought up a Maſs of the Remains of his Dinner, that was plentifully ſaturated with a ſour, harſh, vitriolic Salt. This came up ſome Minutes ſooner, and much eaſier than ordinary; which may ſerve for an Intimation, that the Stomach is moſt eaſily, and moſt happily diſengaged from theſe Salts, when charged with a proper Diet. What came up afterwards was hot and bitter, with a ſlight Smatch of Sweet, like common Gall. Whence this comes is not eaſy to determine, whether out of the Duodenum, or from the Bottom of the Stomach. This is certain, it riſes not without great difficulty; and incorporates not eaſily with Sack Whey, or other Liquors drank. It requires to be much ſollicited by a Feather; and rarely riſes till towards the latter End of the Straining. Nor indeed does it ever riſe, till he has vomited four or five Times. The firſt Vomiting rarely brings up any thing other than the Salts, thus vitriolic, or aluminous, or ammoniac; for they are at different times various, anſwerable to the variouſly vitiated Nature of the Bile. The ſecond, third, and ſometimes the fourth, rarely bringing up any thing beſides what he drinks.

Beſides the Action of the bilioſe Salts in the Stomach, it is plain the Maſs, thus ſaturated with them, muſt act its Part in the Blood, and upon the Habit. Theſe Salts muſt unavoidably deſcend with the Aliment; and paſs where-ever that paſſes. In Proportion as they are of Nature more or leſs injurious, and in Proportion to their Number, the Body muſt receive greater or leſs Moleſtation or Injury. They abound

abound ſo much in ſome People, and are of ſo ill a Nature, that they render the Frame perpetually uneaſy, and Life comfortleſs. I have known ſeveral who have had a Senſe as of Poiſon, continually poured into the Blood, and over all the Habit, inſtead of Nouriſhment, or what was comfortable and grateful. To be ſure it chiefly affects the finer Parts, and greatly diſturbs all the Senſes; bringing on, when exceſſive, and the Body able to ſtand it, even Diſtraction and Madneſs.

When it was moſt prevalent, he plainly perceived, chiefly in a Morning awaking, and when his Stomach was empty, or had leaſt Aliment in it, a Sort of Emotion or Colluctation of this bilioſe Matter in his Stomach, much reſembling the Action of Liquors briſkly fermenting, or the Operations of Menſtruums. It was ever attended with a hiſſing Noiſe in his Ears. Having a very quick and delicate Senſe, he diſtinctly perceived that Action in his Stomach; and after ſome Time a Deſcent thence upon the Blood; and a Diffuſion all over the Habit, attended with a glowing Warmth and Uneaſineſs.

December 20, 1717, having a Senſe of Harſhneſs and Proritation in his Throat, followed by a Cough; taking a pretty ſtrong Purge, in leſs than an Hour the Harſhneſs and Proritation gradually deſcended lower and lower, till, as the Purge began to empty his Stomach, it vaniſhed, and the Cough ceaſed.

He had moderately good Health, for the Spring, Summer, and Autumn of the Year 1718. But about the Beginning of *December* he had an Uneaſineſs in his Stomach; and began to cough and ſpit, eſpecially in a Morning. This daily increaſed; and upon awaking, he coughed

Of Coughs.

coughed vehemently, ſpit large Mouthfuls of Phlegm, pretty thick, was qualmiſh at his Stomach for the Time, reached, and was frequently near Vomiting. *December* 18, at Night, he ſmoked a little Tobacco, in order to the making him ſick at Stomach, drank common Ale upon it; and urging the Riſe of this with a Feather, brought up about a Pint of thick Phlegm. The next Morning his Stomach was perfectly eaſy, free from Qualms or Reachings and he neither coughed nor ſpit. I have obſerved ſeveral Times, in others, the ſame Effect, in like Caſes; which I note, in order to diſcover the Cauſe of theſe Coughs. There is no doubt but that Phlegm, thus exiſtent in the Stomach, paſſes with the Aliment into the Blood; and is flung, as into the other Glandules, ſo particularly into thoſe of the Tonſils, and the reſt thereabouts. But the Beginnings of theſe great Excretions in the Morning, were owing to the Emotions of the Stomach, that had been ſtopped all Night during Sleep; and that certainly ſent up ſomething by the Œſophagus during the Efforts of Reaching, Straining, and Coughing. It is certain, that the Actions of the Stomach and Lungs are reciprocally aſſiſting each to the other. During the Quiet of Sleep, a great Separation of Phlegm is likewiſe made by the Glandules. Beſides, during this Diſpoſition he had not the free Deſcent of Wind, that he was wont to have before. He was likewiſe more ſubject to be coſtive; and Senna, that he ſometimes took, ſtewed with Prunes, had not the Effect that it was wont, till after this Diſcharge; by which he was relieved in both thoſe Reſpects. Thus I have commonly found, that, where Purges have not ſucceeded

Of making Evacuations with Succeſs.

ſucceeded well, and made the Diſcharge they ought, by interpoſing a vomitive Medicine, they have been brought to execute their Office better afterwards. The Reaſon of which is plain. The Phlegm of the Stomach, forced into the Guts, when very much, makes Obſtructions there, and hinders the Paſſage downwards. So, on the contrary, Purges aſſiſt Vomiting, by their teazing and thinning the Matter in the Stomach, and thereby rendering it more fluid and eaſy to riſe. By my making Purges and Vomits thus mutually ſerviceable to each other, I have ſucceeded happily in freeing the Body, where the Luggage, and the Diſtemper, have been both very great. The right attending to, and obſerving this, is a thing of mighty Uſe in the Cure of moſt of the great Diſeaſes.

Then his Breath had been cooler than uſual, for the Time of this Indiſpoſition. His Feet alſo were apt to be very cold and damp; and his Legs feeble. In all which Reſpects he found himſelf ſenſibly relieved, the very next Day, after his Vomiting.

Of the Coldneſs of the Breath and the Feet.

Of Weakneſs of the Legs.

He found himſelf heavy, requiring more Sleep than uſual, and was difficult to riſe at his ordinary Time in a Morning. He had an aching in the Fore Part of his Head; and his Eyes were affected, ſtiff, and ſomewhat apt to be dazzled. He had been drier and hotter than uſual upwards; tho' his Feet have been chill; and the Skin of his Fingers, near his Nails, apt to ſtart and ſplinter.

Since his Vomiting, he hath been better in all thoſe Reſpects; and once or twice fell into gentle, kind, breathing, warm Sweats, in the Morning, before he roſe.

January

January 28, 1718, being ſenſible of ſomething wrong in his Stomach, he took a Vomit in the Evening; and brought up, after the firſt Drinking, the Remains of his Dinner, highly imbued with Salts, tartarous and acid: As alſo after the ſecond Drinking. With the third, tho' the Diſcharge was free and eaſy, there came up little beſides what he drank, Sack Whey diluted with Water. But with the fourth, there came up pretty much of a Bile of a ſtrong dulc-amara Taſte. This continued, rather increaſing in Quantity, to the laſt or ninth Drinking.

He hath had Occaſion in his Life to take Vomits pretty often; and tho' he hath found the bilioſe Matter that came up firſt various, tartarous, muriatic, vitriolic, ammoniac, after ſome time that wholly ceaſed, and there then came up a very different dulc-amara Bitter, or naukiſh Sweet, to the End of the Operation. It is plain, had thoſe two kinds been at the ſame Time in the Stomach, they muſt unavoidably have mixed; and could not ever come up thus conſtantly ſeparate. He hath made the Obſervation in ſeveral Parts of his Life, under very different Indiſpoſitions, and at all Seaſons of the Year; and yet ever found theſe two diſtinct Sorts of Bile. So that the latter muſt have been transferred into the Stomach after the former was exhauſted, upon the Agitation and Efforts made in the Operation. Whether it is refunded forth of the Duodenum; or of the Blood, by way of the Gaſtric Veſſels and Glandules, upon the Stomach's being emptied, and Room made to receive it, is uncertain. The Action of the Stomach for the Time, may contribute, as well to the Separation this Way, as

as to the fetching it forth of the Duodenum, and bilioſe Ducts *.

April 6, awaking in the Morning, he found himſelf very melancholy; at the ſame Time he obſerved a glowing Heat, and ſlight working in his Stomach; but was ſomewhat inclining to a chill all over. Falling to Sleep again, for about two Hours, he awaked cheerful, his Stomach not near ſo hot, eaſy, very warm all over, in a very gentle Sweat. It is plain this Melancholy aroſe from the Action of a hot Bile in the Stomach, which being caſt thence all over his Body, tranſlated the Heat upon the Habit, and with it the Cauſe of the Melancholy, which therefore ceaſed. During the Cloſure of the Pylorus in Sleep, the Atra Bilis, reſtrained in the Stomach, cauſed the Melancholy.

An Atra Bilis, reſtrained in the Stomach, during Sleep, cauſing Melancholy.

July 23, 1718, Mr. *Wilſon* has, for ſome Days, had Vapours in his Eyes, ſo as much to obſcure his Sight; indeed to that Degree, that he could hardly diſtinguiſh Faces, till he came within fifteen or twenty Foot of them. This Evening, ſmoaking a little Tobacco, till he became dizzy, and drinking ſome warm Ale upon it, urging the Riſe of it with a Feather, he vomited up very much tough, heavy Phlegm. He never raiſes any Choler unleſs very ſick; and very rarely without the Aſſiſtance of Tartarum Emeticum. After this Operation, the next Day he ſaw clearly, and well, as uſual.

Vapours dazzling the Eyes from Foulneſs of the Stomach.

January 19, 1719, having ſat over Night in a cold Room, without his Hat, he took cold. He had not been in Bed above four Hours, but

The Affections of the Stomach and Head reciprocal.

* *N. B.* It is to be obſerved, that there are two different kinds of Bile, diſcharged into the Duodenum, the Cyſtic and the Hepatic; the former extremely bitter, the latter ſweetiſh. EDITOR.

he was awaked by a Pain in his Head, and an Uneaſineſs and Tenſion of his Stomach. He endeavoured to compoſe himſelf to Reſt again, but in vain, till after about two Hours, when Wind began to move in his Stomach, and the Uneaſineſs and Tenſion of it to leſſen. In Proportion as they leſſened, a glowing Heat came on all over his Body, with a gentle breathing Sweat. With the Uneaſineſs of his Stomach, the Pain of his Head went off, and he fell to Sleep. In this we have Proof, that Cold taken on the Head offends the Stomach. There are but too frequent Inſtances of this. I have ſeen a Youth vomit, upon his having received a Blow upon the Head. Indeed, the Affections of the Stomach and Head are reciprocal; as is alſo their Relief.

February 5, 1719, ſitting up late, uncovered, his Head was affected with the Cold. This never happens, but his Stomach is likewiſe affected; and the next Morning he coughed very much; and reached, but raiſed nothing beſides a little Phlegm. *February* 6; this Day his Stomach continued much indiſpoſed, his Appetite much gone; as alſo *February* 7, he had Symptoms of Cold taken; and towards the Evening he became uneaſy and fretful, and his Throat began to be ſore. Having eaten one Egg, and drank a Glaſs of ſmall Ale, his Stomach began to be qualmiſh, and he vomited up a pretty deal of bilioſe Matter, ſubtile, volatile, and bitter, but no ways nauſeous, nor did it impart any ſenſible Tincture to the Ale drunk. This being diſcharged, the Symptoms immediately vaniſhed; and the Affections of the Head, Soreneſs of the Throat, Fretfulneſs, and Diſorders

orders of the Stomach and Coughing wholly ceaſed.

Towards the latter End of the Summer 1719, the Weather being more than uſually hot, he had frequently an Itching in his Body, that he was not uſed to, eſpecially in his Legs; and the Wriſt-bands of ſome Shirts, then newly made, being too ſtrait, his Wriſts were ſomewhat pinched by them, and fretted; which he neglecting, an Itching gradually came on there, and on ſcratching the Part, Tetters aroſe. Theſe, being neglected, about *Chriſtmas* became pretty large, and were attended with an Heat and Itching, very great at Times; and ſometimes with ſtinging almoſt in the Manner of a Nettle. They likewiſe ſpread; and ſmall Tetters began to riſe on the Back of his Hands. This alarmed him, and obliged him to take Care and repreſs them; which was done.

During the Time that theſe Tetters were thus troubleſome, there were ſome Things occurred not unworth noting; and which ſhew, that the Principles which form them, and in particular the Salts that cauſed the Itching and Stinging, came from the Stomach. In the latter End of the Summer he obſerved ſomething in his Stomach, which he took to be a redundant Bile, that rendered him very uneaſy. This Uneaſineſs gradually decreaſed as the Tetters came on and increaſed. When the Tetters were at the Height, and moſt troubleſome, he obſerved very diſtinctly an Intercourſe betwixt them and the Stomach. After Meals, the Heat, Itching, and Stinging conſtantly increaſed, eſpecially if he drank a Glaſs or two of Wine extraordinary. Eating uſually leſs, than at Dinner, at Supper, the Salts in his Wriſts

were not then ſo troubleſome, but much more active than before Meals, his Cuſtom being to ſup late, and go to Bed preſently after. Going to Bed late and wearied, he ordinarily falls aſleep, almoſt as ſoon as in Bed; and if he happens to be awaked by any Accident, after having been once aſleep, tho' never ſo ſhort a Time, a very few Minutes, he conſtantly obſerved, how troubleſome ſoever the Heat, Itching, and Stinging happened to be, when he compoſed himſelf to Reſt, all was wholly appeaſed and ceaſed when he awaked; than which, there needs not a ſtronger Proof, that the Source whence the Salts proceed was cloſed, and the Communication between that Source and the Tetters, intercepted for the Time. Upon his waking and ſtirring, the Symptoms of the Tetters gradually came on again, and increaſed. Or, if he happened, at Supper, to eat any thing that diſagreed with his Stomach, ſo that his Reſt was thereby diſturbed, the Itching, and other Actions of the Salts in the Wriſts, ever continued in Bed a Nights, till his Stomach became compoſed, and ſound Sleep enſued. One thing is very remarkable, than when he applied either Ink, or other vitriolic or mercurial Aſtringents to his Wriſts, in greater Quantity than uſual, his Stomach became very uneaſy afterwards, faint, oppreſſed, and he was twice very ſick; and tho' he be much indiſpoſed, and unapt to vomit, flung up pretty much Bile, very ſharp, bitter, and ſour; after which the Tetters became gradually leſs and leſs troubleſome, and finally yielded to the Aſtringents.

I forgot to note above, in its Place, that the Heat, Itching, and Stinging ever increaſed on Stirring

Stirring and Exerciſe, or upon Anger and Vexation.

From the ſudden Reciprocations that were perceived betwixt the Stomach and Tetters, and *vice verſa*, in this, and ſome other Caſes that I have obſerved, it is certain there is a quicker Communication betwixt the Stomach and Blood, and back from the Blood to the Stomach, than could eaſily be imagined.

He had, for ſome Time, had a pretty vehement Cough, eſpecially in a Morning awaking. But upon the Eruptions on his Wriſts and Hands the Cough very much decreaſed, and indeed near ceaſed.

On ſtriking in his Tetters by means of Urine, which ſucceeded better than any other thing he tried, his Cough returned, and was attended by an Hoarſeneſs.

During this Time, his Urine was not thick, and charged with Bile; his Fleſh was tender and very eaſily injured, and lying long on any Part, as his Hips, they became ſlightly pained, and ſoriſh, ſo that he was forced, in Bed, to ſhift and move often. This Tenderneſs wholly ceaſed, after his taking his firſt Vomit, which brought up much Choler, that had a maukiſh, bitter, ſtrong, ammoniac Taſte. He had before frequently had a like Taſte, with a Dryneſs in his Mouth; and was apt to be feveriſh.

If at any Time he happens to be coſtive, or to have Stops made in his Guts, by much Wind there, the Tetters conſtantly itch and burn more than uſually for the Time.

Awaking in the Morning, he commonly finds them dry, cool, and eaſy; eſpecially if he hath ſlept ſound. Obſerving that the exterior

Application, Waters and Ointments, with Vitriol, Camphor, Sacc. Saturni, Precipitate, availed nothing at all; and that the Tetters had continued to ſpread and increaſe; and being conſcious that there was ſomething diſorderly in his Stomach, and that they were ſupplied thence, he took a Vomit, [*Ipecacuanha* ʒſs. *Tartar. Emet. gr. iv.*] *March* 17, 1719-20; this worked well, and brought up very much Choler, firſt ammoniac, then dulcamara, but afterwards chiefly of a ſharp, harſh Bitter. The Tetters that had been itching, burning, and tingling from the Time of his Dinner, but incited and rendered more troubleſome by ſtirring and Buſineſs in the Evening, ceaſed, and became near wholly appeaſed, before the Operation was over. The next Morning they were cool, eaſy, and dry, and continued ſo till *March* 19, when going to Bed, finding his Stomach uneaſy, tho' he very ſeldom does any ſuch thing, he drank near an Ounce of compound Wormwood Water. The Tetters had been till then eaſy; but, which never befel him before, he was awakened, the following Morning, with an Heat, Itching, and Tingling, chiefly in thoſe on his Arms, greater than uſual. This continued more or leſs till Dinner, and he happening to drink three or four Glaſſes of Red Port Wine at Dinner, the Tetters on his Arms burnt, tingled, ſmarted, became of a deep blackiſh red Colour, were ſorer than ever he felt them before, cracked, and ſent forth a thin Ichor. Thoſe on the Backs of his Hands continued dry, and little troubleſome. In the Evening the Vomit was repeated, and the Soreneſs abated, and near ceaſed, during the Operation.

This Operation ſucceeded happily, and Choler aroſe freely for ſome time. But ſomething then happening that troubled and grieved him, his Stomach became immediately inflated; and no Choler could by any Means be brought to riſe afterwards, tho' he urged and incited it very much, and had but too many Evidences of there being a great deal yet in his Stomach. Some of it happening, a few Hours after, to take a contrary Courſe, went off in two Stools, hot and ſharp beyond Expreſſion.

On the Appulſe of the bilioſe Salts, in great Quantity, to the Tetters, the Parts became fuller and appeared to be huffed up, and inflated for the Time. The Heat of the Part was likewiſe increaſed, as alſo its Senſe, not only as the Salts impacted in it irritated, tickled, and ſtung it; but it had a great Capacity, and Power of Senſation of the exterior Touch of things without. Indeed, the gentleſt Touches gave the higheſt Moleſtation, but with a Pleaſure, Itching, and Titillation, that affected him in a Manner more exquiſite than will eaſily be conceived. This Power of Senſation extended likewiſe to the Parts near the Tetters all round them, when touched, tho' theſe were neither diſcoloured, nor appeared outwardly to be affected. The Colour likewiſe of the Tetters increaſed, and became red higher and higher, almoſt to black, in Proportion to the Appulſe and Quantity of the Salts approaching them. Theſe Inſtances may ſerve for ſo many Proofs, how far theſe Salts contribute to the Inflation, the Heat, the Senſe, and the Colour of the Parts. As a moderate Proportion of thoſe Salts produces thoſe Phænomena in a natural

Degree, ſo an Exceſs heightens, increaſes, and puſhes them on to what is beyond natural.

After Vomiting, detaching forth ſome of the Salts, the Heat and Itching of the Tetters ever ceaſed; and of red, which they were more eſpecially when they tingled and itched moſt, became brown, and as dead.

Auguſt 29, 1720, he drank two Quarts of *Stretham* Waters; and tho' he took a Decoction of two Drachms of Senna, half an Hour before, to promote their Operation, his Wriſts, which had now been clear and free for at leaſt three Months, began to itch and break out in Pimples and Wheals, which were very hot and troubleſome, and increaſed, ſpread, and multiplied ſo faſt, that in about half an Hour the greater Part of his Wriſts, and half the Backs of his Hands, were overrun with them. Cauſing a Clyſter to be preſently given him, and he chafing his Hands pretty briſkly with his old Remedy, Urine, the Itching was immediately taken off, and the Humours ſo far repreſt, that his Hands and Wriſts were free, and as clear as ever, in about two Hours.

This is but one of very many plain Inſtances, that might be given, how very apt Mineral Waters are to paſs into the Blood, and convey thither along with them ſuch Salts, and other vitious and improper Matter, as they take up by the way in the Stomach and Guts. For which Reaſon they ought to be given, if ever, with the utmoſt Guard and Caution; eſpecially to People in Years, and ſuch who abound in thoſe Salts.

In this Caſe, we have a Proof of the Uſe of a Clyſter, in promoting a ready Paſſage through the Guts, and turning ſuch vitious Matter off,

as

as may happen to be therein, from the Lacteals and Habit. For, without that, the Urine, however proper and powerful in theſe Eruptions, could never ſo ſuddenly and ſo effectually have repreſſed them, and entirely freed and cleared the Parts. But upon the Operation of the Clyſter, the Salts as freely and ſuddenly returned into the Guts, as they were before carried thence into the Habit, and caſt on the Wriſts and Hands.

Auguſt 23, 1720, he had a reſtleſs Night, and in the Morning he had a Senſe of Tenſion and Aching in the Hypochondres; with an Oppreſſion of his Breaſt, and ſuch a Senſe of Soreneſs of the upper Part of his Stomach, as ordinarily attends great Grief, of which he had no Cauſe external; on that Account he took, riſing, a Decoction of two Drachms of Senna, and, half an Hour after, a Clyſter. This ſucceeded happily; much Wind deſcended; and, with it, pretty much Matter, cholerick, ſharp, and corroding. In leſs than an Hour, the Pain and Tenſion of the Hypochondres, the Oppreſſion of the Breaſt, the Affection of the Stomach, and the Senſe of Grief, all wholly ceaſed.

On drinking two Quarts of *Stretham* Waters, his Memory is ever much diminiſhed, till they are paſſed out of his Stomach.

He hath been, for ſome Time, ſenſible of a redundant Choler in his Stomach, inflating and diſtending of it. *June* 28, 1721, awaking in the Morning he had a Senſe of Fullneſs, Tenſion, and Soreneſs in each Hypochondre, but greateſt in the Left. He had, at the ſame Time, a like Senſation in the upper Part of his Left Arm. He perceived this, only as he ſtirred and moved it; and it ſeemed to him to

Pain of the Arm and Hypochondres.

proceed wholly from a Fullneſs and Tenſion of the Blood Veſſels; for on touching the Muſcles, the leaſt Tenderneſs was not perceived. He took a Decoction of ʒij. of Senna; and, half an Hour after, a Clyſter. This ſucceeded well, brought down much Wind, with ſharp choleric Matter. During the Operation, the Symptoms of the Hypochondres, and the Arm, gradually abated, and finally wholly ceaſed.

He hath formerly had thoſe hypochondriac Symptoms much more urgent; and, then, both Arms were affected. He was then relieved by Means of lenitive unctuous Purges with Clyſters.

Mr. WILLIAM WATLINGTON.

Fluxed Small Pox, with bloody Urine.

November, 1707.

HE was born *April* 6, 1691; and hath been, for his whole Life, ſubject to the Head-ach. For about a Month before the Small Pox, his Appetite failed; he drooped much; and the Pain of his Head was greater, and more frequent than ever before. He had alſo a Pain in the Small of his Back. Theſe Affections of the Head and Back increaſed much, for three Days before the Small Pox appeared; and, the very Day before, he had Pains all over his whole Body, eſpecially in his Legs and Arms; and his Urine was bloody, of a very deep Hue, near black, made with a Senſe of Pricking, Heat, Pain, and in little Quantity. The next Day the Small Pox appeared; and I was conſulted. The Urine was

now

now as bloody as ever. He being ſomewhat qualmiſh at Stomach, I directed a warm Infuſion, upon a little dried Sage, ſweetened with common Sugar, to be drunk plentifully. He purſuing this briſkly with a Feather, and drinking on freely, a great Diſcharge was made of putrid Phlegm, and of Choler, very hot and ſharp. After the Operation, his Stomach was perfectly compoſed; and he was much more lightſome and eaſy than before.

I directed a Bolus, with *Pulv. e Chel. Cancror. comp. &c.* to be repeated as there was Occaſion; a mucilaginous Decoction, ſweetened with Syrup of Marſh Mallows; and the following Draught to be taken at Night:

℞. *Aq. Fl. Paralyſ.* ℥ij. *Aq. Pæon. c.* ℥iij. *Syr. de Mecon* ℥ſs. *Ther. Androm.* ℈j. *cap. hora Somn.*

I directed likewiſe a mucilaginous Diet; and took my leave. He had a good Night; was eaſy next Morning; and his Urine was now ſenſibly thinner, paler, and very little bloody. There was, at the Bottom, a duſky brown Sediment. The Heat and Pain in making it, was conſiderably leſſened. But, tho' it thinned daily, it did not become quite clear, till after four or five Days. Things going on well and happily, there was not Occaſion for many Medicines. I kept him chiefly to things that were mucilaginous, tempering, and ſoftening. He was never delirious in the leaſt; nor did one ill Symptom ariſe after I came. I ought to take notice, that there was no Bliſter applied; for if there had, the bloody Urine might have been owing to that. The Puſtules were confluent; and with very ſmall Intervals, eſpecially

in his Face; and yet they were at the Height, and began to turn, the End of the eighth or Beginning of the ninth Day. Concluding, from the Symptoms, that his Body was very foul, and that there was ſtill remaining within, a great Quantity of noxious Principles, that I had tempered with Mucilages and quieted by moderate Opiates; I took Care, after all was over, effectually to free his Body from them, by Means of pretty briſk Purges; which were repeated ſix or ſeven Times. Since which, he has been free from that Head-ach, which formerly had ſo much and ſo frequently annoyed him; and had greater Vigour, and a more ſettled and firm Health, for theſe laſt ten Years, than ever before.

P. S. When I now come to review them, I am not a little concerned, to find that the foregoing Notes are ſo ſhort; and more, that on Search amongſt my Papers, I meet with no Notes at all of the Caſes of ſome others, that have gone ſafely through the Small Pox with bloody Urine. But the true Reaſon of that Omiſſion was, I judged this Symptom, where not brought on by wrong Practice, and ſome unnatural Ruffle of the Frame, neither of great Moment, nor of difficult Treatment. So that I really thought Notes on the Occaſion would be of little Service or Uſe.

Mrs. WHITEING; *at Mr.* HARE's, Southwark.

SHE is wont to have a Roughneſs of the Skin, chiefly of her Arms.

January 1, 1716, ſhe was invaded by a Griping of her Stomach, with a Vomiting of Matter

Matter exceſſively hot and ſour, attended with great Affections of her Head.

She obſerved that her Skin was now become very ſmooth, and that the Roughneſs had been declining for ſome Time before. She is naturally of a very coſtive Diſpoſition; and had been of late more than uſually ſtopped. All Stoppages of the Body, and particularly thoſe of the Guts, begin in a Stop of the Stomach; and, when the Bile is reſtrained there, both its good Effects, if rightly conſtituted, and its ill, if wrongly, on the Habit, are reſtrained in Proportion. This lays open the Sources of cutaneous Affections.

In Caſes of Stops in the Stomach, and a Reſtraint of the Bile, the Principle of Heat there, the Body becomes chill, and eſpecially the remoter Parts and Extremities of it, the Feet. The Head is likewiſe much more apt to be affected by exterior Cold.

The Symptoms of her Stomach were followed by a Fever, very much like that which Mr. *Wilſon* had then lately undergone; out of which all thought her irrecoverable. I ſhould have done ſo, had it not been for her good Temper and Patience, the great Hopes ſhe had in the Preſcriptions, and her uſual frank Compliance with all of them. They were unctuous Medicines, Clyſters, Purges, Vomiting by Means of Oil, Canary, plentifully Drinking, and Uſe of a Feather. This never failed to eaſe her Head and Stomach, and give her great, ſenſible, and immediate Relief; taking off her Faintneſs, raiſing her Courage and Hopes. Beſides the ſour, and other bilioſe Matter raiſed, it is hardly credible how great a Quantity of thick, heavy, tough Phlegm came

up,

up. This was one Cauſe of the Embarraſſment and Stop. Through this whole Caſe, her Head was much affected, pained, and heavy; and ſhe was ſometimes ſlightly delirious. She had very little Sleep; and at the Moment that ſhe ſet into it, her Head was more than uſually diſturbed, her Stomach was convulſed, twitched, and jerked; upon which ſhe ſtarted out of her Sleep, ſtifled, and almoſt ſtrangled. She had alſo a deadly Sickneſs at her Stomach, for the Time; and a Chillneſs all over. Theſe Symptoms were all owing to an Attempt of Cloſure of the Pylorus, in order to the ſetting into Sleep. I was againſt Opiates; and they rendered her worſe. The firſt Sleep that ſhe had was, from Four o'Clock to Six in the Morning, of *January* 10, after having taken *Calomel. gr. v. & Pil. de Duobus* ℈ſ. at Three. This Sleep was, ſhe ſaid, ſweet, comfortable, and refreſhing. This Medicine, in its uſual Manner, worked kindly, gave her five or ſix Stools, and ſhe was ſo much better this Day, that thoſe who had been the moſt apprehenſive hitherto, now thought her ſafe; and, by the Purſuit of the Method, ſhe recovered. Tho' the Oils and Evacuations ſucceeded thus happily, the Alexipharmacs, and the other common Medicines tried, ſet her continually back.

I forgot to take Notice, that once after a Doſe of Oil, and warm Canary, ſhe vomited up Choler of an uncommon Colour, *viz.* a Blue or Violet.

December 24, 1717, ſhe had been, for ſome Years paſt, very apt to be coſtive, and, of late, has rarely had a Stool, without taking ſome Medicine to promote it. She is ſubject to a very

very ſharp and acid Humour in her Stomach; and for ſome Days paſt this has been very rampant and troubleſome. Her Stomach has been likewiſe very much bloated and huffed up for about a Week paſt.

December 24, 1717, I was ſent for this Evening, the Tenſion of her Stomach having increaſed, and been this Day very troubleſome, and oppreſſive. She had beſides two fainting Fits; both conſiderable. After ſome Time ſhe perceived her Stomach huffed up, in a Manner greater and more tenſe than ever. At the Moment ſhe felt ſomething aſcend from the oppoſite Part of her Back, ſtraight up towards her Neck, which became inſtantly ſtiff. What thus aſcended ſeemed to her to be fluid; and at the ſame Time to paſs by her Shoulders towards her Arms. Her Head was dizzy and diſordered at the Inſtant, and ſhe became chill downwards; to which ſhe had been inclined all this Day, and for ſome Days before. At the Moment that Fluid aroſe, ſhe loſt all Senſe, and became black in the Face. She lay in the Fit . . . Minutes, and it was feared ſhe would not have recovered. But ſhe began then to rattle in the Throat, to raiſe Froth, then Wind; and finally to vomit Phlegm, with a Matter exceſſive ſour. After this ſhe came to herſelf; but was very faint, feeble, much ſhattered, and her Head diſcompoſed. In this State I found her; and withal very ſick at Stomach. I gave her immediately ℥*ij*. of Oil of Sweet Almonds; and, after that ℥*iv*. of warm Canary. Drinking a warm Infuſion of Sage upon this, and urging on a Vomiting briſkly with a Feather, ſhe diſcharged pretty much Phlegm and ſour Choler. She was much better after this; and

and it being late, I directed a very gentle paregoric Draught, with *Syr. Papaveris erratici* ʒij. *& Theriacæ Andr.* ℈ss. and a purging Bolus with a Clyſter, for next Morning. She reſted pretty well for ſome Hours after the Draught; and the Evacuation next Morning ſucceeding well, ſhe recovered pretty much, was eaſier and conſiderably leſs faint than before. Wind deſcending freely, the Huffing, Tenſion of her Stomach, and the Oppreſſion of her Breaſt went off. The Sickneſs was likewiſe ceaſed.

Mr. LONG, *in* Old Street.

Phlegm, and Choler, in the Stomach, the Cauſes of a phthifical Cough. This ſerves to diſcharge and eaſe the Stomach.

HE is very phthiſical, ſubject to a Shortneſs of Breath, Huſkineſs and Coughing in the Winter in *London*; and this Winter, 1716, there has been ſuperadded an Hoarſeneſs. I gave him ſome unctuous Medicines, and three Purges; in the Operation of each of which, becoming ſick, he vomited about a Pint of Phlegm. Afterwards he became eaſier, more lightſome, and his Hoarſeneſs leſſened.

January 5, 1716, taking *Ipecacuanha* ʒj. *Tart. Emet. gr. ij.* he vomited up about a Quart of very foul, tough, heavy Phlegm, with ſome bitter Choler. I obſerved it was raiſed by Coughing, through the whole Operation; and every Strain was preceded by one of his common phthiſical Fits of Coughing. This, and other like Inſtances, ſhew that theſe Affections are owing mainly to Indigeſtion, and a great Exuberance of Phlegm; and that the Cough ſerves, from Time to Time, by the Lungs jerking the Diaphragm and Stomach, to raiſe that Phlegm as far as is practical; whether by the Way of the Œſophagus, or, by a Force on the Blood Veſ-

ſels

ſels above the Stomach, through the Glandules of the Throat and Mouth, or both, I am not here to enquire.

MARGARET FULLER, *in* Butler's Alley, Little Moor Fields.

SHE was born in the Year 1700; and had the Meaſles and Small Pox when a Child. Afterwards ſhe had good Health till the Winter of 1714, when ſhe had a ſlight Green Sickneſs, with a longing for Salt; of which ſhe eat pretty much. In *November*, 1715, there aroſe Bumps on her Shins, very thick, from the Size of a Pea to that of a Nutmeg. There were a few leſs, on the Fore-part of her Thighs, and on the upper Part of her Arms. They were of a reddiſh Colour, itched, burned, and were tender. They frequently ſtruck in, and wholly diſappeared; coming out again by turns. As often as they ſtruck in, ſhe had a very great aching Pain gradually invading her Stomach; which Pain declined again gradually, as the Bumps came forth; wholly ceaſing when they were quite out: She was not coſtive; nor had ſhe any Pain, or other Affection of her Head, or Back. So that the Salt ſeems to have been the main Inſtrument of theſe Diſorders. Thus they continued for two Months, till *January* 28, when ſhe applied to me. By Means of unctuous, and of purging Medicines, ſhe recovered good Health.

Mr.

Mr. JOSEPH GILLMORE.

His State of Health, while young.

HE was born *June* 3, 1666, of healthy Parents; and had the Meaſles, Chicken Pox, and Small Pox, betwixt Six and Ten. He enjoyed pretty good Health, while young; only he has been coſtive from his Childhood, going frequently two, and ſometimes three Days without a Stool.

A menſtrual Looſeneſs.

But, from his Youth, once a Month, he fell into a Diarrhœa, for a Day or two. When once it ſtopped, the very next Stool was as hard and coſtive as ever. This Fit of Looſeneſs came conſtantly to a Day, or two at the fartheſt, every four Weeks, till the Year 1715; when his late great and general Indiſpoſition came on; ſince which he has had nothing of it. That coſtive Diſpoſition was attended with Wind; as alſo with Piles, and ſometimes Bleeding, for the greateſt Part of his Life, to the Time that he came under my Care. He never had the Cholic.

An Ague.

The firſt great Invaſion of his Health, was in the Spring of the Year 1695, when he had an Ague, as he remembers a Tertian, for two Months, *April* and *May*. It returned yearly the ſame two Spring Months, for Five or Six Years after; and ever reduced and weakened him very much for the Time.

A violent Fever.

The Spring, which was either of the Year 1700, or 1701, in *April*, inſtead of the Ague, he was invaded by a very dangerous Fever; which held him, with little Intermiſſion, for about ten Weeks; *viz.* to the Middle of *June*. For the much greater Part of this Time, his Life

Life was in Danger. He was delirious and raving for about a Fortnight.

He was never fat; but after this Fever, he became lean, thin, feeble, torpid, liſtleſs, and much diſpirited. His Head, formerly free and clear, was now become heavy, and cloudy. Thus he continued till the Spring of 1708; when he was invaded by a Rheumatiſm, that was very ſevere for about three Weeks; nor did he get quite rid of it, till the Year 1712. During theſe four Years, he had very frequent and troubleſome Pains, greater or leſs continually, but chiefly in the Night; ſo that he had not one good Night's Reſt, for all thoſe four Years. The Pains latterly were chiefly in his Joints, his Knees, Wriſts, and Shoulders; moving from one to another in Manner of an *Arthritis Scorbutica vaga*. Whenever he happened to get a little Sleep, he awakened with his Limbs ſtiff, numb, and cold. He lived then at *Briſtol*; and Dr. *Lane*, who had likewiſe the Care of him in the Fever abovementioned, gave him commonly Bolus's, Diet-Drinks, and Purges, for the whole four Years. He likewiſe ordered frequently the taking away of Blood in Quantities, to fourteen or ſixteen Ounces at a Time. From all which, Mr. *Gillmore* never had the leaſt ſenſible Benefit or Relief that he could perceive; but, on the contrary, was reduced, and impaired much beyond what will eaſily be conceived. What brought the Pains finally to a Truce, was extraordinary Abſtinence, living pretty much on Milk, and drinking only Water and Whey.

A Rheumatiſm.

But he recovered little Strength, or Fleſh. His Head was more muddy and cloudy; and he was more torpid, heavy, and diſorderly than

A Diarrhœa.

than before the Rheumatiſm came on. Thus he continued till *May*, 1715, when coming up to Town, he fell into a great Looſeneſs; which continued, with ten or twelve Stools daily, for ſix Weeks.

Diſeaſes, and real Diſorders of the Oeconomy, not helped by the Mechaniſm of the Body, without medical Aid.

When once the Stomach and digeſtive Power is vitiated and impaired, and, in Conſequence thereof vitious Matter and Indigeſtion heaped up, the Help of Art is certainly requiſite. There is no Probability that thoſe Organs, that were not able in Youth to ſecure themſelves againſt Invaſion, Decay, and the Incroachment of vitious Matter, ſhould, in Age, become able, not only to caſt out that Matter, but to recover their own Strength and Conſtitution, without Medicines, or the Aſſiſtance of Art. The Organs and Powers of the Body rarely exert themſelves till highly cumulated, oppreſſed, and in Danger; making merely an Effort, in their own Defence, and to ſave themſelves from Ruin. Indeed oftentimes nothing is done towards this, till the Indigeſtion be in ſuch Quantity, and the vitiated Matter increaſed ſo far, as of itſelf to run, and overflow. In this Caſe, where the Organs exert themſelves feebly, and the Motion through the Guts is ſlow; or where the Exertion is more powerful, and there happen to be Stops in the Way, occaſioned by Wind, clodded Fœces, ſlimy Phlegm, or the like, the vitious Matter deſcending is turned croſs-ways into the Blood, cumulates the Habit, weakens and impairs the Frame. Which is to be prevented only by a diſcreet medical Application; either raiſing the vitious Matter, or ſending it down by Purging, with due Guard and Caution; the Paſſages been firſt freed, all Obſtacles removed, and

and ſuch a Diſpoſition of things made, that as little as poſſible of the vitious Matter may be turned croſs-ways into the Blood; Care being likewiſe taken, to animate and ſupport the Frame during theſe Operations. By which Means, the Intentions of Nature may be kindly and happily anſwered, Life ſecured, and Health reſtored. Whereas, from the Sequel of this Caſe, and but too many others, it will be evident, how little capable the Organs and Powers of the Body are to help and recover themſelves, without ſuch Aſſiſtance.

The great Quantities of morbid Matter frequently lurking in the Body.

How great a Load of Indigeſtion may be heaped up, and vitious Matter formed ſecretly, in the Dark, to paſs over very many others, that are but too common, this Caſe affords us an Inſtance. Tho' his Appetite failed, and he eat very little for the Time, here was a vaſt Diſcharge, four or five hundred Stools, in ſix Weeks Time. Beſides what was, after all, left behind, to be carried off by Medicines; which will appear by and by, to be a very great Quantity.

This the Cauſe of the Difficulties in the Cure of Diſeaſes.

This may ſerve to give ſome Light, and to let us into the Reaſon, why Diſeaſes are commonly ſo tedious, and ſo difficult to be quite extirpated. In this Caſe, the Organs were not ſo inſenſible, as not to give ſeveral Alarms and Notices of its Exiſtence. But where it happens, that thoſe Organs are firmer, hardier, and leſs ſenſible; and the morbid Matter once begins to ſtir in Earneſt, the Patient will not only be in great Danger, but the Phyſician have a very difficult Work upon his Hands, tho' he be Maſter of never ſo much Art and Skill. But if that happen to be wanting, and he have not a thorough Experience and Knowledge of human

Nature; and particularly has not the Method of apprizing himſelf of the Nature and of the Quantity of the morbid Matter concealed within, the Patient will have then but a bad Time of it.

A Diarrhœa, without farther Help, falls far ſhort of clearing the Body.

From the menſtrual Diarrhœa, and from the laſt great Effort that was made here, as well as from others that daily occur in Practice, we ſee how far Nature falls ſhort of freeing and clearing the Body by a Diarrhœa. She only goes ſo far as to eaſe herſelf of ſo much of the Burthen as ſhe could not bear, leaving the reſt, when ſhe becomes eaſy, and can tolerably acquit herſelf of her own Offices, lurking behind; by which the Body is continually impaired, the Organs hurt, Health injured, and Life ſhortened. Of this, a Phyſician, who has due Knowledge, and due Faithfulneſs, will take the greateſt Care, by effectually removing, and caſting out alſo what ſo remains; and not go about, as ſome unhappily do, by Opiates, Abſorbents, and aſtringent Medicines, to ſtop, ſtifle, and ſuppreſs Principles within, that muſt, ſo long as they remain there, incommode, and hurt, ever endanger the Frame, and finally overthrow it. I do not wholly reject the Uſe of theſe; it may ſometimes be proper to interpoſe them; but ever very tenderly, with great Caution, and only while the great Work of caſting the vitious Principles out, is carrying on. But whoever ſhall depend upon theſe, and lay the Streſs of the Cure on them, unleſs the Caſe be very ſlight, and the morbid Matter within little indeed, how much ſoever the Patient may happen to be pleaſed and amuſed with the preſent Truce, Eaſe, and Quiet, here obtained, by a Method improper and unnatural,

tural, he will be ſure of a great deal of very hard Work on his Hands in Reverſion. The Matter, ſtifled, and lurking within, will not only gradually drip down upon the Habit, and injure the Œconomy; but, what remains in the Stomach will incommode that, in its Office, and ſo lay a Foundation of perpetual farther Indigeſtion. Nor ought it to be paſſed over without Notice, that in a Diarrhœa the firſt Emotions are frequently very ſlack, impotent, and ſlight; the Load being perhaps great, or the Stomach being ſo inflated by Wind, as not to be capable of rightly contracting itſelf, and expelling its Contents. Or perhaps the free Deſcent is impeded by Stops and Impediments in the Guts; by which Means much of the Matter, that Nature is offended with, and would caſt quite out of the Body, is turned into the Blood; and thereby the Frame much ſhattered, diſcompoſed, and annoyed; indeed in the very ſame Manner, as by improper, trifling, and impotent Purges. It is hardly credible how ſuddenly, and much, even People in Youth, and of the firmeſt Conſtitutions, are oftentimes reduced and weakened by a Diarrhœa; which happens meerly from the Accidents juſt now recounted. Nothing like which ever happens in Purging, where the Body is rightly prediſpoſed, a proper purging Medicine given, and, by a fit Ordination of Things, Care taken that the Operation ſhall be quick, thorough, and effectual. In this Caſe, quite contrary, Nature is happily eaſed of her Burthen, and relieved; the Stomach is exhauſted of its vitious Contents, Way made for a Diſcharge of like vitious Matter, out of the Blood, through

the gaſtric Veſſels: By which Means the Habit is eaſed, the Organs freed, and the Strength raiſed. Whatever they, who underſtand not theſe Methods, may have Cauſe to ſay, this is a real and certain Effect of a rightly ordered, diſcreet, and natural Adminiſtration, even in Caſes the moſt difficult and diſtreſſed. Among very many others, that were eaſy to be alledged, we have ſome Inſtances of this, in what will be ſet forth by and by. To proceed therefore with Mr. *Gillmore's* Caſe. After this great Looſeneſs he became ſtill weaker and lower than ever; and the menſtrual Looſeneſs, that was conſtant before, and, poſſibly of ſome ſmall Benefit to him, then wholly ceaſed, and never returned ſince.

His laſt great Invaſion. A Phthiſis. Hectic. Head, Nerves, &c. affected.

He became more coſtive than ever; going frequently four or five Days without any Stool.

In the Beginning of *December*, 1715, his Head became worſe than ever; and he had frequent Invaſions of Shivering and Chillneſs, as upon the coming on of an Ague; but without any Fit inſuing. He likewiſe then firſt had a very vehement Cough, attended with a Difficulty of Breathing, and great Pain about the Middle of the Sternum. He ſpit an incredibly great Quantity, ſaltiſh, rheumy, and thin; except in a Morning, after Sleep, when it was thicker, putrid, and fetid. He was very hectic, and his Hands frequently glowing. The Seaſon was exceſſive cold; and with theſe Symptoms he continued till the Beginning of *March* following, when his Cough became ſomewhat leſs troubleſome; but the Shivering and Chillneſs continued through the whole Summer, and even till the Time that he applied to me. The other Symptoms likewiſe all continued; and he became daily

daily weaker and weaker. In the Winter of 1716, the Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain of his Breaſt, and Spitting returned, with much greater Fury than the Winter before. His Shivering, Coldneſs, and other Symptoms were likewiſe increaſed. When he conſulted me, which was *February* 21, 1716, he was ſo far reduced, and ſo very weak, as to be hardly able to walk croſs a Room. He had not had one ſingle Stool of five Weeks before. His Fleſh was gone, his Thighs were lank; and the Calves of his Legs looſe, and reduced almoſt meerly to the Skin. He was extreme feeble, weak, and diſpirited. His Breath was near gone. He had frequent Heart-burnings; particularly after eating any thing that was ſweet. He was exceſſive thirſty, eſpecially in a Morning; when his Mouth was dry, and his Tongue blackiſh. He had little Sleep in the Night, and was not benefited by it; but, quite contrary, cruelly diſturbed by Dreams, Frights, Startings, very deep Sobbings, and Sighs. He awaked, every Morning, in profuſe cold Sweats; his Head was greatly ſtunned and confuſed. He was in a continual Maze; and could not ſtudy at all. Indeed, he had little Power or Command of Thought. His Memory wholly failed him. He was cowed; and without Preſence of Mind; much ſubject to Dread and Fright, Hurry and Surprize, upon every ſlight Occaſion, whereby he was flung into great Diſorder, Confuſion, and frequently into a Palpitation of the Heart. He had great Pain in the Hypochondres; and in each Kidney. His Appetite was quite gone; and he had frequent Sickneſs, Reaching, and Puking up of Phlegm, ſalt and very nauſeous, in the

Morning, and bitter in the Afternoon. He was extreme chagrined and melancholy. His Countenance was cadaverous; wan, with a Caſt of Black. In a word, he was in the utmoſt Diſtreſs; and declared his Life wholly a Burthen to him. He had little Hopes of Relief; nor would he have attempted any, had it not been in Regard to his Family. I having never ſeen him before, he was ſomewhat ſurprized to hear me, after a few Obſervations, ſet forth to him his whole Caſe, and recount to him all his Symptoms; but that much confirmed and encouraged him; and made him entertain ſome Hopes of Relief. I directed, *February* 21, 1716-17:

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. recent. Syr. Roſ. Damaſc.* $\overline{aa}$ ℥ij. *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ʒx. *M. cap. Coch. j. Veſp. et Mane quotidie.*

After the Doſe, the firſt Morning, *viz. February* 22, I appointed a Clyſter to be given. It worked kindly; and was ſucceeded by eight Stools, horribly fetid and black, with Excrements clodded, and in Form of Pellets, in great Numbers, and very hard; as alſo much ſharp hot Wind. I found him the next Day in great Tranſport and Joy; things having taken a Turn for the better, and all the Symptoms being ſenſibly relaxed. Only his Thirſt was ſomewhat increaſed; which cannot be thought ſtrange, the Principle in the Stomach, that cauſes that, being in ſo great a Quantity, as alſo ſtirred; and Part of the Phlegm, that floating lay above and covered it, being now carried off. But he was leſs oppreſſed, feeble, and cowed; the Sweats and Tremors were abated; and his Head leſs cloudy. He continued

tinued the Uſe of the Electuary; and *February* 24, took the following Bolus, with a Clyſter after it:

℞. *Calomel. Scammon. p. & Diaſennæ aa* ℈ſs. *Syr. Roſ. ſolutiv. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.*

From this he had near twenty Stools, very kindly and eaſily; and he was much better this Day than ever; only during the Operation of this, and the following Purge, he had ſome Returns of the Tremors, and what he called Affections of his Nerves, but very ſlight in Compariſon of what he was wont to have before he entered upon this Method; and he had not any Senſe of them in the Intervals, or in the Operation of the Purges that he took afterwards; tho' ſeveral of them worked as plentifully as theſe. It is hardly credible how great a Quantity of Phlegm was brought away by ſome of the Purges; and of Choler, hot, ſharp, and corroſive. He proceeded with the Uſe of the Electuary; and *March* 1, the following unctuous Draught was preſcribed;

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. recentis* ℥ij. *Syr. Cap. Veneris* ℥ſs. *M.*

this was repeated, in the Proceſs of the Cure, now and then, as I ſaw Occaſion. The Bolus was repeated *March* 2, *March* 6, and *March* 10; each Time with near as great Diſcharge as at firſt; and ſucceeded ever ſo happily, that he found himſelf the eaſieſt and beſt thoſe Days he purged. *March* 10, I took Notice that the Calves of his Legs were ſenſibly bigger; they being, when I firſt ſaw him, very lank, and near conſumed. He told me, that the Fleſh, both there, and indeed all over his Body, was now

very ſenſibly increaſed; and that his Strength was as much increaſed. This may ſerve for Example, how far proper Purges, rationally adminiſtered, are from rendering People lean; or being improper in Conſumptions. It was very remarkable in the Caſe of Mr. *Leonard Belt*, who was pretty far advanced in a Conſumption, and purged frequently and very plentifully, that he gained both Strength and Fleſh, during the moſt briſk Part of that Diſcipline; and, in fine, attained a good State of Health; which he has held ever ſince, now for ſome Years. During that Courſe, he frequently weighed himſelf, with great Care, and Exactneſs; and notwithſtanding the very large Diſcharges that were made of Indigeſtion, putrid Phlegm, and vitious Humours, he had gained, after all, in Weight four Pounds and a half. This was of firm Fleſh; and a Change that he rightly judged very much to his Advantage. Mr. *Gillmore* made the ſame Judgment of his. By the Middle of *April* his Fleſh was become very firm; and he had as much of it as ever in his Life. His Thirſt had ceaſed for ſome time; as had alſo his Tremors. He ſpit very little; and it was now neither foul nor ſalt. The Pain of his Hypochondres was vaniſhed. His Head was become eaſy, and clear; and his Thoughts free. His Memory was returned, and very good. He was chearful. His Countenance was become clear, freſh, and ruddy. He was ſtrong, and vigorous, as ever in his Life; a thing he ſomewhat wondered at, after near twenty Years Indiſpoſition. His Sleep was quite refreſhing, and attended with no troubleſome Dreams. He had Stools very free, even on the Days that he took no purging Medicines.

There

There was not the leaſt Remain of his Heart-burning, or of the Dryneſs of his Mouth, Thirſt, Hectic, Heats, Cough, Shortneſs of Breath, Shivering, Chillneſs, Sweats, Sighs, Sobbings, or Melancholy; nor was he ſubject to Hurry, Surprize, and Apprehenſions as before. Theſe Symptoms having gradually declined, from his Entry on the Method, had given him little or no Trouble now of ſome Time; his Appetite was very good; and what he eat ſat well with him; notwithſtanding, he continued the Uſe of the unctuous and lenitive Medicines by Fits, for ſome Time after. At the latter End of the Summer he went, upon Buſineſs, into the Country; and, after about ſix Months, returned, florid, hale, and well; as he had been during his whole Abſence. He was rather fatter than he ever remembered himſelf to have been before. He told me, he had walked much, to Five or Six, ſometimes to Ten, nay, to near Twenty Miles on End, without any conſiderable Laſſitude, or other Inconvenience, following upon it.

Mr. Cosen, Wine-Office Court, Fleet-Street. *Jaundice.*

He was born in the Year 1674, and enjoyed moderate good Health, but was uſually ſomewhat apt to be coſtive. In *June* 1701, he had a very great Fever; in which his Life was judged in Danger. He was, till that Time, pretty freſh coloured, and moderately fleſhy; but has, ſince, grown gradually paler, and leaner. In the Beginning of the Autumn 1715, he had ſome ſlight flying rheumatick Pains in his

his Right Arm, and in his Right Leg. A little before *Chriſtmas*, 1715, he had a Fit of the Cholic, very furious, which continued a Fortnight before it could be got off; and he had frequent Returns of it till about the Middle of *March*; when, a Jaundice ſhewing itſelf, the cholical Pain declined, in Proportion as the Jaundice increaſed; and finally a little ceaſed. For the main of the ſharper Choler, that, eroding and fretting the Guts, cauſed there the cholical Pains, was now paſſed into the Blood, caſt upon the Habit, and flung to the Skin; where it ſhewed itſelf in its own native yellow Hue. He had an Itching, and Heat, all over; and a ſlight bitter Taſte in his Mouth. So much of the Choler having deſerted the Guts, it cannot be thought ſtrange that his Stools ſhould thereupon, as they did, become very pale and greyiſh. They were likewiſe of a clayey Conſtitution, and coſtive. He was ſenſible of Wind in his Guts; which indeed, by making Stops there, turned the Choler croſsways, through the Lacteals, into the Blood. He had likewiſe Wind in his Stomach; and complained of an exceſſively great Sinking and Faintneſs there.

I was conſulted *April* 10, 1716. Beſides what is ſet forth above, I obſerved him to be very feeble, low, reduced, and lean. His Pulſe was ſomewhat too quick; and every fourth Stroke faultered, if it did not intermit. He was thirſty. His Water was of a blackiſh Hue, near as deep as Mum; and without the leaſt Sediment. I told his Wife, that he appeared ſo much emaciated, that I apprehended the Meſentery was become ſcirrhous, and much of the Nouriſhment intercepted; and that his Conſtitution

ſtitution was vitiated, and broke; that I judged all Attemps, for the Reparation of it, vain; taking my leave of her. But being ſent for again the next Day, and importuned to attempt ſomething for him, I directed the free Uſe of an unctuous Electuary, not purging; and a carminatite Clyſter for the next Morning; which ſucceeded well, and brought down much Wind and Excrements, very fetid and black. He told me, he was very ſenſibly relieved, and was become ſomewhat more chearful, and eaſy, his Faintneſs was leſs, his Spirits raiſed, his Stomach much leſs inflated. Nay, his Pulſe was ſo far better, that he had not above one ſlight Faulter in twelve Pulſes. His Urine began to let fall a Sediment. He had a good Night's reſt, to which he had been long a ſtranger; and this Day eat a pretty hearty Meal, which he had not done of ſome Time before. This Day Mrs. *Coſen* told me, that, I deſpairing much of her Huſband, ſhe deſired I would, the next Day, admit Dr. *Freind* in Conſultation; to which I readily aſſented. We met accordingly. The Doctor propoſed the Uſe of Bitters; and, that I might not be too much confiding in my own Practice, but pay a Regard to the common Method, and to the Judgment of this learned and ingenious Phyſician, for whom I had a real Value, I aſſented. Beſides we agreed to give ℈ſ. of Calomel in the Evening; which was directed accordingly. Dr. *Freind* declared himſelf not ſo apprehenſive of Danger as I was; with which Mrs. *Coſen* was not a little pleaſed. After two Days we met again, and found him ſenſibly worſe. His Urine had now no Sediment at all; his Pulſe faultered as much as ever. He had reſted ill; and his

his Appetite was again gone quite off. Bitters, where the Cauſe is ſlight, heighten the Appetite; but in advanced Caſes, where the Stomach is loaded, they only make a Perturbation, and have a contrary Effect. I compared his preſent with his former State, while he uſed the unctuous Electuary; upon which Dr. *Freind* readily aſſented to the free Uſe of the unctuous Electuary, but was not willing to leave off the Bitters. Meeting again, two or three Days after, we found him ſomething better, though not near ſo well as at firſt, when he uſed the unctuous Electuary very freely, and had a Clyſter given. To the Bitters we now agreed to add ſome purging Ingredients. In two or three Viſits, that I made him afterwards, I learned that his Appetite was increaſed; and he was ſomewhat more eaſy, in Proportion to the Succeſs of the Purging, and to the Quantity of the unctuous Electuary that he took, which, he ſays, gave him great Relief.

When next we met in Conſultation, all judged him better. I was, I confeſs, of a contrary Opinion; and declared that to Dr. *Freind*, Mrs. *Coſen*, and Mr. *Nicholſon* the Apothecary, who was preſent. Dr. *Freind* then propoſed Steel. I had refuſed it, at a former Conſultation; but, that I might not appear too pertinacious and preſuming on my own Doctrine, I aſſented.

Viſiting him awhile after, I obſerved he was full as yellow as ever; and rather more feeble, low, and emaciated. Indeed he was little more than Skin and Bones. His Feet and Ankles were then ſwelled; and more chill than uſual. His Stomach and Belly were much inflated, and hard. His Urine was now, not ſo deep as formerly, but of a duſky red Colour, tranſparent,

parent, and without the leaſt Tendency to Separation, or any Settlement, tho' ſome of it had ſtood two Days. In this Caſe, we have an Inſtance of the Difference between mine, and the common Method. Proper Purges, followed by Clyſters, carry off Wind, and take down the Tenſion and Inflation of the Stomach and Guts, are inſtrumental to the promoting a great Separation of foul Matter with the Urine, and removing the Cauſe of the Swellings of the Limbs. Here was a Diſpoſition to all this, in the ſhort Time that they were at firſt uſed. The other Method has quite contrary Effects; the Belly becomes harder, the Limbs ſwell, and the Urine becomes clearer. Then the Patient ſinks, fails, and become lean. A morbid Bitter within, in Exceſs, is the main Cauſe of all the Symptoms. His Urine his Wife taſted, and found it bitter beyond all Imagination. Bitter Medicines added, muſt ſurely enhance the Reckoning, and increaſe the Diſorders. The only Inducement to the Uſe of them, that ever I could perceive, is, that they ſometimes excite an Appetite; but that is not followed either by Digeſtion or Diſtribution of Nouriſhment. The Patient, as here, grows leaner and leaner; unleſs there be Youth, or ſome great Vigour within, that, violently excited, exerts itſelf, and becomes too potent for the Medicines. The Caſe is otherwiſe, where unctuous Remedies are given. They both promote the Succeſs of the Purges, and the Diſtribution of the Nouriſhment. They were ſo ſenſibly beneficial to him, that it is marvellous to think how he came ever to quit them.

May 10, I was called to meet Dr. *Freind* again. I took notice to him, that tho' Mr. *Coſen's*

Coſen's Appetite was ſomething increaſed upon the Evacuations, he received no Nouriſhment, his Strength ſunk, and his Fleſh was quite gone, little remaining but Bones covered over with Skin. His Face was as yellow as ever. Arguing upon theſe things, Dr. *Freind* ſomewhat abated of his Hopes; that had been founded, ſo far as I could perceive, wholly upon the Increaſe of his Appetite; which was owing merely to the Raking of the Bitters, and the Evacuations made by the Purges. The Urine was without Settlement, and rather more tranſparent than ever; which was another ill Symptom. It was alſo ſtill very bitter; which was certainly an Indication againſt the charging on, and giving more Bitters.

May 16, another Conſultation was appointed, but Doctor *Freind* did not come. He had taken, over Night, the mercurial Bolus, and this Morning the purging bitter Draught; which working much leſs than formerly, and his Belly being very tight and hard, he was very uneaſy. That Hardneſs of the Belly proceeds ordinarily from a Tenſion and Inflation of the Stomach and Guts; but I ſuſpect here, from the Weight he complains of, and ſome other Circumſtances, that there is ſome Water in the Abdomen; which I mentioned to Mrs. *Coſen*. The Hardneſs of the Right Hypochondre, paſſes uſually for a Sign that the Liver is ſcirrhous. He complained likewiſe of a Senſe of Sharpneſs, and Eroſion in his Stomach; and ſaid it was like the Prædation of Choler, reſiding there upon it. I appointed a Clyſter immediately, and to be repeated next Morning; and to fall into the plentiful Uſe of the balſamic Electuary.

May

May 17, I found him ſomewhat eaſier. The Clyſter had brought down much Wind; Slime, putrid, and ſtinking exceſſively, like Carrion; and Choler, green, but chiefly black. He and his Wife ſeeming particularly to approve this Method, I directed them to proceed in it, and to ſuſpend the Uſe of the Bitters, 'till Dr. *Freind* and I ſhould meet again; tho' I confeſs there remains no Hopes of doing him Service, things are ſo far gone, and he is ſo feeble and low; but he is much more eaſy with them than the Steel and the Bitters. His Aſpect is diſmal and hagged; and the Skin over his Cheek-bones has been blackiſh for a Week, the reſt of his Face of a bright Yellow; the Fat within, and particularly that of the Omentum, ſpent and conſumed, and probably the Bowels mortified, or near it, by ſo ſharp a choleric Pickle as all were ſaturated with, and immerſed in; and his Urine as bitter as ever, without the leaſt Separation. Indeed, I have never ſeen any Separation of it, ſince that which I obſerved, after my firſt Adminiſtrations.

May 18, complaining ſtill of the Eroſion of his Stomach, I appointed ℥ij. of Oil of Sweet Almonds, to be given immediately; the mercurial Bolus at Night, and the Clyſter, after a Doſe of the balſamic Electuary, the Morning after. He takes Notice that his Appetite, for theſe two or three Days, has been leſs craving; but that what he eats ſits eaſier, and more comfortably with him. Before, he was much oppreſſed and moleſted by it. It is certain, that the unctuous Remedies take off the Keenneſs and Sharpneſs of the Appetite; ſo that the Patient is not prompted to take down more than is digeſted; and conſequently has the greater Benefit

Benefit of it. Beſides that the unctuous Medicines themſelves contribute ever greatly to the Nouriſhment, partly by being repoſited about in the Body, and partly as they defeat the Eroſions and Inſults of the redundant bilioſe Salts.

May 19, Dr. *Freind*, and I met. As he is a Man very candid and ingenuous, he readily allowed Mr. *Coſen* to be ſenſibly better and eaſier, upon Uſe of the unctuous Medicines and Clyſters, ſo that he preſently aſſented to the wholly laying aſide of the Steel and Bitters, and to the Purſuit of the unctuous Medicines with Clyſters. This Day his Urine was become very turbid upon his return to the Uſe of the unctuous Medicines. It became ſo immediately, and to a much higher Degree, upon his firſt Entrance upon the Uſe of them; and after it had ſtood a while, precipitated a large Sediment. When the Bitters were brought in, the Water ceaſed to be any longer turbid; and indeed was not of ſo deep a Mum Complexion, as when I firſt came to him; but of a blackiſh Red, very bright and ſhining. Seen in little Quantity, it was of a greeniſh Yellow.

May 20, his Water has this Day a large Sediment. He, and all about him, are ſenſible of the Change. But it comes too late for him to receive any ſubſtantial Benefit. He appears, in all Reſpects, much as he has done for a Fortnight, or three Weeks paſt; during which Time I have never come, but expecting to have found him dead.

May 21, tho' he took no Clyſter, he had Five or Six large Stools, which had ſo horribly poiſonous, and Carrion-like a Smell, that the Room was hardly to be endured. The Women

Women about him, taking Notice, that the Stools following the Clyſters were vaſtly more ſtenchy and foul, than thoſe brought down by the Purges; and the Operation much more gentle, kindly, and eaſy; were for having him have a Clyſter to Day. I perſuaded them to defer it till to Morrow. What is done now, comes much too late. Had it been done ſome Months ago, it might, perhaps, have ſucceeded. But the morbid Matter has lain too long, fruſtrated the Nouriſhment, and vitiated the Parts ſo far, that there are now no Hopes of Relief. The Urine is turbid.

May 23. The Urine is ſtill turbid. He has had no Stool ſince; ſo that they intend to give him a Clyſter. I wiſh there was greater Proſpect of Succeſs. His Pulſe keeps up; but he is a perfect Skeleton; and every Day yellower than other. This putrid Phlegm, and incredibly great Quantity of vitious Bile, have ſaid ſoaking in him much too long. It is at his Wife's Requeſt, that of late I have viſited him daily. I had done it at firſt with uſual Care, had not they changed the Method, and thought it needleſs. Having reſted ill of ſome time, and being gnawed, raked, and uneaſy in his Stomach and Guts, I directed the following quieting Draught, for the Night:

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥ij. *Pæon. c.* ℥ſs. *Syr. de Mecon.* ℥ij. *Ther. Andr.* ℈ſs. *Laud. Liq. gutt.* x. *M. cap. ho. Som.*

I directed the ſame Draught the Night before, without the Laudanum; but with little Effect, ſo that I ventured on that Addition.

May 28. Having found great Eaſe and Relief from the laſt paregoric Draught, he was ſo

importunate that they gave it him every Night. They were the more in the right, ſince he was very uneaſy without it; and there being not the leaſt Hopes of Recovery, the utmoſt that could be now done, was, to gain him a little Reſpite and Eaſe. But upon the Uſe of this, ſo moderate a Doſe of an Opiate, ſeveral Symptoms aroſe, that may ſerve to give Light into the Nature of that Medicine, and the Manner of its Operation. He reſted tolerably in the Night; and was frequently dozy in the Day, but ever readily awaked, his Head being clear, and his Senſes right. The Pain, in and about his Stomach and Belly, is much leſs; but he is rather more ſenſible of a Weight of his Left Side; and his Stomach and Belly rather worſe ſwelled, and hard. He is eaſier in every Reſpect, but the Abatement of his Pain and Uneaſineſs is owing to the Opiates detaining the putrid Phlegm and Choler, the Cauſe of both, in the Stomach; for his Stools have been fewer and leſs; not near ſo fetid, or ſo black, but yellowiſh. He ſays he ſhall not recover, and therefore will not admit the Clyſter. His Urine is not near ſo bitter, nor ſo black and high coloured, as before he took the Opiates. In the Evening, when the Power of it is ſpent, and the Pain and Uneaſineſs return, he calls with great Importunity for another Doſe; ſaying his Condition is not ſupportable without it.

May 31. His Urine has, he ſays, the brackiſh Taſte of common Urine; and is now become tranſparent, and of a reddiſh Colour. It is hence manifeſt, how much the Colour of the Urine is varied, by the different Quantity and kind of Bile ſent forth along with it. He had a Stool this Day, hard and bound. His Pulſe con-

continues regular, of due Height, and without Intermiſſion, only every fourth Stroke ſomewhat remits and faulters. He will not now eat any thing; taking only a little of the Cordial, and of the unctuous Electuary.

June 3. Viſiting him again, I found him not worſe than I left him; and his Pulſe now with little or no Remiſſion; but rather quicker and higher than before. His Urine was much like common Urine; but rather inclining to Red, than Yellow. His Face is not near ſo yellow as formerly. He has had, for two or three Days paſt, ſeveral free large Stools.

June 6. He will not take any thing, except a little of the balſamic Electuary; ſo that he is reduced to a mere Skeleton. He has, for ſome Days paſt, had a Senſe of Tenderneſs, and Soreneſs in the Muſcles and Parts, occaſioned by the bilioſe Salts impacted in them. His Legs and Feet have been diſpoſed to be cold, for this Month or ſix Weeks; but at firſt it yielded to Rubbing, and exterior Warmth; now no Warmth is to be brought into them. He has had an Hiccough theſe two Days, continually increaſing.

June 11. His Pulſe is yet regular, but now very little, and low. He is cold all over, wan, lean, and appears like a dead Corps.

June 13. He died this Day about Four o'Clock; ſomething ſeeming ſuddenly to riſe up into his Throat and choak him. The Conflict was but little, he being extreme feeble, and reduced. It was preceded by ſome Catches, and Twitchings of his Arms. His Head was clear all along; and his Reaſon very right and true to the laſt; but heavy and low, which he was in his beſt Health.

Notes of what occurred in Opening the Body.

In the Abdomen there was at leaſt three Gallons of a Liquor, whitiſh, with a Caſt of Yellow; and near as thick as Milk. There was none in the Thorax.

The Omentum was contracted into a very little Compaſs; and very full of glandular Tumors, pretty hard, of all Sizes, to about the Bigneſs of a Cheſnut. The Membranes were ſomewhat more craſs and firm than uſual, but wholly void of Fat; as the Viſcera were, and alſo the Inteſtines; and indeed the whole Body. Which cannot be thought ſtrange, in a Body wherein the Bile, that is ſo deſtructive of Fat, was ſo predominant.

The Stomach was not above half the common Bigneſs. It ſeemed to have been hindered, and prevented of its due Growth, or at leaſt of any Diſtenſion, by the Liver and Pancreas being ſo cloſely drawn upon and about it by the Omentum. It had little in it; the Membranes were very thick; and the Rugæ and Plicæ were of a reddiſh Colour; ſome of them were raiſed half an Inch, and all much more large and conſpicuous, than I have ever obſerved them before. Indeed they are generally ſmall, and ſcarcely diſcernible, eſpecially in grown Perſons. This makes me think, that the Stomachs of moſt People, in which there are little or no Veſtigia of theſe Rugæ and Plicæ, are ſtretched, enlarged, and in a præternatural State.

The Duodenum was near empty; and indeed there was little in any of the other Guts. They were all of a white Complexion. In the Kidnies there appeared nothing amiſs, or unuſual;

only there was an Adheſion of the Right Kidney to the Liver. The Glandulæ Renales were as uſual. The Meſentery had not the leaſt Fat upon it; but was ſtrumous, tuberous, and ſet with Scirrhi, as thick as they could well be, one by an other.

The Pancreas was of three times the Bigneſs, that, according to Nature, it ought. It was ſcirrhous, and full of glandulous Tumours. The Liver, Pancreas, and Stomach were drawn and tied firmly and cloſe together, by the Contraction of the Omentum.

The Gall Bladder was half full of a greeniſh Bile, ſomewhat more mucous and thick than ordinary; but there was in it no Concretions, or Gall Stones; nor was there the leaſt Obſtruction of any of the bilioſe Ducts. Both the Hepatic, Cyſtic, and Choledochus being clear open, and the Paſſage free.

The Liver was tumid, and ſomewhat bigger than uſual; as alſo hard, and ſcirrhous; with glandulous Subſtances throughout; they being ſet very thick, and of all Sizes, to the Bigneſs of a Wall-nut; nay, there were two or three as big, each, as a Turkey's Egg. They were in Colour whitiſh, with a Caſt of Yellow. The reſt of the Liver was very Black.

The Spleen was rather leſs than uſual. It was wholly free from Scirrhi, or any other præternatural Affection; and of a perfectly good and right Conſtitution. This may ſerve to ſhew the Error of thoſe, who imagine this Part of Uſe to the Liver; and that it prepares the Blood, and diſpoſes it for ſeparating of the Bile in the Liver. Were that ſo, the Spleen would more likely have been ſcirrhous and affected, than the Liver.

In the Lungs there was nothing præternatural; only the Left Lobe adhered to the Pleura.

In the Heart there was no Polypus; nor any thing amiſs. The Foramen Ovale was open; a thing that I have frequently, if not ever, obſerved in adult Perſons; tho' ſome Writers of Anatomy repreſent it generally as cloſed. In the Pericardium was the Liquor, and every thing as uſual.

There was much more Blood than ordinary in a Body ſo emaciated.

Having Buſineſs of Moment depending, and not Leiſure for it, the Head was not opened. Indeed, I expected nothing uncommon there; he never having made any conſiderable Complaint of that Part, tho' I enquired of him often.

I have elſewhere ſhewn, that the Action of the Stomach concurs, jointly with the Brain, to the Production of Thought; and that by its Preſſure on the Aorta, a proportionably greater Quantity of Blood is flung upon the Brain; frequently ſo much as to cauſe great Diſorders there, the Head-ach, a Senſe of Weight and Heavineſs, Vapours, a Diſcompoſure of the Thought, of the Memory, and the like; to none of which præternatural Affections he was ſubject; and indeed, in the ordinary Action of the Brain, though his Thought was commonly right, it was ever ſlow, little, and tardy; and though he was a pretty good Scholar, he was rarely obſerved to refine or reaſon much. Where the Stomach is large, it becomes ordinarily likewiſe the Occaſion, when diſtended, and preſſing on the Aorta, of violent Pulſations in the Back, and Head, Palpitations of the Heart; and by its preſſing on the Kidnies and Back, and its intrenching on the Thorax, of the Affections and Diſorders of thoſe Parts; from all which

he

he was free, having never any ſuch Pulſations or Palpitations, nor Pain of the Back, nor any one nephritick Symptom. He had no Phthiſis, Aſthma, or other pectoral Affection. No Cough, unleſs after much Smoaking and Drinking. He had great Command of Voice, and could raiſe it to a very high Pitch, when he pleaſed; and both the Lungs, and the Kidnies appeared perfectly ſound and free, when the Body came to be opened.

In this Caſe we have a clear and ſtrong negative Argument of the Truth of the Doctrine, that attributes all the great Phænomena, and Symptoms of the Head, Breaſt, and Back, to the Action of the Stomach. The Stomach being in him leſs than uſual, thoſe Phænomena and Symptoms were little and not conſiderable. Not but that as the Pancreas and Liver became, by the Contraction of the Omentum, gradually drawn up cloſe to the Stomach, and as it were brought in to its Aſſiſtance, it ſeems to have made at laſt ſome greater Inſults upon the Aorta; and for ſome Months before he died he had ſome ſlight Remiſſion of his Pulſe; was now and then a little dizzy; had a Cough; and ſpit foul; but this was from the Tonſils, and neighbouring Glandules, and not from the Lungs.

He had been, for ſome Time, in a deep Maraſmus, and very lean. The Lungs, being in him ſo ſound and well, afford us an illuſtrious Inſtance, that Conſumptions are not the Reſult of a Failure of the Lungs; and that their Affection, where there is ſuch, is accidental, and owing to the ſame common Cauſe that affects alſo the other Parts. It is plain all his Symptoms and Diſorders, the Cholic, his

coſtive Habit, rheumatick Pains, Heat, Thirſt, bitter Taſte, Want of Digeſtion and Nouriſhment; Want of Fat and Fleſh; the Eroſion, and Laceration of the Lymphæducts, that cauſed that Effuſion of Liquor in the Abdomen; and, finally, the Jaundice, were owing to the Redundance of a vitious Bile. The Faintneſs, to the unruly Action of that Bile in the Stomach, eroding and offending of it; diſtending and bearing it on the Aorta, on the Diaphragm, and Præcordia. The Paleneſs of the Stools was cauſed by the Turn of the Bile, out of the Guts, into the Blood; whence ſome of it, paſſing out with the Urine, imparts to it the bilioſe bitter Taſte. The Kernels, Scirrhi, Stuffage, and Affections of the Omentum, Meſentery, Liver, Pancreas, and glanduloſe Parts, were owing to Phlegm, the Reſult of Indigeſtion. Indeed the Bile remaining in the Veſica Fellea was ſomething more mucous and thick than ordinary. As there were no Gall Stones in the Duodenum, the Veſica Fellea, or any of the biliary Ducts; ſo there was little or no Appearance of Gall in the Liver, or the biliary Ducts diſſeminated through the whole Subſtance of it. This I take to be ever the Caſe in the Jaundice; and I am the more particular in the Obſervation, becauſe this Diſeaſe is wont to be aſcribed to Obſtructions, made in the Liver and bilioſe Ducts, by the Gall and Gall Stones. This, and other Bodies that I have opened, give Proof of the quite contrary; and the Tubercles, and Scirrhi are white; being produced by Stuffage and Impaction of a phlegmy fibrous Matter in the Glandules, Canaliculi biliares, and capillary Blood Veſſels, to ſuch a Degree, that there was Reception for very little Blood; and very

very little appeared in cutting through the whole Subſtance of his Liver. There was not the leaſt Drop appeared in any of the Tubercles. If there had been any, they, being ſo white, would have readily ſhewn it; and they were ſo numerous, and ſeveral ſo large, that at the leaſt three Quarters of the Subſtance of the Liver conſiſted of them. The Obſtructions therefore being made in the Liver by Phlegm; and that Bowel being thereby rendered, by Degrees, incapable of admitting the Bile, this muſt of Courſe be detained in the Blood Veſſels, caſt upon the Habit; and, where there happens to be a Quantity of it, ſent even to the Surface and Skin; whereby the Yellow, and other bilioſe Colours, in the Jaundice, are produced there. The Liver, admitting none of the Bile, it had none to ſend forth, as, according to Nature it ought, into the Duodenum, to which the Stomach owes Part of its Supply; and this failing, it is no wonder that the Appetite and the Digeſtion fail, as they did, ſo ſoon as the Bile in the Stomach and Guts was paſſed forth by Stool; there being remanded none into them, from the Blood, by the Liver, they muſt, of Courſe, become wholly deſtitute of it; as indeed they were; being near empty, and the Guts pale or white, which they never are, while there is any conſiderable Quantity of Bile in them. It is to the Bile, paſſing out of the Stomach into the Blood, that the Heat, the Senſe, and the Vigour of the Body are owing; and when this fails, they muſt fail of Courſe. Nor is it ſtrange that he ſhould become gradually cold, torpid, and feeble, as he did, in Proportion as the Bile gradually failed. The ſame Bile, being the Principle of Animation, failing,

failing, the Body muſt become gradually a dead Maſs, and Life finally fail. This Failure was owing directly to the Stuffage of the Glandules, and Interception of the Paſſage from the Guts, through the Meſentery, into the Blood; back again, through the Liver, into the Gut Duodenum; and indeed through the gaſtric Veſſels, and miliary Glandules of the Stomach; which doubtleſs were as much obſtructed, as the Glandules of the Liver, or Meſentery *. As the Blood is, in this Caſe, overcharged with bilioſe Matter, ſo likewiſe are the other Humours. The Lympha, the Saliva, whence ordinarily proceeds the bitter Taſte in the Mouth, and the aqueous Humours of the Eyes, ſo that things appear Yellow, to thoſe who have this Diſtemper.

Where there was not much Thought, or Steerage, which was the Caſe here; and where the Bile, the Inſtrument of the Paſſions, was ſo exuberant, it will not be thought ſtrange, that they ſhould be pretty predominant. Accordingly, tho' he was ſlow, reſerved, and by no Means of an enterpriſing Diſpoſition, he was opinionated, poſitive, ſour, moroſe, ſullen, rarely pleaſed, ſatisfied, and entirely eaſy.

Whatever were the Defects of the Parts above, there were none, according to the common Obſervation, in thoſe below. Nor, ſince there was ſuch ſtore of Bile, the Principle of Salacity, and one Cauſe of Vigour, can it be ſurprizing that he was conſiderable in both thoſe

* It is very probable, that the unuſual Thickneſs of the Coats of his Stomach was the Reſult of the Stuffage, and Intumeſcence of thoſe Glandules. It was not in my Thoughts, during the Diſſection, to examine them ſo particularly as I could have wiſhed.

Regards;

Regards; as I found, rightly directing my Inquiries, as to the Affair.

Having, in ſuch ſort as the Uncertainty of my Time, and Buſineſs would permit, made theſe tumultuary Remarks relating to the Ætiology in this Caſe, and the Cauſes of the ſeveral Symptoms and Incidents of it, it may not be improper to conſider the Remedies commonly made Uſe of. The two grand Principles that ſhew themſelves through all the Parts of theſe Obſervations, are a putrid Phlegm, and a vitious Bile. The latter of theſe cannot appear in the Blood, or be caſt to the Skin and Surface, till the Glandules and Canaliculi biliares of the Liver are ſo much obſtructed by Phlegm, as to refuſe its Admiſſion into that Bowel. The Stomach is the great Source of both theſe Principles. The Phlegm is ſluggiſh; but the Bile is active, and works upon it; all Bitters do ſo too. Steel, Sal Abſynthii, Geniſtæ, Tartari, and other like Salts, do it much more powerfully. Indeed both theſe and Bitters are really of the Nature of the Bile, and ſerve to conſtitute, and to augment it. Accordingly I have ever, and particularly in this Caſe, found the Symptoms increaſe on the giving of thoſe Medicines, and particularly the Thirſt, the Heat, the coſtive Diſpoſition, the Pruritus, or Tingling and Itching, the Maraſmus, and frequently even the Jaundice; the Skin becoming more yellow, or, which is worſe, greeniſh, duſky, or black. Both the Bile, and thoſe Medicines, have theſe Effects, by their Irritation of the Fibres of the Stomach, putting the vitious Contents of it into Emotion, and throwing them through the Lacteals into the Blood; by which Means the Glandules of

Of the Methods of Cure in the Jaundice.

the

the Meſentery, and the other Parts, and in particular of the Liver, muſt have cumulated and thrown on them ſo much more of the very Matter, that cauſes their Obſtructions, that fouls the Blood, and depraves the Habit. I do not deny but, where theſe Cauſes are little, the Habit firm, and the Perſon young, by ſuch a Charge and Inſult made upon the Fabric, the Powers of the Body rouſed, may exert themſelves, and caſt off both the Medicines, and the morbid Matter. But the Experiment has great Hazard with it, muſt do ſome Hurt, and make ſome Obſtructions, tho' perhaps there be no Senſe of them at the preſent, and the Conſequences of them be not felt till ſome time, perhaps ſome Years after. *Spaw* Water is to be conſidered not only as a Fluid, but as impregnated with Salts, ſharp and attenuating. This cannot but fluice much of the Phlegm, and other Saburra, of the Stomach and Guts into the Lacteals; and all, that happens not to glut, impact, and ſtop there, into the Blood Veſſels, the Veſſels and Glandules of the Liver, and the other Viſcera; there it muſt be repoſited, and there, in diſſecting, I have but too often found it. For whoever ſhall conſider the Nature of Perſpiration, and the Conſtitution of the Urine of Perſons, that drink theſe Waters, will have even Evidence of Senſe, that they muſt have diſperſed that Saburra about the Body; becauſe it comes not out again with the Urine. By this Means the Organs are vitiated, rendered leſs able to execute their Office, and thereby Life ſhortened. This great Injury perhaps the Patient has not preſent Perception of; and will feel it only in its Effects at Diſtance. Not but that I have obſerved but too many Inſtances of

The ill Conſequences from *Spaw* Water in the Jaundice.

of thoſe, who became immediately ſenſible of the Havock made on their Conſtitutions by theſe Methods; ſo ſenſible indeed, as to ſee they muſt leave them off, or quite ruin their Conſtitutions, if not loſe their Lives. People in Years, and that through Indigeſtion, Heats, Colds, and other Accidents of Life, or perhaps by this Practice, the Uſe of Steel, Bitters, and the like, have the Glands before ſtuffed, and the Habit charged, ſo that more cannot be born, will ſoon have ſufficient Alarms and Notices, what theſe Waters do in the Body.

I know well, that there are ſome Inſtances, and even in Perſons of conſiderable Age, where the Waters take off Symptoms that were on the Habit. But that is only the firmer, and more hardy Conſtitutions, where the Stomach is tight, and acts its Part well, and the Matter that cauſes the Symptoms is in no great Quantity. In this Caſe the Waters dilute that Matter, ſwill and diſperſe it about the Body: But either the Symptoms recur again, or it exerts itſelf in ſome new ones in a little Time. Nor, ſuch is the Method of their Operation, can any one take them, without at leaſt running ſome Riſque of Injury.

As to purging Waters, it is true they fling ſome of the morbid Principles out of the Body by Stool; but a great Part of theſe Waters is ſo apt to paſs into the Blood, and to convey ſo much of the Errors of the Stomach and Guts thither; that the Damage they do that way, is vaſtly ſuperior to the Service they do the other. So that, if ever they are to be uſed, it is only at the Concluſion of the Cure, after due Evacuation of the Stomach and Guts, that the Paſſages are cleared, and all poſſible Pre-

of the Uſe of purging Waters.

caution

caution uſed for their Paſſage through directly by Stool.

Of Acids. Berbery Bark is reputed a Specific in the Jaundice. It has ſome ſlight Effect on the Stomach, as it is an Acid. But Juice of Lemon is more ſimple, more powerful, and vaſtly preferable in every Reſpect. It is grateful to the Stomach, cools, and tempers the Heat, ſomewhat compoſes the Effervescence of the Bile there. By this Means it may gratify and pleaſe the Patient; but it is meer Amuſement, and only temporary. So that, tho' a little of this Juice may be permitted, whatever ſome, who are little apprized of the true Nature of Things, may fancy, a Quantity of it cannot but be very detrimental, and dangerous; eſpecially in a diſeaſed State, wherein it is great odds, but there are vaſtly too many of theſe Salts already. Nor can they do good any way; unleſs by their Inſults they force the Powers of the Body upon a neceſſary Effort to get rid of them; when poſſibly ſome other vitious Matter may be thrown forth along with them. But the good, produced this Way, is by Chance; owing meerly to the Powers of the Body; and the Method is ſo hazardous, that if they fail, it is but too eaſy to diſcern what Turn the thing muſt take.

Of my own Method in theſe Caſes. I ſhall now proceed to bring to the Teſt thoſe Remedies, that I think legitimate, conſentaneous to Nature, and of Uſe in this Caſe; and ſhall begin with Oils and unctuous things. Theſe temper the Acrimony, and break the Colluctations of the Bile. By that Means they allay Wind, and take off the over great Tenſion of the Stomach, and the Injury done by its preſſing on the Aorta, and the neighbouring Parts, when it is inflated by Wind, and diſtended.

tended. There are thoſe that fancy Oils may contribute to the relaxing of the Stomach; but we ſee it is quite the contrary. They anoint and ſmear over the Membranes of the Stomach, Guts, and other Veſſels, where-ever they come; defend them againſt the Acrimony and Predation of the bilioſe Salts, lubricate the Paſſages, promote Motion, and prevent Obſtructions. Nay, they contribute to Nouriſhment, and to the Supply of Fat; a thing of the utmoſt Importance and Uſe to the Body in all, and eſpecially in theſe Caſes. Beſides, in pure ſimple Oils, and unctuous Remedies, there is nothing that can poſſibly be otherwiſe than amicable and beneficent to the Body; a thing ſurely of great Weight and Conſideration.

Calomel is a Medicine, when diſcreetly adminiſtered, very kindly, and ever of great Action and Power. By the Subtilty, Weight, and Roundneſs of the Parts, it irritates the Stomach, rouſes the putrid Phlegm there, attenuates, and renders it fluxil, and liable readily to be wrought upon, and made to deſcend by the Purges. Of theſe and the other Inſtruments and Methods of Evacuation, I ſhall have the leſs need to offer any thing here, ſince I have done it ſo particularly and fully on other Occaſions. I ſhall only add, the main of the Cure depends on theſe; and, ſo long as there remains a Quantity of vitious Bile behind, the Body is left to the Courteſy of it; and it will have its Effects. The putrid Phlegm likewiſe will continue to incommode the Digeſtion, cumulate the Habit, make Obſtructions, and form Tubercles and Scirrhi.

On Account of the Faintneſs that attends this Caſe, it will be requiſite that I ſay ſome- Of Faintneſs.

Of Cordials. thing of Cordials. Tho' the Importunity of ſome Patients muſt be complied with, theſe are rather injurious than of any Benefit; I mean both the urinous and the vinous Spirits, eſpecially the latter. Theſe do little more than rouſe the Bile of the Stomach, and fling it about the Body; by that Means both hurting the Frame, and putting it ſtill farther out of the Reach of Medicines. The urinous Spirits are, indeed, of the ſame Conſtitution with one kind of the bilioſe Salts, ſo that they increaſe, and make an Addition to the bilioſe Salts. I the rather note this, becauſe I know there are ſome Practitioners, who are very fond of them; when in Truth, there is no ſo ſure a Way of relieving the Faintneſs, Debility, and Laſſitude that attends theſe Caſes, as removing the Cauſe of them. After the Body was duly prepared, and the Contents of the Stomach diſpoſed to be wrought upon, I have known a Vomit act the Part of a real Cordial, and do more to the raiſing of the Spirits, and taking off the greateſt Faintneſs, than will eaſily be imagined; when the common Cordials availed nothing at all.

The Uſe of a Paracenteſis in an Aſcites. The Jaundice is frequently attended by a Dropſy, in Perſons of ill Habits, and thoſe in Age. The Bile, flung into the Lymphæducts, and the tender capillary Blood Veſſels, lacerates them, ſo that the Lympha and Serum gleets and iſſues out. From Conſideration of the Condition of the Body, it is eaſy to collect why tapping, where there is an Humour extravatated in the Abdomen, is ordinarily of very little Uſe. There can be no Reaſon for attempting that Operation till the Belly is big, and the Quantity of the Humour very conſiderable; nor indeed till other proper Means, purging,

Purging, and Diureticks have been ſufficiently tried, and found unſucceſsful. 'Till that be done, there can be no Certainty that the Humour is not in the Stomach or Guts; or, if it be in the Cavity of the Abdomen, whether, upon Evacuation of the Veſſels, by Diuretics, it may not be again abſorbed by them, and ſo carried off; which I have Reaſons to believe does ſometimes happen, where the Humour is thin, and not vitiated by too long a Stagnation. But where the Humour is thicker, and has ſtagnated long, becoming vitious, it vitiates and taints the Parts, the Guts, the Omentum, and the Peritonæum; and after this, though the Humour be drawn off by Tapping, more muſt continually be ſupplied, the Lymphæducts being ſo much torn and vitiated as to be irreparable; or, if that were otherwiſe, the Guts, and neighbouring Parts, being tainted, and near mortified, Death cannot be far off. So that, in ſuch a Caſe, the Tapping is putting the Patient only to an uſeleſs Pain and Trouble.

Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, Queen Street.

Auguſt, 1716.

HE was born at the latter End of *March*, 1657. From the earlieſt Time that he remembers, he has been frequently perſecuted by Gripes and the Cholick; and was generally coſtive, 'till about the Year 1700, when he took to the Drinking of Ale; upon which he fell into a Looſeneſs, which has followed him Night and Day, with commonly twelve or fourteen Stools in twenty four Hours, ever ſince, till the Time that I came. He has, for the Time of this Looſeneſs, had frequently

rheumatic Pains, ſometimes very ſevere. For two or three Years paſt, he has been ſubject to be aſthmatick; and in *June* laſt, the Aſthma became very troubleſome. Dr. *Plumtree* was conſulted; by whoſe Directions he took bitter Wine, for about a Month, and two Vomits. This Method availing nothing, he removed into the Country, in Hopes of Relief from the Air; and rode out frequently on Horſeback; but without any Benefit. He grew worſe and worſe; and the Aſthma particularly was increaſed to ſuch Degree, that it was thought, at the Time that I came, he could not live many Hours. He had not been able to lay down of near three Weeks; and had not been in Bed, or had a Quarter of an Hours ſound Sleep, of eight Nights. Beſides the Difficulty of Breathing, which was exceſſive, and beyond what I had ordinarily obſerved, he had great Pains in each Hypochondre, and in the Small of his Back. He was vertiginous, and had a ſlight Delirium, for the laſt two or three Days. He was lean, reduced, and extreme weak. He had little Appetite, and leſs Digeſtion, for three or four Years paſt; and frequently vomited up what he eat. He made very little Urine; and his Legs were much ſwelled, quite up to his Knees. Some Weeks before, while he was in Condition to lie in Bed, the Swellings of his Legs decreaſed in the Night; but the Matter, that cauſed thoſe Swellings, returned to his Stomach, offended him there, oppreſſed his Breaſt, rendered his Breathing difficult, and almoſt ſtifled him in the Morning. As this went off upon his Stirring, and was flung back through the Lacteals into his Blood, the Oppreſſion above was leſſened, and his Breath became

came ſomewhat more free; but then the Swelling of his Legs came on a-new, and increaſed gradually till he went to Bed again. The Returns to his Stomach became at the laſt ſo very troubleſome and exorbitant, the Matter that cauſed it continually increaſing, that he could not lie down at all without Danger of being ſuffocated; and, ſitting almoſt continually, the Matter was thrown upon his Legs; which was the Reaſon that they were ſo much ſwelled when I came.

Auguſt 13, 1716, I directed,

Ol. Amygd. d. rec. ℥*ij. Oxymel. Scillit.* ℥*j. poſt Semihor. injic. Enema. ſeq.*

℞. *Fl. Camomel. m. j. Fol. Malvæ m. ſs. ccq. in Aquæ Fluv. ſ. q. ad* ℔*j. Colat. ad. Syr. e Spina Cathart. Sacch. com. et Ol. Lini* ā ℥*j. m. f. Enema; Repetatur Hauſt. Ol. pr. hora 6a. p. m. ſi opus fuerit.*

℞. *Syr. Balſ. Tolu. Ol Amygd.* ā ℥*ij. Con. Fr. Cynoſb.* ℥*j. Sp. Lavend. c.* ʒ*ij. Sacch. cryſtal. rub.* ʒ*jſs. m. cap. coch. j. frequenter.*

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥*vj. Pæon. c.* ℥*iij. Sp. Lavend. c.* ʒ*ij. Syr. Croc.* ℥*j. M. cap. coch. iv. vel v. ad libit.*

The Clyſter was followed by much Wind; and ſeveral Stools, ſlimey, frothy, green, and ſtenchy. Theſe things ſucceeded ſo well that he got three Hours Sleep, on his Couch, the following Night, and had much Benefit and Refreſhment from it; the Swellings of his Legs were ſenſibly abated the next Morning, and yet his Breath much eaſier than of ſome Time; quite contrary to what was wont formerly to befal him.

Auguſt 14, the oily Mixture and Clyſter were repeated in the Morning, with as good Succeſs as the Day before. Afterwards he took the unctuous Electuary. At Night he went into Bed; and had better Reſt than he had had of ſome Months before.

Auguſt 15, the oily Mixture and Clyſter were repeated, with the uſual Succeſs; only the Stools were, of green, become yellow. He eat more heartily at Dinner than he had done of ſome Months, and indeed than he ought; ſo that, it not well agreeing with him, and he being uneaſy in the Evening, I directed the following paregoric Draught:

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥*ij. Pæon. c.* ℥*ſs. Syr. Paralyſ.* ℥*ij. Ther. Androm.* ℈*ſs.*

with this he paſſed the Night pretty well. The unctuous Medicines were continued, and the paregoric Draught at Night; and *Auguſt* 19, he took a Bolus, with a Clyſter half an Hour after:

℞. *Rhabarb. p.* ℥*ſs. Syr. Fl. Perſicor. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.*

this worked very much, and the Quantity diſcharged was very great. Which, conſidering the Diſcharges made before, and the long Looſeneſs, beſides that the Medicine was not ſtrong, was ſurprizing. Upon this his Swellings went wholly off; and he had little or no Trouble in his Breathing.

Auguſt 21, inſtead of the former oily Mixture, the Oxymel being now no longer of Uſe, the following was preſcribed:

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. rec.* ℥*jſs. Syr. Violar.* ℥*ſs. m.*

Auguſt

Auguſt 22, and 23, he took ℥*ijſs.* of the Decoctum amarum with Senna. It was at his own Requeſt, he having an Opinion it formerly did him Service; but diſagreeing with him, I directed the following Electuary:

℞. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥*j. Syr. Roſ. Damaſc. Ol. Amygd. d. rec.* ā ℥*ij. Sp. Lavend. c.* ʒ*ij. cap. Coch. j. Mane & Veſp. quotidie.*

The Symytoms retiring, he recovered Strength apace; and *Auguſt* 28, he took ʒ*ſs.* of Ipecacuanha; whereby a great Diſcharge of Phlegm was made. He proceeded afterwards with the Uſe of the foregoing lenitive unctuous Electuary; and ſometimes the paregoric Draught, or five Grains of the Storax Pill at Night, with ſome other ſmall Matters occaſionally interpoſed, ſcarce worth mentioning. In the Beginning of *September* he was ſo far recovered, that I directed him to take now and then a little Oil of Sweet Almonds; to ride out daily; and then took my Leave of him. But he neglected both; and the Beginning of *October* was ſomething indiſpoſed again. But it went off, on taking two or three Purges. Having received an Invitation from a Relation in *Oxfordſhire*, to come down into that Country, in Hopes the Air might contribute to the perfecting of his Health, he ſet forward the Beginning of *November*. He was then in moderately good Health, excepting a Cold that he had taken, by having been long Abroad, and the Weather very bad. I wiſh the Country Air do not prove too ſharp for him at this Seaſon, the Depth of Winter; and that he may live there, with that Temperance and Regulation of Diet that theſe Caſes require.

His Condition in the Country.

The Country Air proved, as I foreſaw, too chill for him. His Appetite, on his firſt Arrival there, failed; and he eat little during his whole ſtay. His Strength failed in Proportion; and in a few Days he became ſo ill, as to be obliged to keep his Chamber. He had been there but about a Week, when his Legs began to ſwell; and he had the Piles, which he never had before in his Life. They were tumid, ſore, and ſometimes emitted Blood. Growing worſe and worſe, Dr. *Frampton* was ſent for, from *Oxford*. He took three Purges by the Doctor's Advice; but they working very little, he grew ſenſibly worſe afterwards; and could not be prevailed with to take any thing further. His Cough grew more troubleſome than ever; and his Breath more difficult. He ſpit very foul; and for the laſt ten Days of his Abode there he ſpit Blood, clodded and black, Night and Day. Judging the Country diſagreed with him, after a ſtay of thirteen Weeks there, he returned to *London*.

His Condition after his Return to *London*.

Upon his Arrival, I was ſent for; and much concerned, tho' it was what I had Reaſon to expect, to find him ſo much worſe, than when he left the Town. His Legs were now vaſtly ſwelled. He was very feeble, faint, and weak, and frequently ſick at Stomach. His Breaſt was oppreſſed; his Head heavy. He was melancholy and delirious by Fits. He was very ſenſible, that the Hopes he formerly had of his Recovery, were fruſtrated by this Journey, which his Friends projected ſincerely for his good. But however, deſired I would attempt the giving him a little Eaſe and Relief; which I did, by Means of unctuous Medicines, Clyſters, and Purges. The Swellings of his Legs abated; his

his Breath became more free; and the Spitting of Blood ceaſed. When his Breathing was moſt difficult, I directed twice or thrice, ℥*jſs.* of Oil of Sweet Almonds, and as much Canary. Growing ſick conſtantly after it, and drinking plentifully of an Infuſion of Ground Ivy in Water, urging it briſkly with a Feather, he vomited freely; and made very great Diſcharges of Phlegm. A while after, the Swelling of his Legs conſtantly abated very ſenſibly; but in a ſhort Time he became again oppreſſed, and ſick at Stomach; than which I think there cannot well be a ſtronger Proof of a Communication betwixt the Blood Veſſels and Stomach; and of a Diſcharge of Phlegm out of them, into that Organ. With the Evacuations downwards, there came away likewiſe great Quantities of Phlegm.

February 2, 1716-17, he has taken no Medicine for ſome Time paſt; but deſires me to viſit him daily. The Weather being cold, he keeps much to his Bed. His Sleeps are ſhort. When they are without Dreams, or Diſturbance, he awakes tolerably eaſy. But he has commonly frightful Dreams; and then he awakes in Surprize, great Confuſion, and is then conſtantly very ſick at Stomach. He awakes likewiſe ſometimes delirious. His Legs, while he thus lies in Bed, ſomewhat decreaſe as to the Swellings, the Cauſe probably paſſing into his Stomach.

Mr. BARTON, *in* Curſitors Alley.

September, 1716.

His State in Infancy and Youth.

HE is in the twentieth Year of his Age. He had the Meaſles and Chicken Pox while a Child; and had generally pretty good Health, till the Spring of the Year 1715; when he had a Fever, in which he was in ſome Danger. But being recovered, he continued well, till *May* 1716, when his Stomach began to be qualmiſh and diſorderly; and his Appetite, that had been very quick, ſomewhat abated; tho' it was, betwixt whiles, very craving and ſharp. That will be the leſs ſtrange when it ſhall appear, by and by, how great a Quantity of Matter, exceſſively ſharp, there was in his Stomach.

A Diarrhœa. *September* 1, 1716, a Looſeneſs came on; and continued, with eight or ten Stools daily, till *September* the 6th. During this Looſeneſs he was very hungry and voracious.

The Apparatus to the Small Pox. *September* 6, the Looſeneſs continued. He was this Day invaded with a violent Pain in his Head and Back; and vomited twice. In the Evening he took a Vomit, which worked very much; and continued working all Night. The Looſeneſs continued the two following Days; and he was very weak, faint, and ſick; but the Pain of his Head and Back ceaſed. On the 9th, in the Morning, the Small Pox appeared; upon which the Faintneſs and Sickneſs wholly vaniſhed. His Looſeneſs alſo now ſtopped; and he had no Stool till *September* 12.

I was called in *September* 13, and found the Small Pox not very thick, but diſtinct, and pretty

pretty well riſen for the Time. Inquiring, I was told he had had two looſe Stools the Day before; and he had had two alſo this Day. His Pulſe was ſomewhat ſlacker and lower than uſual in this Caſe; his Tongue was white and furred; his Urine was turbid; continuing ſo for above two Months, to the End of the Caſe; and, if it was kept a while, it emitted a very ſtrongly putrid Carrion-like Smell, much like that of his Stools. I preſcribed,

℞. *Decoct. Pect.* ℥*jv. Aq. Hord.* ℥*viij. Syr. e Moris* ℥*j. m. f. Gargariſma.*

℞. *P. e Chel. Cancror. c. Margarit. pp.* ā ℈*ſs. Croci, Cochinellæ* ā *gr. iij. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus ſum. ſtatim, et repetend. 6a. quaque Horâ, ſuperbibend. Coch. iv. Julap. ſequent.*

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥*vj. Pæon. c. Epidem.* ā ℥*iſs. Syr. Citri* ℥*j. m. Hujus inſuper cap. Coch. iv. ad libitum.*

℞. *Decoct alb.* ℔*ij. Aq. Cinam. Hord.* ℥*iſs. Sach. opt. q. ſ. m. bibat ad libitum.*

September 14, he had four Stools conſiſting of a black, grumous, bloody, craſs, gelatinous Matter, with a horrible putrid ſtenchy Carrion-like Smell. He had three like Stools in the Afternoon. Tho' I was not told that before, I now learned there was Blood in the two Stools that he had Yeſterday; as there was alſo in thoſe this Day. I know it is the Cuſtom to give ſtrong Aſtringents in ſuch a Caſe: But, conſidering the very putrid malignant Nature of the Matter coming away, I thought fit rather to favour, than ſtop or reſtrain it. In order

to

to which, and ſomewhat to embarraſs and temper the Sharpneſs of thoſe Salts, that wounded the Veſſels, and cauſed the Bleeding, I preſcribed the following Eclegma to be taken, and pretty freely uſed:

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. rec. Syr. de Symphyto.* ā ℥ij. *Conſ. Cynoſb.* ʒv. *Tinct. Croc.* ʒiſs. *m.*

The following Drops were alſo directed,

℞. *Sal. Volatil. oleoſ. Tinct. Croci* ā ℥ ſs. *cap. gtt. xx. in Coch. iv. Julap. præſcr.*

and, ſomewhat to pacify things in the Night, I ordered a paregoric Draught, very gentle, that it might the better comport with his State, and with the other Things preſcribed:

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥ij. *Pæon. c.* ℥ſs. *Syr. de Mecon.* ʒij. *Ther. Andr.* ℈ſs. *m.*

September 15. This Day he had five Stools, of ſtill the ſame Conſtitution; but his Pulſe kept up, and there was no other ill Symptom. The Small Pox was very plump and full.

September 16, he had five like Stools. The Small Pox of his Face began to turn. Complaining of Qualmiſhneſs at Stomach, and the Small Pox of his Body being ſore and troubleſome, I made an Addition of ʒij. of *Syr. de Mecon.* and *v gr. of Theriaca Andromachi* to the Draught for the Night.

September 17, he had reſted well; and the Soreneſs of the Puſtules was wholly ceaſed. This Day he had three Stools, ſtill bloody and ſlimey. The Small Pox of his Breaſt began to turn. His Eyes never cloſed; nor did he ſpit during the Small Pox. Indeed the Load in his Stomach

Stomach was too great to riſe; and therefore it took the contrary courſe, running off downwards by Stool. It ought to have been noted above, that he was conſcious, for ſome Time, he ſhould have a Stool before it came. The firſt Token preſaging of it was a Faintneſs. This was followed by a Sickneſs; and that, after a few Minutes, by a Stool.

During the Sickneſs he ſometimes puked up Phlegm, and a little recent Blood. Thoſe Stools, that were not very bloody, were ſlimey, green, or yellow. The Blood in the Stools was uſually black, incorporated with the Phlegm; and ſometimes grumous. He was ſenſibly relieved by the Stools; and ever eaſier and better after each came away, than of ſome Time before the Faintneſs and Sickneſs happened. The more Stools he had, the better he found himſelf. This was Reaſon ſufficient for my not endeavouring to ſtop them, and for giving no Aſtringents; but I much wiſh the Cauſe was removed, and this Looſeneſs at an End.

The Qualms, Fits of Faintneſs and Sickneſs at Stomach, rather increaſing, I gave him this Evening;

℞. *Oxymel. Scillit. Aq. Steph. Aq. Hyſſop.* ā ā ℥ß *ſs. m.*

This very kindly and eaſily flung up much Phlegm, and bitter Choler. After which he was free from thoſe Symptoms and Affections of his Stomach, for ſeveral Days after.

September 18. He had this Day four bloody ſlimey Stools; and ſeven *September* 19. This alarmed me much; and, being in great Apprehenſion of Danger of his Guts, I propoſed his taking of a Doſe of Ipecacuanha. I told him,

him, his Guts were continually torn and wounded by an hot ſharp Bile, from Time to Time thrown down upon them by his Stomach; and that the ſureſt Way to ſave the Guts, and ſecure his Life, was to caſt that Bile up by Vomit, immediately out of the Body. He is a Man of a reſerved, ſlow, cold Temper; poſitive, tenacious, and would not yield to the taking the Vomit. His Friends, convinced by the Reaſons I had laid before him, preſſed him much, after I was gone; but in vain.

September 20, he had ſeven large Stools, conſiſting wholly of a bloody Slime. I repeated the Inſtances for taking the Vomit. But he perſiſting in his Refuſal, the only Way I had left, was to endeavour to temper the Acrimony of the Bile, in his Stomach, to remove the Obſtacles as much as poſſible, and facilitate the Deſcent of that, and of the putrid Slime, downwards; as alſo to lubricate, ſmear over, and defend the Guts. In order to this, I appointed the unctuous Electuary before preſcribed, to be uſed very frequently, directing alſo an oily Draught:

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. rec.* ℥*iſs. Syr. Violar.* ℥*ſs.*

to be taken next Morning; and a Clyſter.

℞. *Fl. Chamæmeli m. j. coq. in ſ. q. ſeri Lactis cereſiviat. ad* ℥*xiv. Colaturæ adde Syr. Violar. Sacchar. commun. et Ol. Lini* $\overline{aa}$ ℥*j.*

to be given an Hour after. I ordered the paregoric Draught to be repeated every Night; the Cordial Julap to be taken pretty freely; as alſo ſcalded Wine.

September 21, the Clyſter ſucceeded well; brought down Wind in great Quantity; and Slime, putrid, and ſtenchy beyond Meaſure, froath-

froathing and working up like Yeaſt, in a very ſtrange and extraordinary Manner; but there was not near ſo much Blood as the Day before, though the Diſcharge was this Day greater. He had ſix Stools, beſides what came away with the Clyſter: and ſome of them to the Quantity of above a Pint. His Nurſe was a very careful diſcreet Woman, obſerved all Things very accurately, and took Notes of them daily. He was this Day free from Faintneſs and Qualms, eaſier and more chearful than he had been from the Beginning, and reſted well the Night after, without the paregorick Draught, which, he going quietly to ſleep, was omitted, though that was an Error.

September 22. The Stools were as bloody this Day as ever; and he had five of them. He took freely of the unctuous Electuary; and the paregorick Draught was taken at Night, with addition of ℈ſs of *Theriaca Andromachi.*

September 23. Having five bloody Stools this Day, I appointed the oily Draught and Clyſter to be repeated *September* 24, which were followed by ſix ſlimy Stools, wherein there were only a few Streaks of Blood, though they were large, ſome of them near a Pint in Quantity. He was this Day lightſomer and better than ever. This I was much pleaſed with, both on his Account, and as it juſtified the Method.

September 25. He had only three Stools this Day, but ſlimey, and near as bloody as ever.

September 26, he had ſeven bloody Stools. On Conſideration of which, this Day I directed a ſtronger Cordial Julap, with Addition of ſome Alexipharmacks: and five Drops of Dr. *Sydenham's* Liquid Laudanum to be added to the paregoric Draught at Night.

September 27, he had three Stools, ſlimey and bloody. This Day he had a ſlight epileptick Fit, with a choaking and froathing at Mouth.

September 28, he took the oily Draught and Clyſter; and had five large Stools, with only a few Streaks of Blood in them. This Day he had no Fit.

September 29, he had five Stools, ſlimey, but not quite ſo bloody as formerly. He had a ſlight epileptic Fit again, this Day. I confeſs I ſuſpected the Addition to the paregorick Draughts, by impeding the free Deſcent of the Bile, and the other vitious Contents of the Stomach, brought on theſe Fits, and therefore would have ſet that Draught aſide; but he would not part with it.

September 30, he had ſix much ſuch Stools as Yeſterday, and a like ſlight epileptick Fit.

October 1, he had five like Stools; and a ſlight epileptick Fit.

October 2. The had two ſlight Fits; and four Stools, not very bloody.

October 3, the oily Draught and Clyſter were followed by five large ſlimy Stools, wherein there was no Blood at all; and to the very End of the Caſe, when he took the Clyſter, either with the oily Draught, or with the Purge, which was afterwards directed, there was little or no Blood in the Stools; how much ſoever there might be in the Stools, voided either in the Evening or in the Night before. He never had any epileptick Fit on thoſe Days that he took the Oil and Clyſter; and particularly had none this Day. It is very obſervable, that in theſe twenty two Days he had an hundred and ſeven Stools. They conſiſted chiefly of a Slime, become very corrupt and putrid, and ſtinking like Carrion, with

with an Intermixture of Bile and of Blood. They were incredibly large, ſome near a Quart in Quantity; ſeveral of a Pint; and not any leſs than half that Quantity. But, that I may not exceed in the Computation, I will ſuppoſe them, one with another, to be not more than half a Pint. From which Computation it will follow, that he had, of this vitious Matter, in him, above ſix Gallons, when the Small-Pox came on. Then he had a great Looſeneſs, and took a Vomit that made a vaſt Diſcharge, juſt before. 'Tis certain this could never be altogether in the Guts, and Stomach; and therefore muſt have been ſucceſſively ſent through the gaſtric Veſſels out of the Blood. I have been the more preciſe in noting theſe Things, that it may the better appear, how great a Quantity of morbid Matter may be reſident long in the Body, without the Patient being in the laſt aware, or perceiving any thing of it, and ſeeming to be in perfect Safety, and to enjoy Health all the while. Such in the main, was Mr. *Barton's* Caſe: and ſuch that of very many others, Men, Women, and Children, that have come under my Care, and that I could not reſtore to perfect Health, till I had made like Diſcharges. All the great acute, and all the laſting chronical Diſeaſes, are owing to Cauſes within as great. As long as the Body can well grapple with thoſe Cauſes, vitious Bile, and putrid Phlegm, and the Organs are able to act their Parts, the Patient ſeems to be ſafe, and in Health. Nor does any Sickneſs, Diſorder, or Symptom ariſe, till that Matter becomes more and more vitious and annoying, is increaſed in Quantity, prevails, diſturbs, and incumbers the Organs. Thoſe that are not aware of this, nor duly qualified,

lified, from the Symptoms, Conſtitution, and Condition of the Body, to form a Judgment both of the Nature and Quantity of it, will act but a very blind and uncertain Part in the enterprizing the Cure. That Mr. *Barton* had in him the far greater Part of this morbid Matter before the Small-Pox appeared, is very certain, not ſo much from the vitiated putrid Nature of the Matter, which affords us a Proof of it's long Reſidence, Stagnation, and Corruption within, as from his making no Addition to it for all that Time. What ſlimy phlegmy Matter conſiſts chiefly of, is, the Gelly of Fleſh, not thoroughly digeſted, and rendered corrupt, by ſtagnating, and being detained too long within. This was owing partly to the Imbecillity of his Stomach and Guts, and partly to the Nature of the Matter; that Slime being viſcid, apt to ſtick, and indiſpoſed to Motion. Then the bilioſe Fumes and Wind make Stops in the Guts, and check its Progreſs. He had not eaten any the leaſt Fleſh, nor any thing ſolid, not ſo much as one Mouthful of Bread, in all theſe twenty two Days. Indeed his Stomach was in ſuch State as not to bear it. From *September* 12, to the 21ſt, he took nothing, beſides his Medecines, but Water Gruel, and twice a little Panada. Afterwards he drank ſometimes a lit-Bohea-Tea; and had a little Milk added to his Water Gruel. This could make very little Addition to his Excrements, and is not of a ſlimy Nature; and this, excepting now and then a little warm Wine, was all his Fare till *October* 4, when he firſt began to eat a little Fiſh, and Bread; continuing it daily on, to *October* 13. Now in theſe nine Days, he had fifty one Stools: and voided a Quantity vaſtly ſuperior to what

The Origin of Phlegm.

he

he eat, which Redundance ought to be added to the Reckoning above.

October 13, he began to eat Fleſh, boiled Chicken, Pig, Rabbit, and ſometimes Fiſh, tho' very little till *November* the 8th, that he took the Vomit. In which twenty ſeven Days, he had one hundred and twenty one Stools, which was ſtill much ſuperior in Quantity to what he eat.

October 4, he had ſeven Stools, but ſmall, and without Blood. About Noon he had a choaking and an epileptick Fit, but without any Froathing. When the vitious Principles agitated and froathed in the Stomach, they roſe and got Vent by the Mouth; it was a Criſis, and thoſe Fits were very ſlight. But now thoſe Principles, pent up, made greater Efforts, ſo ſtrong, that it was hard for three luſty People to hold him. This Day I preſſed him again to take the Ipecacuanha; and it was got ready, but he refuſed it. I appointed a ſtrong Tincture of Aſafœtida to be taken very freely.

October 5, after the oily Draught and Clyſter, he had four large Stools, without any Blood. He had no Fit this Day.

October 6, he had an epileptic Fit, as ſtrong as that *October* 4. This Day he had only four ſmall Stools, without any Blood at all. It is obſervable, that, when he has theſe Fits, which are owing to the Effervescence and Action of the vitious Principles ſtopped in the Stomach; or when, by Means of the Oil and Clyſter, free Way and Paſſage is made for thoſe Principles to deſcend, there was conſtantly little or no Blood in the Stools.

October 7, he had eight large Stools, without any Blood, after the Oil and Clyſter. He had

no Fit this Day; nor indeed ever after, to the End of the Caſe. That was what I hoped for, from the plentiful Diſcharge made of Wind and of putrid ſtenchy Slime in this Operation. The Nurſe aſſured me, the fourth Stool was near a Quart in Quantity. He was eaſier and better this Day than ever.

October 8, he had five Stools, with pretty much Blood: and *October* 9, eight Stools: *October* 10, five Stools; all with Blood more or leſs.

October 11, after the oily Draught and Clyſter, he had five large Stools, without any Blood at all. Henceforward he voided little or no Blood till towards the End of *October* *, when he had a few Stools with Blood again. But till the Time that he took the Vomit, *November* 8, the Stools were ſtenchy, ſlimey, very green, or yellow.

October 12, he had five Stools.

October 13, he had four Stools; the 14th two; the 15th, with the oily Draught and Clyſter, four; the 16th, five; the 17th, with the oily Draught and Clyſter, eight; the 18th, four; the 19th, with the oily Draught and Clyſter, four; the 20th, four; the 21ſt, four; the 22d, with the oily Draught and Clyſter, four; the 23d, five; the 24th, four.

October 25, his Stomach began now to be pretty eaſy, and his Appetite good. What he eat ſat well with him; and he had recovered a conſiderable ſhare of Strength. But the Clyſter, with the oily Draught, having of late failed, and made little Addition to his ordinary

* During this Interval, wherein there was little Blood in the Stools, his Urine was vaſtly thicker than ever; and, if kept a while, ſtunk like Carrion, as the Stools ever did.

Diſ-

Diſcharges; theſe being as corrupt and putrid as ever, and he continuing yet averſe to the Vomit, this Day he took the following Purge:

℞. *Decoct. Sennæ* ℥*iijſs. Syr. Roſ. Damaſc.* ℥*j. Elix. Salut.* ℥*ſs. m.*

and, half an hour afterwards, the Clyſter, which ſucceeded well, produced ſeven Stools, and he was cheerful, briſk, and much better than he had ever hitherto been; his Stools continuing likewiſe ſtenchy and foul, tho' much different, green, ſharp, and not near ſo ſlimey as formerly. He was ſo pleaſed with the Operation, and his preſent Condition, that he deſired the Purge might be ſuddenly repeated, and made ſtronger.

October 26, he had five Stools; the 27th, two. *October* 28, he took the following Potion;

℞. *Decoct. Sennæ* ℥*iijſs. Syr. e Spina Cathart.* ℥*j. m. f. Potio.*

and half an Hour after the Clyſter; whereby were produced thirteen large Stools, ſlimey, frothy, working up very much, green as Graſs, ſharp and excoriating. Excepting ſome few ſlight Pinches that he received from this green ſharp Matter, during the Operation, he was cheerful, eaſy, and well. The unctuous Medicines, that he takes betwixt whiles, ſmear over, defend, lubricate, and ſo produce a Diſpoſition in his Guts, thus plentifully, ſafely, and happily to part with what had been ſo long dangerous to him within.

October 29, he had two Stools; the 30th, one; and the 31ſt, one.

November 1, the laſt Purge was repeated, with the Clyſter; and produced eleven Stools, very kindly and well.

November 2, he had three Stools.

November 3, the Purge and Clyſter were repeated; and followed by ſeven Stools, not quite ſo green as the former, but more inclining to a yellow.

November 4. He complains his Water is very ſharp and hot, otherwiſe he is well; and gains Strength apace. He had this Day two Stools; the ſame Number the Day following; and three *November* 6.

November 7. From the Purge and Clyſter this Day, he had ſeven Stools.

November 8. With the Strength that he recovered, he had now finally attained ſo much Courage, that of his own accord he offered to take the Vomit. I took him at his Word; and in the Evening gave him the Infuſion of ℥*j*. of Ipecacuanha in ℥*iij*. of Canary. It worked well; and brought up a very ſurpriſingly great Quantity of Phlegm; as alſo of Choler, extremely bitter, and ſour in turns, and withal ſo exceſſively ſharp, that it ſet his Teeth on Edge, flea'd his Throat and Mouth, ſo that it made him cry out, and even dread its coming up. It was likewiſe ſo hot as, even coming up, to ſcald him; rendring the Liquor, which was Sack Whey diluted with Water, eight Times as hot as when he drank it down. From that great Quantity of Phlegm, may be learnt the Origin of the putrid Slime, wherewith his Guts were ſo filled, and which ſupplied ſo great a Number of Stools, horribly ſtenchy, and carrying an Appearance of Corruption. Then that exceſſively ſharp, corroſive, hot Choler, paſſing the Guts, like an Oil of Vitriol, lacerated the Blood Veſſels, and let forth the Blood that came with the Stools. From the Symptoms, I had

had frequently given him Notice of the Exiſtence of theſe two Principles in him in Quantity; charged the Dyſentery upon them, and urged him to take the Ipecacuanha to fling them up, and directly out; for it is this Way that that Remedy has its Effect; I mean by turning the Courſe of the Choler; and caſting up that, which, going down, wounds the Guts, and produces the Blood. But, till this Day, my Perſuaſions had no Effect; tho' all his Friends joined me in them. He now acknowledged, that the State of his Stomach was, as I had foretold him *September* 19; that the Choler was as ſharp as I had repreſented; and that, ſent down into his Guts, it could not but tear and make them bleed.

The Reaſon why the Small Pox, in Mr. *Barton*, were ſo favourable, was, becauſe the Matter in the Stomach and Guts was too ſlimey, viſcid, and craſs to paſs the Lacteals.

I wiſh they be not very many of them ſtopped, ſo great a Quantity of craſs Matter, as we learn from his Urine there did, continually paſſing them. If that be the Caſe, a Maraſmus muſt follow, and his Death cannot be far off, which I ſhould be much concerned to find.

Mrs. WATTS, Bolt *and* Tun Court.

Eryſipelas.

October 10, 1716, ſhe had a ſudden Riſe of Bumps on her Head, that itched very much; and a profuſe Running, for about twelve Hours, of an Ichor, with a yellowiſh Caſt, from the Back Part of the Head, about the Sutura Lambdoides. The Humour running down her Neck, ſcalded, excoriated, and

fetched off the Skin. She never had any like Humour in her Head before. Her Body appears to me to be foul; but ſhe has no great Senſe of Indiſpoſition; and her Head is eaſy, in other Reſpects; only ſhe has frequently a great Pain in the Left Temple, extending to the Middle of the Forehead. She has frequently, for two or three Years paſt, had ſevere choleric Pains in her Stomach; going ever finally off in a Looſeneſs. A few Days after, ſhe had another like Flood of Humour from her Head; after which there came forth Eruptions behind in her Neck, the upper Part of her Back, on her Shoulders, and Shoulder-blades. Theſe were attended with an Itching and Burning; which continually increaſed and conſtituted the fierceſt Eryſipelas, that I have ordinarily ſeen. Her Pulſe was too quick and high; and there was a Fever attending. I put her into the Uſe of Oils, unctuous Medicines, and Purges with Clyſters; which ſucceeded well; and the Diſcharges made of Matter, ſcalding hot, ſharp, corroſive, and ſtenchy, in ſurprizingly great Quantity, gave ſufficient Teſtimony to the Truth of the Preſage, that I had before made, of the great Quantity of vitious Matter in her. In Proportion to the Diſcharges made, the Fever, as alſo the Inflammation, Burning, and Itching of the Neck, and neighbouring Parts, abated. It was ſo moleſting and vexatious, that ſhe would have a Liniment to be uſed outwardly to the Parts; but that, as I foretold her, availed nothing, till the Principles diſpenſed to the Parts, from within, were drawn off. In Concluſion ſhe took, *Tart. Emet. gr. ij. Ipecacuanhæ* ʒ*ſs.* which brought up much Phlegm, and Choler, bitter, ſharp, and hot.

Upon

Upon this the few Remains that there then were of the Eryſipelas wholly fell; and a happy Scene of Eaſe, Cheerfulneſs, Vigor, and Health enſued.

Mr. BOWCHER, Coleman Street.

November 15, 1716. He has long had a Strangury, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water, and has ſometimes voided grumous Blood and Slime. But what I think the moſt ſurprizing is, his having voided pretty much like Slime by his Navel. He has ſometimes had a Suppreſſion of Urine for a conſiderable Time together; and it is not improbable that the Slime, and phlegmy Matter, got down into the Bladder, and, ſwimming at the Top of the Urine, at the Riſe of the Urachus, this gradually opened, expanded, and finally gave Paſſage to the Slime out by the Way of the Navel. It ordinarily came forth in Form of Froth; and was attended with Puffs of Wind. Like Froth and Wind was likewiſe frequently diſcharged, in very ſenſible Quantity, by the common Way of the Urethra *.

The Bladder of Urine finding Vent by the Urachus, and Navel. Wind in the Bladder.

I directed a lenitive unctuous Electuary, and an oily Draught, to be taken ſometimes. The former contributed kindly to the Cooling and Opening his Body. On taking the Draught he became qualmiſh, and vomited up much putrid Phlegm, as alſo Choler, yellow, bitter, and ſharp, in great Quantity.

November 28, I directed ʒſs. of *Pulvis Sennæ compoſit. major*, and a carminative Clyſter to be taken half an Hour after. This was followed

* Similar Inſtances of the Urachus being pervious, and of the Diſcharge of Urine by that Means at the Navel, have been collected together by the illuſtrious *Albinus*, in his *Academicarum Annotationum*, Lib. i. Cap. 6. EDITOR.

by five or ſix Stools, ſharp, hot, ſtenchy, and very much Wind. Upon which the Bladder, before very much diſtended, ſo as above the Os Pubis to bear out the Abdomen in form of a Swelling, went down; and both Wind and Froath ceaſed any longer to come out of the Urethra, or the Urachus, by the Navel. The Parts alſo became more eaſy; and the Paſſage of the Urine by the Urethra much more free and eaſy.

Mr. THOMAS HEDGES, *his Son.* Beech Lane, White Croſs Street.

April 25, 1717.

HE was born *June* 3, 1716, a fine Child; but appeared to have ſome Hoopings and Catchings of his Breath, a few Hours after. He likewiſe had a Fit, was black about the Mouth, froathed and foamed. After a few Hours a violent Looſeneſs came on, with exceſſive Gripes; ſince which he had no Fit till after half a Year, *viz.* in the Beginning of *November* 1716.

The Gripes and Looſeneſs returned by Fits, from the Birth till the laſt Illneſs, when they both ceaſed. Upon which he had again a Hooping and Catching of his Breath frequently, unleſs when prevented by Clyſters, till the Beginning of *January* 1716-17, when he had a convulſive Fit; in which he was black in the Face. His Tongue likewiſe was very black. His Stomach and the oppoſite Part of his Back worked each for the whole Time. He froathed and foamed at the Mouth. His Arms, Hands, Legs and Feet were ſtretched out, and inflexible, as if dead.

He

He was cold from Head to Foot; the Heat, probably, and the Bile, the Principle of it, remaining in his Stomach; which, as likewiſe his Back, continued working to the very End of the Fit; while the Blood Veſſels of his Limbs, and perhaps of his whole Body, were filled and diſtended with Phlegm and Wind. After eight or ten Minutes he began to rattle in the Throat, to froath, foam, and then came to himſelf. But his Lips and Parts about his Mouth, continued convulſed, twitching, and working for four or five Minutes. About half an Hour after he relapſed; and had a ſecond like Fit. After which the Mother gave him a Clyſter; and at diſtance two or three Purges; ſo that he had no Fit till the Beginning of *February* following; when he had a third Fit. She obſerved that theſe Fits never came on him but when he was bound and ſtopped in his Guts; ſo that ſhe endeavoured to relieve him by Clyſters and Purging; and by thoſe Means kept them pretty well off till the Middle of *April* 1717*. He had ſeveral Hoopings in the Interval; and ſhe ever obſerved that they contributed to the preventing of a Fit; ſo long as he could hold them on, no Fit ever enſuing. Sometimes in the Fit, Wind went downwards with great Violence; and ſometimes a Stool; upon either of which he ever came to himſelf. Tho' each ſometimes happened apart from the other, the Hoopings were ordinarily attended with Convulſions of his Hands and Fingers, uſually before the Fit came on; inſomuch that when ſhe ever ſaw them

* In the Beginning of *April* he was blooded. After which he was more heavy, torpid, ſtupid, faint, and feeble than before; all the other Symptoms increaſing.

ſo

ſo convulſed, ſhe expected a Fit to follow. She has ordinarily obſerved, that if ſhe clapped her Hands to the Hypochondres on each Side his Hands and Fingers became convulſed at the Inſtant, and once a Fit enſued upon that Accident. When he was a Fortnight old, he had a Raſh broke out all over, and has frequently ſince had Pimples break out by turns, in all Parts of his Body. When theſe Pimples are out, he is neither ſo ſubject to the Hoopings nor to the Fits as at other Times; tho' they never come out but when he is coſtive. After the Fit his Forehead frequently was hot, and his Hands; in the Declenſion of the Fit he conſtantly fell into a cold Sweat; which, a while after he was recovered, was ſucceeded by a hot Sweat. He had then alſo a Pain and Heavineſs in his Head. From the Time he was born he has been ſubject to a deep Sighing, which Sighing was followed by a Shivering, in the Part of his Back oppoſite to his Stomach.

April 20, the Puſtules came out on his Throat ſo thick, and on the upper Part of his Breaſt, that for the Space they covered, the whole was as red as Blood; as alſo burning and hot. In the Evening this ſtruck in. Upon which his Bowels became more teazed than uſual with Wind and Gripes, as alſo coſtive; and his Clyſters have not been ſucceſsful. The Scrotum was likewiſe ſeveral Times inflated with Wind; and this receding, he ever became immediately ſick at Stomach and puked. An hecking ſhort Cough, that he has had by Fits, about four Months paſt, has been for this Week more troubleſome than ever. The Fits have been likewiſe more frequent and violent. He has had at leaſt ſix within theſe laſt Twenty four

four Hours. So that if not ſpeedily relieved he cannot longer ſtand them.

April 25, in the Evening I was conſulted. He is bloated and foggy; but his Fleſh ſoft and flabby. His Pulſe is quick; tho' he be drowzy betwixt whiles, he is very uneaſy and unquiet.

Detur Enema aliquanto fortius quamprimùm.

℞. *Aq. Rutæ Oxymel. Scillit.* ā ℥j. *Aq. Pæon. c.* ʒij. *Tinct. Croci gtt. xxx. m. detur cochleatim.*

℞. *Calomel. gr. i. Diagrid. gr. ij. m. f. Pulv. ſumend. poſt 6 Horas in Lact. Saccharat. coch. ſs. et deinde poſt ſemihor. injice Enema præſcriptum.*

Taking the firſt Spoonful of the Mixture, a Fit immediately enſued. After the ſecond the Clyſter was given, worked well, and brought down much Wind, the Child had a good Night afterwards.

April 26. This Morning the purging Powder was given; and half an Hour after the Clyſter, both with good Succeſs, tho' the Child vomited half an Hour after the taking it. The Oxymel Mixture run down with the Clyſter, and never ſeemed to diſturb the Stomach. This Evening I directed,

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. recent. Syr. Capill. Ven.* ā ℥jſs. *Conſ. Rad. Enul.* ʒſs. *Conſ. Fr. Cynoſb.* ʒiij. *m. cap. Coch. ſs. frequenter in Die.*

the Child had again a good Night.

April 28, the Child is in a good Way; and has had no Fit ſince that laſt mentioned,

Cap. Pul. e Chelis Cancror. comp. gr. ij. Hor. Somni. Repet. Pulv. purg. præſcr. cum Enemate cras Mane.

April

April 29, 1717, during the Operation of the Purge this Day, he was much griped; and for all the Time was free from the Hooping; the Bile, which, diſtending the Stomach, cauſes thoſe Hoopings, being turned off, and in a Courſe of Deſcent. A while after the Purging ceaſed, ſomewhat of the Hooping returned.

May 1. The Purge was again given him this Day in a Spoonful of ſugared Milk; which he vomited up in half an Hour, in a very hard Curd; whence may be collected, how great a Quantity of Acid there is in the Stomach. The Purge worked more gently than the Day before, and without any Griping; but then he had the Hoopings upon him, during the Operation, very thick; and was frequently near being choaked, and falling into a Fit. The great Advocates for gentle Purging would do well to reflect upon this; and many other like Inſtances occur in Practice. The Clyſter was not given after this, as after the former Purge. The unctuous Medicine and Purges were afterwards repeated; by Means of which the Fits were repreſſed and his Health reſtored.

November 2, he continues very well.

July 12, 1721, he continues yet well; and is a luſty thriving Boy.

EDWARD STEWARD, *at the hither End of* Camomile Street, *Joyner.*

May 24, 1717.

HE is in his Twenty ſeventh Year; has had generally pretty good Health; and tho' he be middle ſized, has had greater Strength than uſual; but has been ever inclining to be lean and

and coſtive, till within theſe laſt four Years, that he has been more ſoluble and free. He had the Meaſles at Ten; a Rheumatiſm at Eleven; and the Small Pox at Fifteen. He has been ever ſubject to the Head-ach; of which he has had ſometimes ſevere Fits. For ſeven Years paſt his Urine has been frequently exceſſive hot. He never had the Cholic.

In *Auguſt* 1715, he had firſt an epileptic Fit; and has had ſeveral ſince; about Twenty in all. They come on uncertainly, and are, at ſome times more rare, at others more frequent. They ever invade him in Sleep; and commonly towards the latter End of the Night. The Fit generally commences with a great Start; and at firſt, he had ſeveral Startings in the Night, for near a Week before. Of late the Starts ſeldom happen; unleſs at the Entry of his Fit. He had alſo at firſt, frequent Startings in the Day; eſpecially upon Nodding, or ſetting in to Sleep. The Starting is ever preceded by a Breathing thick and ſhort; and by a Palpitation, exactly like that of the Heart, but thicker and ſtronger, on the Right Side of the Thorax, in the Part oppoſite to the Heart.

Preſently after the Start, that precedes the Fit, he ſtretches himſelf out; and, at the Inſtant, ſomething riſing up his Throat, choaks him. Immediately he froaths at Mouth and Noſe; and his Eyes are ſet in his Head. Then he ſtruggles with his Arms; and toſſes his Legs, but the latter not with near the Exertion of Strength that he does the former. At firſt the Struggles laſted about half an Hour; of late not above a quarter. He paſſes off his Urine in the Fit; the Fit goes off with a Snoring, and an heavy dead Sleep of about the

Length of the Fit; out of which he ever awakes very ſick at Stomach, and Belching up of Wind; neither of which ever were formerly wont to befal him. No Wind ever deſcends; at the ſame Time his Eyes are dim, and he hath a Senſe of Weight in them. He has a like Senſe of Weight with a great Pain, thence, up his Forehead, quite on to the Mould; attended with a Dizzineſs and Vertigo; which Symptoms of the Head and Stomach laſt uſually ſeveral Hours; and the Fit leaves him weak and feeble. He does not perceive either his Memory or his Intellects ſenſibly impaired. His Wife confirms this; from whom I have the Account of what paſſes in the Fit; he being himſelf not ſenſible for the Time.

He has, for ſix or ſeven Years paſt, had a Pulſation at Times, uncertainly, in the Mould of his Head.

His Pulſe is regular and good; but ſomewhat too quick. He had his laſt Fit two Days ago, about Three in the Morning; and is feebler, and worſe after it than ever. Indeed he ſenſibly finds himſelf running down, lower and lower, after every Fit.

℞. *Elect. e Succo Roſ.* ℥*iſs. Syr. e Spina Cathart. Ol. Amygd. d. rec.* ā ℥*ij. m. cap. Coch. i. Veſp. & Mane.*

May 26. After a Clyſter he had nine Stools. He is more cheerful and eaſy; he has had no Fits ſince, nor any of the Startings:

℞. *Calomel.* ℈*ſs. Scammon. p. Pulv. Sancti* ā ℈*ſs. Syr. e Spina Cathart. q. ſ. m. f. Bol. ſumend cras Mane; et poſt ſemihoram injic. Enema præſ.*

This

This worked plentifully, but kindly; carried down much Filth and ſtenchy Fumes; contributed greatly to the raiſing his Strength, and his Courage; and made a farther Advance towards diſſipating his Chagrine and Melancholy.

May 28, he took *Ipecacuanha* ʒ *ſs. Tart. Emet. gr. ij.* This, being well managed, flung up an incredible great Quantity of heavy tough Phlegm, and four Choler. In the Operation he was very ſenſible of much Wind in his Stomach; and the Sutures, at the Top of his Head, opened ſenſibly upon every Strain. After this he was ſtill ſtronger, better, and more lightſome; and has neither had any Fit or Starting ſince.

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N. B. *The Name ſuppreſſed by the* Editor.

HE is upwards of Sixty five Years of Age. He had the Meaſles at Five, very favourably; and the Small Pox at Seven, confluent, and very dangerous, inſomuch that he was given over by the Phyſicians. He was before, a fine Child; and, in all Appearance, healthy and well; but being not now ſufficiently purged, he was afterwards much indiſpoſed; and had particularly very great Affections of his Eyes, Rheums, and Inflammations, for which he took Medicines without Number, to very little Advantage.

Meaſles and Small Pox.

Affections of his Eyes.

At the Age of Twenty four he was invaded with an hypochondriac Affection, and a very deep Melancholy; which he never recovered from to this Day. He tried Phyſician after Phyſician, and Courſe after Courſe, without any Benefit. He was very ſenſible that this great Indiſpoſition pro-

proceeded from his Stomach; and that his Digeſtion was very defective; of which there being not due Care taken, the Methods were not attended with Succeſs.

A Cough, and Spitting of Blood.

From about the Age of Twenty five, or Twenty ſix, he has had a Cough, and ſpit very much, and foul. Of late he has ſometimes ſpit Blood.

Gripes.

In the Winter of 1707, he had violent Tormina, or what he calls the Cholic, in the Stomach, to ſo great Exceſs that it was thought he would have died. But, drinking plentifully of warm Water, and Vomiting, it by Degrees gave him Eaſe, he bringing up much Phlegm, with a great deal of Choler, yellow, green, and black, hot, ſharp, ſour, and bitter, in incredibly great Quantity. From this plentiful and happy Diſcharge he had much greater Relief, than he had found from any thing that he ever uſed. He became more cheerful; and had for three or four Years ſomewhat better Health than formerly.

Various preſſing Symptoms.

But, by Degrees, his Indiſpoſition regained; and his Diſorder became as great, if not greater than before. His Melancholy increaſed in Proportion. From great Inflations and Diſorders of his Stomach, his Breaſt became oppreſſed; and his Breath frequently near ſtopped. At the ſame Time he had violent Palpitations of his Heart; and his Head was in the utmoſt Diſcompoſure, his Thoughts were confuſed, and the whole Frame was in an Agony, and the utmoſt Diſorder. Theſe Fits, and this Diſtreſs, continued ſometimes for five or ſix Hours. Setting in to Sleep he was cruelly teized with the Incubus; and had nightly very vexatious and frightful Dreams. Remedies were tried, and

ſeveral

ſeveral Methods uſed in vain. The only Relief he found was from generous Wine, and very ſtrong Cordials; or from Opiates. He entered upon the Uſe of theſe in the Year 1703, and came finally to take thirty, forty, or fifty Drops of Laudanum, without which he had no Sleep at all. Indeed, with it, he was dozed and ſtunned for the Time; but had no Benefit, Comfort, or Refreſhment from it. On the contrary, he ever awakened with the utmoſt Oppreſſion, Horror, and Confuſion of his Thoughts. Before the Uſe of Opiates he was pretty free to Stool; but, by Degrees theſe rendered him coſtive; brought on Piles, that were very troubleſome; and whenever he was moſt coſtive, the Affections of his Stomach, Breaſt, and Head, were conſtantly the moſt urgent. He had frequently very nauſeous and ill Taſtes in his Mouth. Since the Small Pox he never had any Fever. Of Opiates.

His Appetite was craving, and he eat pretty freely; but had ſcarcely any Refreſhment or Benefit from it. He was uneaſy till he had it, and afterwards had hardly any other than a Senſe of Load and Oppreſſion. What he drunk had little better Effect; only putting him under a kind of Intoxication and Amuſement; during which, he had of Courſe, for the Time, leſs Senſe of his Indiſpoſition. He was come, finally, to drink ſeven Pints of Wine in Twenty four Hours; beſides Rum, which was the only Spirit that agreed with him. Brandy put him into great Diſorder; indeed it made him almoſt mad. Of his Meat and Drink.

Blood, ſometimes clodded, came away with his Excrements. He had frequently pleuritic Pains; as alſo a Tenſion and Aching of the Hypochondres. Dyſentery, Pleuriſy.

Of his Paſſions. He was wholly ſubject to his Paſſions; and under their Government. He was conſcious that all aroſe from his Stomach; a Senſe of Anxiety and Grief commencing in that Organ, involuntarily to him, aſcended gradually, and took Poſſeſſion of his Head and Mind, even without any exterior Cauſe. Fear, Dread, and Horror was wont to invade him in the ſame Manner; but much more frequently. Indeed he was ſeldom free from theſe, and had them ſometimes to great Exceſs; ordinarily without any Reaſon, and for he knew not what; he being perfectly at the Sway and Mercy of his Paſſions, and wholly out of his own Power. He was as much ſubject to Rage and Anger; ordinarily without Provocation; but oftentimes to ſuch Degree as to bring on the Fits mentioned above. He was frequently under ſo great Perturbation and Uneaſineſs, that he could neither ſit, ſtand, nor lie at quiet.

Melancholy and Approaches of Diſtraction. But his Melancholy, continually increaſing, was come finally to a Pitch very high and uncommon; and he was under that Terror, Conſternation, and Uneaſineſs, that it is not poſſible to expreſs. He ſeemed ever to himſelf as in an Hell upon Earth, to uſe an Expreſſion of his own. Even his moſt lucid and comfortable Moments were ſo diſmal and miſerable, that he thought Death more deſireable. His Thoughts were become now likewiſe more extravagant, and his Mind unruly; inſomuch that he expected nothing but ſudden Diſtraction; a thing the moſt horrible to him that could happen. So that, partly to avoid that, and partly to eaſe himſelf of that inſupportable Burthen of Melancholy, he continually reſolved to lay violent Hands upon himſelf; and ſeveral Times

Times attempted it. His Diſtemper was at laſt ſo increaſed, that he fell frequently into very high Diſcompoſures and Ravings.

In this State I found him. He was, withal, lean, and very weak and faint. I put him upon the Uſe of unctuous Medicines; and of Purges with Clyſters. Theſe laſt brought down Phlegm, in incredible great Quantity, corrupted, and emitting a moſt noiſome Carrion-like Smell, as alſo much Wind and Choler, chiefly green and black, hot, ſharp, and corroſive. He took likewiſe one Vomit; which ſucceeded kindly and well. The Benefit he preſently found from theſe Adminiſtrations rendered him very punctual, exact, and obſervant of them; ſo that in a ſhort Time all the great Symptoms were ſo far mitigated, and brought to a Truce, that his Life was become tolerable; and the main of his Diſtreſs at an End. This encouraged him to proceed; and by Degrees his Appetite became moderate; what he eat, ſat now eaſily and well him, animated and raiſed him; what he drank did ſo too; and a very little Wine now ſufficed him. Nay, he came at length to ſuch a State as to need none, to like Water, and to be very eaſy with that alone. His Cordials and Spirits were likewiſe wholly diſmiſſed; being now no longer needed. That was likewiſe the Caſe of the Opiates; he quickly coming to good Reſt, ſleeping the greateſt Part of the Night quietly, comfortably, and awaking refreſhed by it. He was no longer coſtive; but ſoluble and free. His Stomach and Bowels became eaſy; the Inflation and Aching of the Hypochondres went off. The Incubus gave him no farther

Trouble; nor the Palpitation of the Heart. The Oppreſſion of his Breaſt ceaſed. The Fits rarely recurred; and gave him very little Trouble. His Paſſions were reduced; and brought under his Command and Power. His Courage was raiſed; his Temper was become calm, ſerene, and eaſy. His Head was come wholly to rights; and his Reaſoning regular and free. At preſent his Deportment is with very calm, diſcreet, good Senſe, good Manners, and great Humanity. His Melancholy is not now any longer troubleſome; ſo that his Life is comfortable. He is very thankful, ſenſible, and much tranſported at the Change; but, conſidering his Age, how many Years theſe violent Symptoms have preſſed him, and the Detriment the Organs muſt needs have ſuſtained, from ſo great a Load of noxious Matter, he thinks it reaſonable now and then to repeat his Medicines; which he all along found kindly to him, and eaſy to take; and hopes, by a regular Conduct of his Life, to paſs the Remainder of it comfortably, cheerfully, and with that orderly Uſe of his Reaſon which he now enjoys, and which he thinks the higheſt Happineſs; declaring he would undergo any thing, and even have all his Limbs broke on a Rack, rather than relapſe into the cruel State wherein he lately was.

I ought not to diſmiſs this Caſe, without taking Notice, that his Father was of a melancholy Diſpoſition, frequently teized with the Incubus, and died at the Age of Forty eight, of an Apoplexy. His Mother was of a very hyſteric Conſtitution, ſubject to Affections of her Stomach, and Head, Vapours, and Melancholy. So that this Gentleman's Diſtemper

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is not only hereditary, but derived from both Father and Mother. That has been the Reaſon why it has been ſo tedious, ſo vexatious, and why it had ſo univerſally poſſeſſed, and taken into its Power, his whole Conſtitution. What contributed further to the heightning his Diſorders was, that he had ſeveral very great Loſſes and Misfortunes in his Affairs.

Mrs. GODFREY.

Fluxed Small Pox.

SHE has near completed her Twenty ſixth Year; and has been, all her Life, perſecuted by the Head-ach; by Pain of the Stomach, Wind, and the Cholic. She has been likewiſe ſubject to Indigeſtion, to a Cough and Oppreſſion of her Breaſt, and to be coſtive.

Auguſt 7, 1717, a Looſeneſs befel her, that continued with ſuch Violence for three Days, that ſhe had near forty Stools in the Time.

Auguſt 13, another Looſeneſs came on; and ſhe had about twenty Stools before *Auguſt* 15, in the Evening; when the Looſeneſs ſtopped, and the Small Pox appeared. A while before the Looſeneſs came on, ſhe was invaded with a Chillneſs and Shivering, like that of a Fit of an Ague. This was followed by as great an Exceſs of Heat, with a Pain of the Head and Back, which continued till the Small Pox ſhewed themſelves.

They proved to be confluent; and almoſt her whole Body was cruſted over with them; but, notwithſtanding, things went on very ſmoothly and happily. In the Intervals of the temperate teſtaceous Medicines, ſhe took pretty freely of an unctuous Lambitive, made with Oil of

Sweet Almonds, Syrup of Maiden Hair, and Conſerve of Hips. This contributed to the appeaſing of a Pain, Qualmiſhneſs, and burning Heat, that ſhe frequently had in her Stomach. What ſhe ſpit was very foul, putrid and offenſive; and ſhe raiſed of this, betwixt a Pint and a Quart a Day, from *Auguſt* 16, till *September* the 6th, notwithſtanding the paregoric Medicines that ſhe took, and three or four Clyſters that wrought very freely.

Auguſt 30, having a pretty ſevere Fit of Coughing, and becoming more than uſually ſick at Stomach, ſhe vomited up near half a Pint of Phlegm; with Choler, almoſt ſcalding hot; yellow, bitter, exceſſive ſour and ſharp, ſetting her Teeth on Edge, and flaying her Throat and Mouth.

I had before told her of theſe ill Principles in her Stomach; and now propoſed a Vomit. But her Mother being full of Fear, and apprehenſive of Danger from the Operation, I could not prevail with her to admit it. The Cough and Spitting continued, as alſo the Qualmiſhneſs and Pain of her Stomach. What gave me greater Concern was, ſhe grew daily more feeble and weak; till *September* the 6th, when, ſhe fortunately longing for Eel, and eating of that luſcious Diet, till her Stomach was cloyed and offended, ſhe became inſupportably ſick, and fell into ſo great an Agony, that all preſent thought ſhe would have died. At length, vomiting, ſhe brought up near a Quart of Phlegm, thick, heavy, putrid, and nauſeous beyond Expreſſion; with Choler very ſharp and hot. This pretty well convinced her of her Error, in not taking the Vomit when I propoſed it; and of the Danger ſhe had been in by Reaſon of

the Omiſſion. But, after this ſo great Diſcharge of ſuch noxious Matter, the Spitting, as alſo the Pain and Heat of her Stomach, wholly ceaſed; ſhe became ſerene and eaſy immediately; her Strength daily increaſed; and ſhe recovered afterwards apace. What is very remarkable is, that her Cough, that with the Spitting had been ſo very troubleſome to the very Moment of her Vomiting, now likewiſe entirely ceaſed; and hath never returned ſince; tho' it had been ſo frequent, and ſo moleſting of her, for ſo many Years of the former Part of her Life, on to that very Time. Nor is this the only Inſtance, I have ſeen, of this kind; which I chuſe to note, as it may ſerve to give Light into the Cauſe and Cure of theſe Coughs.

There can well be no great Wonder, why the Diſeaſe is ſo dangerous, and attended with ſo many ſurprizing Symptoms; nor why the Puſtules are ſo numerous and confluent, in theſe Conſtitutions; if it be conſidered, how great a Quantity of morbid Matter hath diſcovered itſelf; how much was diſcharged by the ſo great Looſeneſs, that happened twice before the Small Pox, by the Spitting, by the Puſtules, by three Clyſters, by Vomiting, and by the Purges that were given after all.

SARAH REEVES, *in* Lovet's Court, Pater Noſter Row.

September 7, 1717.

SHE was born *October* 28, 1695. In the Middle of *July* 1717, ſhe had a Pain at the Pit of her Stomach. This was conſtant; and

grew daily greater, till at laſt it was very ſharp. About the End of *Auguſt*, going to Sleep, the Pain was very urgent; but, awaking in the Morning, that Pain was ceaſed; and another like Pain, and of like Extent, *viz.* not quite the Breadth of the Palm of her Hand, ariſen in the midſt of the Sternum, more troubleſome than the former; ſhooting frequently into the Left Side of the Thorax, ſo as to give her exceſſive Pain if ſhe ſtirred, and indeed in Reſpiration.

About the Time of the Acceſs of the latter Pain, ſhe firſt obſerved a Shivering in her Stomach, like the boiling of Water. It has returned frequently, ſometimes two or three Times in a Day, but irregularly, and at no certain Hour. It comes on when the Pain is moſt urgent; begins at the Pit of the Stomach, but deſcends gradually into the main Cavity of the Stomach. Her Stomach is raiſed, and intrenches much upon the Region of the Thorax. If the Shivering continue, in four or five Minutes ſhe has a like Shivering, and ſlight Tremor, over her whole Body. The Pain does not affect the oppoſite Part of her Back; nor the Shivering. But this is attended with a ſlight Chillneſs in her Stomach, which extends to that Part of the Back; and the Chillneſs attends the Shivering all over. This rarely laſts a Quarter of an Hour. It is immediately ſucceeded by a Thirſt, and by an Heat in the very Part where ſhe firſt feels the Chill, at the Pit of her Stomach; which diffuſes itſelf lower into the Stomach; and, at about the ſame Diſtance of Time, that the Chill is wont, over her whole Body. This continues much the ſame time that the Chill is wont. Neither of them is very intenſe; the Thirſt ceaſes with the Heat,

Heat. She is ſubject to a Pain of the Head; which is uſually moſt urgent, during the hot Fit; and decreaſes with it. She had the Catamenia at Seventeen; and they have returned regularly ever ſince. She had them in Courſe, once ſince the Acceſs of theſe Shiverings; and tho' they continued four Days, neither the Pain nor Shiverings varied their Tenor in the leaſt.

She has been ſubject, for her whole Life, to Pains of her Head, and to Vapours, and Vertigo. Beſides the Small Pox and Meaſles, ſhe has had two dangerous Fevers. Of late Years ſhe has been much teized with the Cholic. She had frequent Sickneſs at Stomach; ſometimes her Appetite failed; at others was too craving. She was ever ſomewhat coſtive; but, more than ever, ſince ſhe had this Pain of the Stomach.

I directed two oily Draughts; and a purging Bolus, with a Clyſter; from which ſhe had ſeven or eight Stools, ſharp, hot, excoriating, with much Wind. This is the fourth Day ſince ſhe took the firſt Draught; and ſhe has had no ſhivering Fit ſince. She is likewiſe more eaſy, cheerful, and lightſome.

September 10, I appointed the ſame Medicines to be repeated; and afterwards Ipecacuanha ℈ij. to be taken. Hearing nothing of her ſince, I conclude ſhe is eaſy and ſatisfied.

Mr. GRISBY. *October*, 1717.

HAVING been many Years ſeverely perſecuted by the Gout, and for ſome Time paſt ſcarce ever perfectly free, he conſulted me *October* —, 1717. His Ancles are ſwelled; and his Knees, eſpecially the Left; his Limbs are weak; and his Feet rarely wholly free from Pain.

Pain. He is of a foggy groſs Conſtitution; and has a craving Appetite. I put him upon the Uſe of Oils and Evacuations, Clyſters, Purges, and Vomits, with good Succeſs. The Vomits brought up much Phlegm, putrid, foul, and ſtinking, as alſo Choler, bitter, ſour, and ſharp beyond Expreſſion, and frequently very hot. The ſucceeding Vomits brought up continually what was worſe and worſe. The Phlegm deſcending with the Purges, was exceſſive putrid and ſtenchy; and the Choler ſo very ſharp and hot, as cruelly to excoriate and ſcald him coming away. Wind deſcended alſo frequently, in incredibly great Quantity. Reflecting on theſe Phænomena, he ſoon became convinced, that his Swellings were owing to that Phlegm, caſt upon the Habit; and his Gout Pains, with the Fever attending, to that ſharp hot Choler. This encouraged him to purſue the Method; and tho' the Diſcharges both Ways were in unuſually great Quantity, yet, excepting the Pain that neceſſarily aroſe from the Excoriations, they were very eaſy and kindly; and he gained continually Health and Strength under them. His Head became more clear and ſerene; and his Limbs more lightſome, eaſy, and ſtrong. He was more vigorous and hearty; and looked ſo much freſher, clearer, and better, that all his Friends took Notice of it.

Being, upon this, ſomewhat exalted; and in the Beginning of *November* walking, near two Hours, in a Garden in *Eſſex*, the Ground damp, and the Weather cold and raw, riding ſeveral Times on Horſeback, and eating and drinking high, after a few Days a Fit of the Gout came on, invading him in the uſual Manner,

and

and attacking him pretty ſharply. I ordered an oily Draught in the Morning, with a Clyſter, which ſucceeded well; a Vomit in the Evening, which worked plentifully and kindly. Going to Reſt, I directed half a Drachm of the Cortex powdered, and ten Drops of Laudanum. He reſted pretty well in the Night; but was ſick in the Morning, and vomited. What came up froathed, fermented, and hiſſed very loud. It was very hot, ſharp, and ill taſted. The Pain was removed out of the Right Foot into the Left; but was become ſenſibly leſs troubleſome. The Cortex and Laudanum were repeated at Night; and the Purge and Clyſter the Morning after, with good Succeſs. He took but one Doſe more of the Cortex and Laudanum, at Night, going to Reſt; ſome Hours after which he vomited, and made great Diſcharges of Phlegm and Choler. In four or five Days the Gout Pains and Swellings were gone; and he could put on his ordinary Shoes. He has a violent Prejudice to the Cortex, having taken a vaſt deal of it, for Cure of an intermitting Fever, in vain. He will have it, that the Cortex fetches up the Gout into his Stomach; but is ſatisfied, ſince he ſees the Cauſe caſt out again ſo copiouſly and eaſily.

May 2, 1718. His Legs and Feet having been ſomewhat clumſy and heavy, but without any conſiderable Pain, for ſome Days, he took, this Morning the purging Bolus, with a Grain of Elaterium in it; and a Clyſter a while after. It worked freely, well, and made an incredible great Diſcharge. In the Evening, ſome Hours after all was over, becoming qualmiſh, drinking of a warm Infuſion of Paraguay plentifully, and urging the Riſe of it with a Feather,

he

he made a vaſt Diſcharge with great Freeneſs and Eaſe, of coarſe, heavy, foul Phlegm, with ſome very nauſeous Choler. To his great Surprize, he obſerved his Legs and Feet, which had received ſome ſenſible Relief from the Purging, after the Vomiting to be eaſy, pliable, light, and ſtrong, beyond what he had obſerved them of ſome Years before. He is very poſitive that what was thus vomited up, was ſent out of his Limbs into his Stomach, ſince the Diſcharge in the Morning. For, after that Diſcharge, his Stomach was become lightſome and eaſy, by being ſo far emptied by the Purge. But, by that Means, Way being made for the Reception of it, he thinks the peccant Matter came gradually out of his Limbs into his Stomach; they becoming continually better, and his Stomach becoming more and more uneaſy, till Vomiting, as above, he caſt forth the Cauſe of it. He is the better Judge of what is tranſacted within him, as he hath a nicer and more exquiſite Senſe than uſual. He eat and drank very little at Dinner, ſo that that could make very little Addition to what thus came into his Stomach; and indeed very little of what he had eaten came up in this Vomiting.

May 3, having taken two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds, it was followed with five or ſix large Stools. In the Evening he took a Vomit, *Ipecacuanhæ* ʒſs. *Tart. Emet. gr. iij.* This, managed in his uſually dextrous Manner, brought up pretty much nauſeous Choler; and at leaſt a Quart of very tough Phlegm. It is ſcarce to be credited, by thoſe who are leſs converſant with theſe things, and know not the Methods of ſucceſsfully fetching forth this Matter, what Quantities of it are contained in ſome Bodies.

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This once known, no one can well wonder that it ſhould produce ſo great Symptoms within: or that the getting it happily out, ſhould require much Application and Art. After this Vomiting he was chearful, eaſy, and well; his Limbs more free, diſengaged, and lightſome than ever. Convinced of the Reaſonableneſs of theſe Operations, and ſenſible of the Benefit he receives from them, he ever ſets about them with great Cheerfullneſs; and, conducting himſelf diſcreetly in them, they conſtantly ſucceed well, and give him very little Trouble or Offence; beſides that he finds himſelf ever afterwards much eaſier, ſtronger, more chearful, and every way better than before. He has drank hard, and lived high from his Youth; and has had the Gout for . . . . Years; generally every Fit worſe than other, and ſome to ſuch Exceſs, as to be ſcarcely credible. Before he entered on the unctuous Method, with Evacuations, he concluded the next Fit could not fail to carry him off.

Mr. GRISBY. *South Sea Houſe.*

WHEN I was firſt conſulted, he obſerved that his Shirt, when he came to pull it off, daily ſtunk like Carrion. But after, when, on account of his Gout, and other Symptoms, proceeding from the Foulneſs of his Stomach and Guts, I had made great Evacuations, his Shirt, tho' worn now two or three Days, had no offenſive Smell at all. Stenchy Perſpiration.

December —, 1718. Having found his Stomach of late ſomewhat capricious, being eaſy to vomit, he hath flung up much Phlegm and Choler, ſour and ſomewhat reſembling Tartarus Vitriolatus. Choler, vitriolic, and hot.

Of the Gout. Vitriolatus. And once, being very ſick, he vomited up near a Pint of Choler, of a Taſte perfectly vitriolic, very ſharp, and ſo hot, as almoſt to ſcald his Mouth; reeking and fuming after it was out, very much, in the Baſon, for ſome Time. After theſe Diſcharges, his Legs, that had been before clumſy and feeble, became much more active, and ſtrong.

The Gout relieved by Evacuations, and the Swellings leſſened.

November —, 1718. The next Morning after, a Vomit, that worked well, and made a great Diſcharge, a Ring came eaſily on his Finger, over the Knob, made by Tumours of the main Joint, which would not near paſs over them the Day before. This affords an Inſtance of the Succeſſion of Matter out of the Blood into the Stomach; and of the Way, by which gouty Tumours are taken down, and the Matter, that cauſes thoſe Swellings, as well as that which cauſes the Inflammations, and Pains, diſpoſed of.

In this Fit his Knees were much ſwelled, and painful. But both the Swellings and Pains ſenſibly decreaſed after every Purge and Vomit, both which were ſtrong.

Vitriolic Bile.

In the Middle of *January*, 1718-19, after having ſuffered ſomething from the Gout for ſeveral Days before, about four Hours after Dinner, he vomited up a conſiderable Quantity of a Liquor, thin, plainly vitriolic, exceſſively ſharp, and corroſive, near ſcalding hot, reeking, fuming, and ſmoaking much when out.

The next Night but one, awaking out of Sleep, he vomited up an incredible Quantity of foul Phlegm. This proved a Criſis; and his Gouty Symptoms all ceaſed upon it.

Mr.

Mr. THOMAS HANCOCK, *at Mr.* Perry's. *College Hill.* 1716.

Rheumatiſm, Throbbing of the Heart and Stomach.

COming from Sea, and being purged with ſome impotent trifling Purge, it caſt the vitious Contents of his Stomach into his Blood, and brought on a Rheumatiſm. By Means of ſtronger Purges with Clyſters, and unctuous Medicines, I took this Rheumatiſm off again.

He is in the ſeventeenth Year of his Age, and has, for four Years paſt, had a Palpitation of the Heart; ſo great at Times, as to put the Trunk of his Body under great Concuſſions and Agitations; and much to ſhake the Bed if he lie down.

The Palpitations ſeem to him to be in his Stomach; and are felt there, outwardly, very high and ſtrong, by the Hand applied. During his Rheumatiſm the Palpitation ceaſed.

January 20, 1716-17, after his Medicines he grew above an Inch in Height in three Months, recovering his Health apace. He was formerly ever coſtive; but ſince has been regular and free. But the Palpitation of the Stomach continues, tho' not near to the Height that it did formerly. It does not appear to the Hand to be of ſome ſmall Veſſel, but of the whole Stomach; chiefly at the upper Orifice; and reſembles the Throbbing of the Heart. It keeps Time nearly with the Heart, but ſeems to be ſome very ſmall Matter later; he has none in his Back; but has ſometimes a Pulſation at the Mold of his Head. It is the moſt

moſt high and troubleſome after Eating, and upon Walking, or other Action.

Mrs. COOPER, *againſt the Fountain Tavern in the* Strand, 1717.

SHE is thin, lean, and very weak; and ſpits much. It is putrid, foul, ſtenchy, and yellow. Her Breath ſtinks ſo as almoſt to poiſon her. Formerly ſhe ſpit, and vomited Blood. In the Night ſhe has been wont to have, for ſome Time, from the Waiſt upwards, Sweats, clammy, cold, ſometimes with Fits of Heat, ſtenchy like Carrion, and ſo profuſe, that ſhe has been obliged to change both her Shifts, and the Linen of her Bed, very frequently. Theſe Sweats were alſo attended with Salts, ſo ſharp as to corrode the Veſſels and Parts, and render her very uneaſy as they paſſed forth, as alſo much to fret and offend the Skin, ſo that ſhe lay, for the Time, under much Smarting, Pain, and Miſery. I deſired her to taſte it; and ſhe told me it was highly ſalt, and ſharp, with a Smatch of acid. But ſhe much repented her taſting it, being ſo ſharp as to flay her Lips, and corrode her Tongue, ſo that it became not eaſy in ſeveral Hours. She has had formerly ſeveral violent Fits of the Cholic. I put her into the Uſe of oily Medicines, Clyſters, and Purges; and ſhe took Ipecacuanha twice; by Means of which ſhe recovered her Strength and Eaſe very much, her Cough became much leſs troubleſome; ſhe raiſed the Phlegm with leſs Difficulty; ſhe reſted tolerably well of Nights, and her Sweats leſſened continually; ceaſed to be

be chill. By Degrees they became likewiſe leſs ſharp, and finally without any Sharpneſs at all.

October 1717, ſhe took an oily Draught in the Evening; after which ſhe grew very ſick, and vomited up Phlegm, ſtenchy, putrid, taſting and ſmelling like Carrion; and indeed much like that which paſſed forth by Sweat, but worſe. Till then ſhe had a like Taſte in her Mouth, and Stench in her Breath; both which ceaſed from that Time.

Mr. HENRY FRAY, *at Mr.* Neaton's. 1717.

HE has had a Looſeneſs for ſome Time; and Endeavours have been uſed to ſtop it by Aſtringents. As they have had Effect, his Stomach became ſuddenly inflated, his Breaſt oppreſſed, and his Breath very ſhort. His Brother, in the ſame Condition, being treated with Aſtringents, died, finally, in a deep Conſumption. I have obſerved that the ſtopping of Rheums and Spitting, or of a Fluor Albus, by Aſtringents, has been followed with much the ſame Conſequences as the ſtopping a Looſeneſs. The Diarrhœa, Spitting, and Fluor Albus, proceed all originally from Indigeſtion and Phlegm of the Stomach. This Organ oppreſſed by that means, and impeded in its Action and Office, endeavours to free itſelf, and to get rid of it; and, to be ſure, the reſtraining and keeping in, of what Nature would caſt forth, as a Nuſance, is highly irrational, and cannot fail of being injurious to the Bowels, and interior Parts.

Of Fluxes; and the ſtopping of them.

Mr. HILLS, *Grocer in the* Strand, 1717.

HE is ſubject to hypocondriac Affections and Diſorders of his Stomach, Breaſt, and Head; and ſometimes has a convulſive Fit, ſetting into Sleep. He has had a Tumor in the Gland under the Chop on the Left Side, for .... Years. After Dr. *Gibbons* and ſome others had given various Medicines in vain, I was applied to; and found the Tumor rather bigger than an Hen's Egg, and very hard. I put him into a Courſe of unctuous Medicines, with Purges; and, after a few Days, applied to the Swelling, *Emplaſtrum de Ranis cum Mercurio.* In about a Week there appeared a Diſpoſition to Apoſtemation, in the Middle of the Tumor; and Mr. *Cheſelden*, laying on a Cauſtic, it ſucceeded well, being followed by a moderately good Diſcharge, for .... Weeks; at the End of which, it dried up. But the Tumor was, by this, very little abated; continuing afterwards near as hard as ever; ſo that I put him upon Oils and Purges again; after which it became ſofter; and taking a Purge *November* —, 1717, which worked, tho' very kindly, very much, indeed beyond what is uſual, the Tumor intirely vaniſhed, and the Part became ſoft as uſual.

That better Judgment may be made of the Fit beforementioned, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account of one that befel him, while he was under my Care.

September 22, 1717, ſetting in to Sleep, near Midnight, and not rightly attaining it, betwixt Sleep and Waking, he became very uneaſy, and

and was teized with Frights, and very ſtrange Fancies. All the while he had a Senſe as of Steams, riſing from his Stomach up to his Head; a Vertigo; Palpitation of the Heart; and a great Faintneſs at his Stomach. Upon this, after about half an Hour, he awakened ſuddenly with a Start, yawned, ſtretched, and had an Inclination to Water. He was chill, eſpecially downwards, his Feet and Legs being very cold. This Chillneſs was ſucceeded by a Shivering. At that Inſtant the Ulcer, brought on by a Cauſtic, in the ſcrophulous Tumor under his Left Ear, ceaſed to run, tho' it run freely when he ſet in to Sleep. In a few Minutes he made very much pale, clear Water. After that, in about half an Hour, came on a Warmth, much greater than natural, all over. Immediately the Ulcer began again to run as before; and, after a while, a Sweat coming on, he fell aſleep.

On the Uſe of unctuous Medicines with Purges, and two Vomits, all the Symptoms yielded; and he recovered his Health.

Mrs. HOLMES, London Bridge.

SHE was born *March* 3, 1689-90, being one of two Girls at that Birth; the other died ſeven Weeks after. This was puny, and ailing, till ſhe was ſeven Years old; when ſhe had a very dangerous Fever. But recovering, ſhe had her Health thenceforward ſomewhat better. Not long after, ſhe had the Small Pox; and after them the Meaſles; both very favourably. At twelve ſhe began to have the Green Sickneſs; and became very feeble, weak, lean,

pale, and ſhort breathed. She eat Chalk, Plaiſter, Earth, and Coals; but had little Inclination to any natural Diet. She had a great Gnawing and Pain in her Stomach; which the Chalk and other Things mitigated, and aſſwaged for the Time. At Fourteen ſhe had the Catamenia; which returned regularly, till, being married, ſhe became with Child. But ſhe had them generally in too great Quantity. She was commonly pretty well and free to Stool. She was married *January* 20, 1712-13; has had three Miſcarriages; and two Children born alive, but both ſince dead. She was never ſick, or ſubject to vomit, when ſhe was Breeding; but had uſually a Griping and Looſeneſs at that Time, for two or three Days.

In *May*, 1716, looking out of a Window, ſhe obſerved a large *Porpoiſe*, in the *Thames*; and was much delighted with the viewing of it. About a Fortnight after, when ſhe was gone about twenty Weeks with Child, and juſt quickned, ſhe was ſuddenly invaded by a very great gnawing Pain at the Pit of her Stomach, paſſing thence directly croſs to the oppoſite Part of her Back; and at the very Moment ſomething roſe thence up to the Mold of her Head, and the Top of her Forehead, attended with a Heat and Agitation, like that of Water boiling, and with a Senſe of Fullneſs, as if ſome new Fluid was actually poured in. This Diſorder of her Head was followed, inſtantly, with a ſtrong perplexing Thought of the *Porpoiſe*; and a Fright, leſt that ſhould mark her Child; which yet did not happen. She had not, till then, once thought of the *Porpoiſe* ſince the Time that ſhe ſaw it, which was a Fortnight before, when ſhe ſaw it

with

with Pleaſure. But the Thought was now attended with Dread, Fright, and Melancholy; and obtruded itſelf upon her, much to her Surprize, and without any Reaſon that ſhe could conceive. But it moleſted, teized, and put her into a Diſorder, ſo great as almoſt to diſtract her. Thus ſhe continued till the Time ſhe was brought to Bed, in *October*, 1716. She was perſecuted almoſt inceſſantly with this Thought of the *Porpoiſe* Day and Night. She was, at Times, heavy and lethargic; and her beſt Sleep was diſturbed by frightful Dreams. She never awaked but this Thought firſt came into her Mind; and continued till ſhe went to Sleep again. The Pain of her Stomach, and the Thought continually attending it, increaſed and grew more and more vexatious, till the Time that ſhe was brought to Bed. Only ſometimes the Pain of the Stomach a little remitted, when the Thought did ſo too; but it became as vexatious as ever, upon the Increaſe of the Pain; the Diſturbance of the Thought being commenſurate to the Pain, and greater or leſs, as the Pain happened to be greater or leſs. She frequently endeavoured to caſt that Thought out; and to introduce another, that might be more pleaſing to her; in which ſhe ſometimes ſucceeded; but the new Thought, however pleaſant at firſt, became, in a little time, as troubleſome and diſturbing as that of the *Porpoiſe*. She had at ſome times a Scotoma; at others, Fits of Weeping, very profuſe; after which the Thought and Pain grew leſs troubleſome for a while.

If ſhe drank a little Cordial Water, it ſomewhat mitigated the Pain for the Time; and her

Thoughts were leſs vexatious. Or if Wind happened to deſcend, the Pain and Thoughts immediately remitted for a while. I have, in its Place, ſhewn, that the main End of the Catamenia is to diſpatch forth ſuch Bile as may happen to be redundant, or vitious. Her's appears to have been both; and not being diſpatched forth, during her Impregnation, and the Suppreſſion of the Catamenia, it acted theſe Parts and Reeks above, in her Stomach and Head. She adviſed with her Apothecary, and took ſeveral Medicines by his Appointment, but without the leaſt Relief; and ſome that ſhe thought herſelf worſe after. Upon which he adviſed her *to be cheerful*, and *to be briſk*. Which is commonly inculcated by thoſe who are not Judges of theſe Things, and who do not know, that People in this Caſe are ſubject to the Fury of a morbid Principle, and wholly under the Government of it. It is the Nature and Property of that Principle to diſturb the Thoughts, pervert the reaſoning Power, and preſent melancholy and vexatious Ideas and Images of things. So that to adviſe them to think rightly, or to be cheerful, is juſt the ſame, as to adviſe a Man under a ſevere Fit of the Gout or Stone to be eaſy, and to be in no Pain. To utter ſuch *Sentences*, they muſt either think them *Charms*, and themſelves Conjurors; or they do thoſe that are in this unhappy Caſe the utmoſt Injury, by intimating to their Friends, that Eaſe and Cheerfulneſs is in their Power; and that, if they enjoy not both, they are to blame, and it is their own Fault; than which nothing can be more unjuſt.

Upon

Upon her being brought to Bed, the Thought and the Pain were, for three Days, ſomewhat leſs troubleſome; but afterwards various teazing Thoughts, and many not rational, began to perplex her; and became more moleſting than ever. Amongſt others, ſhe had Thoughts of the Devil, as tempting and vehemently urging of her to ill; particularly to fling her Child into the Fire, beat its Brains out, and the like; to which ſhe had the utmoſt Horror and Averſion; being naturally mild, good-natured, and very virtuous. But ſhe found herſelf ſo much out of her own Power and Guidance, excepting only when the Principle in her Stomach happened to be a little eaſy and quiet; and that ſhe was ſo entirely under the Diſpoſition and Government of that Principle, that ſhe was in perpetual Fear of her doing ſomething very ill, when that was boiſterous in her. She had frequently Temptations to lay violent Hands on herſelf. Theſe Moleſtations and Suggeſtions of the Devil, as ſhe apprehended, became continually more frequent and troubleſome, ſo as almoſt to diſtract her; and ſhe was neither capable of Buſineſs, nor any regular Thought; ſhe durſt never be by herſelf, or alone, for Fear of ſome ill Accident; till the Time that ſhe applied to me. She never ſaw any thing; but ſeemed to hear a Voice, which ſhe apprehended was of the Devil; calling her into the next Room; ſhe conſtantly refuſing, praying, *&c.* She was ſometimes able to change the Thought of the Devil, to that of God; but yet even this, by Degrees, became as troubleſome and vexatious as the former. Tho' ſhe had frequently a Senſe of Fullneſs, and her Head ſeemed to ſwell, and to be bigger than uſual, when her Thoughts

and Pain were ever the moſt urgent; ſhe had at other Times a Senſe of Emptineſs, and Hollowneſs of her Head, as if filled with Wind. She had the Lochia as uſual; only they were diſcoloured and ſomewhat more than ordinarily black. She has had the Catamenia once ſince ſhe was brought to Bed, in greater Quantity, and much blacker than uſual. In her Stools alſo, upon the evacuant Medicines, was an Atra Bilis enough to ſhew Cauſe ſufficient of all theſe Diſorders.

She conſulted me, *November* 6, 1716. I directed her an oily Draught; and the following Purge,

℞. *Pulv. Hollandi. Scammon. p. et Calomel.* ā ā ℈ſs. *Syr. Roſ. Damaſc. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.*

to be taken next Morning; and a Clyſter, half an Hour after it. In the Operation, the Pain of the Stomach remitting, her Thoughts became leſs troubleſome; and a Sickneſs came on at her Stomach, but not ſo great as to move Vomiting. It worked plentifully, giving at leaſt a dozen Stools, exceſſively ſtenchy and frothy; ſome of them black, and others green; all very ſharp, and rendering her very ſore. She was much diſturbed by Wind, during the Operation, paſſing both up and down.

She had, after this, a better Night than uſual; and the next Day the Pain of her Stomach was eaſier, and her Thoughts not ſo unruly as before. She continued taking ℥ *jſs.* of Oil of Sweet Almonds every Morning, excepting thoſe Days on which ſhe purged. In the Operation of the third Purge, which was very plentiful, her Stomach became wholly eaſy, her Thoughts free, and what ſhe calls the Suggeſtions of the Devil,

Devil, wholly ceaſed. Nor has ſhe perceived any thing more of that ſort; but been lightſome, cheerful, eaſy, and well, ever ſince.

I kept her ſolely to the Uſe of the Oil, and of the Purges with Clyſters, to ſhew the more clearly what theſe great and ſtrange Errors and Vagaries of human Nature are; and how effectually they are remedied, by Evacuations, removing the Atra Bilis, and other like vitious Matter, after it is ſaturated with Oil, appeaſed, tempered, and rendered more tame and liable to be wrought on. All this was effected for her, and ſo great and happy a Change wrought in her Conſtitution, in ſixteen Days; of which there were Six on which ſhe took nothing at all, on Account of the Intervention of the Catamenia.

In order to remove the Remains of this vitious Bile, and ſecure her againſt Returns of the Symptoms, I appointed the Continuance of the Oil; the Purge and Clyſter to be two or three Times repeated; and the following Vomit to be taken:

℞. *Ipecacuanhæ* ʒſs. *Tart. Emet. gr. j. m.*

ſhe took this in the Evening of *November* 30, 1716. It worked well, brought up much Phlegm, and Choler exceſſively bitter. The Evening before, finding herſelf very well, and being rejoiced at the great and happy Change ſhe perceived in herſelf; and ſome about her inciting her, ſhe eat and drank too much, and ſome things very improper. By this Means, the remaining vitious Principles in her Stomach being put into Emotion, her melancholy Thoughts invaded her afreſh; ſhe was teized with the *Porpoiſe*; and the Devil renewed his Viſits; but the Scene was ſhort, and not near

ſo

ſo troubleſome as heretofore; he vitious Matter in her Stomach being now much reduced and leſſened. But the Vomit leſſened it ſtill further, and brought up a vaſt Quantity of Phlegm, and of bitter Choler. After this, her former melancholy Thoughts vaniſhed; but ſhe found herſelf ſubject to Paſſion; and obſerved that, in Anger, at the Inſtant, her Stomach is diſtended, pained, and ſhe has a ſtrong Pulſation, at the Pit of it, paſſing a-croſs directly to the oppoſite Part of her Back; where ſhe feels the like Pulſation. Indeed that before, and that behind, ſeemed to her to be continued, and to be the very ſame Pulſation; which happens from the tight Inflation of the Stomach. At the Inſtant the Pulſation aſcends up her Back, to her Head; and ſhe feels it there, keeping Time with that of her Back, and Stomach. She alſo has a Senſe of Heavineſs, and of a new Weight there, as of ſome new Fluid then caſt in. It deprives her of Thought for a Moment. Theſe Symptoms are attended with a Riſing and Choaking in her Throat, and with an Aching at her Heart. She does not perceive any Palpitation, but is diſtinctly ſenſible of an Aching in the Part; which cannot be thought ſtrange, if it be conſidered upon how great Stretch the Heart is, and what Labour and Pains it is at, to puſh about the Blood; and to force the Paſs and Stop made by the Stomach, in the deſcending Aorta. She finds herſelf in much the ſame Manner, in Fright and Surprize.

December 3, ſhe took the Purge, with the uſual Succeſs; and again *December* 5, as alſo the Vomit *December* the 6th. Tho' ſhe managed this

this ill, it made a great Diſcharge; and ſhe has been very well ever ſince, indeed as ever in her whole Life. The Pain is wholly ceaſed, and her Stomach eaſy. Her Thoughts are regular, and under Command. She is cheerful, and has recovered the utmoſt of her Strength; which is the more obſervable, becauſe it hath been recovered under a Courſe of ſuch Diſcipline, and ſo great Evacuations. But, ſuch was the Ordination of Things, that the Evacuations were kindly, eaſy, inoffenſive; and ſhe was ever beſt, moſt eaſy, and cheerful thoſe Days ſhe took the Purges. In brief, ſhe is, in every Reſpect, much better than ſhe has been of ſome Years. For, now that her Head is cleared and relieved, ſhe recollects that ſhe had been, for ſome Years before this great Diſorder befel her, frequently indiſpoſed, ſubject to a Feebleneſs and Laſſitude, Vapours, Fits of Dimneſs of the Eyes, Vertigo, Cloudineſs of the Head, and Failure of the Memory; from all which ſhe finds herſelf now happily free.

Mrs. TURNEY. 1717.

I Was conſulted for her about the Middle of *March*, 1717. She appeared to be near thirty Years of Age. Were I to ſet forth her whole Caſe, it would be to enumerate almoſt all the Ills of human Life; ſhe having laboured under ſo many of them. Thoſe about her took moſt Notice of Fits that ſhe had had, which, by their Account, were epileptic. She had cholical Pains, and was ſubject to be coſtive.

I found her hectic, emaciated, and in the laſt Stadium of a Conſumption. She had little Appetite, or Digeſtion. Beſides, conſidering how

how much ſhe was annoyed with Phlegm, how lean, feeble, and weak, I concluded moſt of the Lacteals, and Paſſages into the Blood, were obſtructed. To be brief, I told her Relations that things were too far gone; and there remained no Hopes of Relief. But they urging me, and ſhe herſelf being not only deſirous of Help, but very ſerious, diſcreet, and ready to fall into any reaſonable Meaſures for obtaining it, I put her into the Uſe of unctuous Medicines; and made ſome Evacuations, which ſucceeded kindly, and ſhe became ſenſibly better and eaſier than before. Being exalted with this, and too adventurous, ſhe took a great Cold; which ſet her much back. She was the more liable to be affected by Cold, becauſe ſhe gained little or no Nouriſhment to ſuſtain and invigorate her; the Paſſages into the Blood being generally obſtructed. Tho', encouraged by her ſteady and exact Purſuit of the Remedies, her good Manners, Prudence, and her good Diſpoſition, I attended her conſtantly, and exerted my utmoſt; yet it amounted to little more than to give her eaſe, and ſome ſmall preſent Relief; and to protract a Life, that was miſerable, till two o'Clock in the Morning of *May* 14, 1718, when ſhe died. The Evening of that Day the Body was opened.

The Body opened.

The Omentum had very little Fat remaining on it; the Blood Veſſels of it were tumid, and full. It adhered, for almoſt its whole Extent, to the Peritonæum, deſcended into the Pelvis, and lined a conſiderable Part of it.

The

The Guts were all much diſtended with Wind. In the ſmall Guts there was little, but in the Colon much Excrement, and very black. The Colon was ſo large as to cover a great Part of the Stomach. But to the Left Side, juſt over the Kidney, it ſuddenly became ſtrait; and for near three Inches, would ſcarcely admit the little Finger. Another like ſtrait Paſs there was in it at the Diſtance of about ten Inches, on the Right Side, juſt over the Kidney.

The Iliac Glandules, and thoſe about the Uterus, were hard, obſtructed, and tumid.

On the Meſentery was very little Fat. It was ſet in all Parts very thick with glandular Obſtructions, and with Scirrhi, many as large as the Garden Bean.

The Liver was tender, and near periſhing; and very big, extending itſelf croſs the Stomach, and paſſing on to the Ribs, it deſcended, betwixt them and the Spleen, near as low as the lower Part of the Spleen.

The Pancreas was large, the Glandules tumid, and hard.

The Stomach was ſomewhat larger, and the Coats of it thinner than natural.

The Gall Bladder was near full of Gall, of a blackiſh blue Colour.

The Choledochus entered the Duodenum, at the Diſtance of three Inches from the Pylorus.

The Spleen was as ſoft and tender as the Liver.

In the Kidnies there appeared nothing amiſs.

There was very little Fat any where. In the Abdomen there was ſcarcely any Blood; but ſome in the Thorax. The Parietes of the Heart were thin; and the Ventricles ſomewhat larger than natural.

The

The Lungs were generally tender, and near periſhing; but very full of Tubercles, cartilaginous, and very hard; ſeveral as big as Field Beans, and ſome joining ſo as to form Cluſters or Racemi.

Mr. DISNEY. *March*, 1717-18.

HE had been indiſpoſed for about a Month; complained of a Stoppage of his Stomach, and Want of Appetite. At the Beginning of *March*, he had a violent Looſeneſs for three Days and Nights. Upon the Stopping of this, his Head was invaded by a violent Pain. He was very chill and feeble. *March* 6, he was thirſty, treated as in a Fever; and I, being called in *March* 8, found him in one; his Pulſe was quick and pretty high, his Tongue hard and dry, his Mouth clammy; his Urine high and little; there was in his Countenance a Caſt of livid or blackiſh. He was faint, dejected, and his Breaſt much oppreſſed. He had had little or no Reſt the two foregoing Nights. He was very hot, but, having many Cloaths on the Bed, inclinable to ſweat. I adviſed him gradually to lighten the Cloaths, and ſomewhat leſſen that Heat; and tho' there was among thoſe about him a great Out-cry of a Fever, I directed very few Alexipharmics; putting the Streſs of the Cure on unctuous and mucilaginous Medicines, particularly a Linctus and Apozem. I ordered him to take of the Linctus apace; and, returning at Night, found he had taken it all. He told me his Fever was become ſomewhat leſs; that he had had a Stool, much bound, very black, and offenſive; and that he began to make Water ſomewhat more freely;

that

that he was not ſo faint, nor his Breaſt ſo much oppreſſed as before. But he ſaid the Medicines had brought on a Coughing and Spitting, which he had not before. I told him that was well for him, and would contribute to his Relief. What he ſpit was chiefly in Pellets, ſtrangely clodded and hard. One or two of them were of Blood, clodded and black. I directed him to go on with the Uſe of the Linctus freely. Having had little or no Sleep of two Nights before, I was much urged to preſcribe an Opiate, and did ſo; but one that was very gentle; ordering withal, that it ſhould not be taken, unleſs there was preſſing Occaſion. In the Morning I found he had reſted pretty well without it; was better in all Reſpects; and now without any the leaſt Remains of his Fever. What he ſpit had no longer Blood in it; was now in greater Quantity; much of it thinner, yellow, and exactly reſembling Gall. The Urine began to break. This, and what he diſcharged by ſpitting, ſhewed plainly enough what was become of the Fever; and which ways the unctuous Medicines diſpoſed of the Cauſe of it. For the next Morning I appointed an oily Draught and Clyſter, which ſucceeded well; and brought down very much Wind, with Fœces, black, and terrible ſtenchy. This Evening the Urine had the largeſt and foulest Sediment that I ever ſaw. He continued the Uſe of the Linctus and Apozem; and paſſed the Day tolerably eaſy, ſpitting more and more. In the Evening, by the Neglect of the Nurſe, he took Cold. He had no Reſt all Night; but was light headed, and very much diſcompoſed. His Spitting wholly ceaſed. He made not a Drop of Water all Night. What he made in the

the Morning was little, and without any Separation. After due Caution to keep warm, and uſe hot Spoon-Meats, I appointed the oily Draught again, with the Clyſter; which ſucceeded as before; and in the Evening I found him much relieved. He began to ſpit again pretty freely; and his Water to break. I directed the Continuation of the Linctus; and the Draught and Clyſter to be repeated next Morning. After the Operation was over, I directed that he ſhould riſe.

From this Time he recovered apace; and, in a few Days all the Symptoms were gone happily off. He had pretty near regained his Strength; and, from livid and cadaverous, his Countenance became fair, clear, and freſh.

Mrs. MIDDLETON'S *Son.* Biſhop's Gate Street.

AT the Time that Mr. *Diſney* was in this, Mrs. *Middleton's* Son, a Boy of nine Years old, had a like Fever, but more intenſe and high; attended likewiſe with hypochondriac Pains; and was cured by the ſame Method. This Fever, tho' his Mother obſerved it ſenſibly to abate after every oily Draught, and eſpecially when a Clyſter was given a while after it, went not off till after five Days. From his firſt entering on the Method, a Spitting aroſe; and in three Days he was brought to ſpit Phlegm, heavy, tough, blackiſh, near a Pint in Quantity in Twenty four Hours. In Proportion the hypochondriac Pains abated; and with them the Fever. This being finally little, and intermitting, I directed a ſlight Decoction of ʒj. of the

Cortex; which, as it is wont in Children, ſucceeded well, appeaſed the Fever, and briſked him up mightily. But it leſſened the Spitting, and brought on a ſlight Deafneſs; ſo that I permitted him to take but little of it, and indeed there was little Occaſion. I have obſerved, that there happens a Diminution of the Hearing frequently upon the Uſe of it. Sir *Jeremy Sambrook* had a great Opinion of it; took it frequently; and, to paſs by other ill Effects of it upon him, it rendered him very deaf. As it is a Styptic and Abſorbent, it takes up the Bile of the Stomach, reſtrains it there; and the Flatus, ariſing from this, affects the Parts above, the Organs of Hearing, and frequently the Brain.

Deafneſs occaſioned by the Cortex.

WILLIAM EMMETT, *Eſq*; Bromley, *in* Kent.

January 12, 1717-18.

THERE have been ſome Notes of this Caſe, printed in the *State of Phyſick*, p. 240.

For near twenty Years paſt, he hath been frequently followed with ſevere Fits of the Strangury; in which he made Water in little Quantity, commonly by Drops, very hot, ſharp, and very ſalt. The Pain was wont to be ſo violent, as near to put him into Convulſions; and frequently into exceſſive Sweats.

He has been for ten or twelve Years paſt, ſubject to Agues; his Houſe being ſituated in a high thin chill Air.

Agues.

In *November*, 1716, he had a vehement Attack of an Ague; and was relieved by taking great Quantities of the Jeſuits Powder. At the

Strange Symptoms ariſing on taking much of the Cortex.

Diſtance of about a Week from the laſt Fit, he was invaded by a violent Inflammation and Swelling of the external Parts of his left Ear. It began with an Itching, and Burning; and, upon the Uſe of ſome Ointment, thoſe Symptoms of the Ear ceaſed in about a Week. Three or four Days after, his Lips began to burn, throb, bliſter, and break out. This Affection ſpread and diffuſed itſelf gradually on, till it had covered his Face quite up to his Eyes. It invaded likewiſe his Noſe and Chin; and ſo, excepting only his Forehead, took Poſſeſſion of his whole Face; which was much inflamed, ſwelled, and ſcabbed. Thus it continued, with great Trouble to him, and Want of Sleep, for three Days and Nights; at the End of which, there ſuddenly aroſe a Salivation, or Flux of a Rheum, very ſharp and ſalt, in incredibly great Quantity, to near two Gallons in Twenty four Hours; at the End of which, it much declined; and went quite off in three or four Days. From the Beginning of the Flux, his Face became ſomewhat eaſier; and the Inflammation and Swelling began to abate. In about three Weeks, the Symptoms of his Face were wholly off, and the Scabs cleared.

The cold Fits of his Agues were wont to be inconſiderable, and ſhort, going uſually off in about half an Hour; but the hot Fits generally laſted about Twenty four Hours, with great Vehemence; his Head being affected, for the Time, with a Senſe of Fullneſs, Weight, and Pain. In *Auguſt* 1716, he had three Fits of the Ague; the hot Fit of the laſt whereof continued near ſeventy Hours. The Day following the third Fit, he was invaded by a violent Pain in the Left Kidney, which laſted abour twelve Hours;

Hours; and was attended with a Pulſation, plainly felt outwardly. He could make no Water for the Time; but had ſeveral glowing ſhooting Efforts of Pain, down through each Ureter to the Bladder and Urethra. At the End of twelve Hours, a Terebinthine Clyſter being given, the Pain paſſed inſtantly to the Right Kidney; and in about half an Hour, as the Clyſter began to work, he made Water, and the Pain went off. It was apprehended that he had a Stop in his Kidnies; and indeed the Apprehenſion was juſt. For in the firſt Water diſcharged, there was obſerved a great Quantity of tough Phlegm. From that Time the Phlegm in his Urine continued, generally increaſing, for about four Months; and then it ceaſed for about ſix Months, *viz.* till about *June* 1717; when his Water ſtopped a-new, but without any Pain of his Kidnies. In the Water next voided, the Phlegm was more in Quantity, thicker, and tougher, than ever before. From that Time to this it has continued; and the Quantity of the Phlegm has been gradually more and more, as well as thicker and thicker. Only now and then, he has had a few Intervals of two or three Days, or ſometimes a Week; but for theſe ſeven Months paſt, he judges that, for at leaſt three Quarters of the Time he has made this thick Water *, he finds a Benefit

* *January* 4, 1717-18, Mr. *Emmet* ſent me his Water from *Bromley*; there was ſomething above a Pint of it. It was made the Night before, in about twelve Hours. When I came to examine it, it conſiſted entirely of a very ropy heavy Phlegm. There was not one Drop amongſt it that was not tenacious and viſcid. And yet it had a pretty ſtrong Smell, ſaline, urinous, fœtid, much reſembling the Smell of ſalted Fiſh, tending towards Putrefaction, but with an Halitus, ſomething more ſharp and ſaline. I had

and Relief from it; and upon the Acceſs of the Phlegm, he becomes eaſier and more lightſome than before. Nor has he had near ſo violent Fits of the Strangury, for this whole Space of Time, from *Auguſt* 1716, as before. Not but that before and after voiding the Water, in which is this Phlegm, he has much Pain, and Senſe of Sharpneſs, eſpecially after making it. And at the End of the Interval that this is ſuſpended, he has Fore-notice of the Acceſs of the Phlegm, by the Sharpneſs and ſtrong ſaline Smell of the Urine. And for the whole Time that it is thus impregnated with Phlegm, his Water taſtes and ſmells ſalter than ever. Every Time he makes Water, it is uſually preceded by a little Phlegm, pretty thick and yellow; and likewiſe followed by a little, but thinner, and more tranſparent. The Water comes from him in a Stream, and thin * as uſual; but is ordinarily of a whitiſh Colour. After it has ſtood, and is cold, the whole Maſs of it becomes ropey, to ſuch Degree of Strength, as hardly to be credited; rather ſtronger than any Phlegm I have ordinarily ſeen diſcharged by Vomit. Of this he diſcharges to the Quantity of about five Pints in Twenty four Hours. But he

two or three other Opportunities of examining his Water; and ever found it exactly of the like ſort.

* Were not the Phlegm thus thin, it could not paſs the Kidneys; and this Thinneſs is owing to the Heat in him: As the ſtrongeſt Gellies, heated over a Fire, loſe their gelatinous Conſiſtence, are put into Fuſion, and become thin and liquid for the Time. The ſo great Heat of his Body is owing to the ſo great Quantity of bilioſe Salts in it. Of theſe we have Proof, in thoſe Fits of the Cholic that he had; in the Salts of his Urine; in the incredibly great Heat and Pain, that attend the Fits of the Strangury in him; and in the hot Fits of the Agues, ſome of which laſted twenty, or thirty, and one ſeventy Hours.

drinks

drinks pretty freely of a Decoction made of common Mallows, Liquoriſe, and Raiſins, which promotes his making Water, and renders the Paſſage ſomewhat more free and eaſy. The Water that he makes of Nights is much thicker, and the Phlegm more ropy, than of Days. If he drink Wine of any ſort, with equal Water, he is ſomewhat eaſier, and his Urine thinner for the Time; but afterwards his Water is ſo much the hotter and ſharper, eſpecially after white Wine. His Belly, that was wont to be pretty tumid, hard, and big, is ſenſibly ſhrunk and decreaſed, ſince he has thus voided Phlegm; and he thinks his Fleſh rather declines. He is frequently faint; and apt to be chagrined. His Pulſe is low and heavy; which indeed it commonly is. His Tongue is well coloured. He has not been ſo regular and free to Stool, for this laſt Year and a Half, as formerly; and obſerves, that he is the moſt coſtive, when he diſcharges moſt of this Phlegm. He was wont formerly to be flatulent; and offended with Wind in his Stomach and Guts; but for this laſt Year and a Half, ſince the Diſcharge of the Phlegm, he has had little Trouble from that. He formerly had ſome Fits of the Cholic; and in *October* laſt, one that was very ſevere, attended with a Strangury, Fever, and much Phlegm in his Water. He is frequently yellow, and has Fluſhes of the Jaundice. He had, when he was young, ſome Eruptions of an Elephantiaſis, with which his Father was much infeſted; but theſe ſoon diſappeared, and have not returned ſince. He is in his Forty ſeventh Year.

I preſcribed, *January* 12, 1717-18, Oil of Sweet Almonds two Ounces, and Syrup of Elder

half an Ounce, to be taken in the Evening, and to be repeated twice daily. A carminative Clyſter was directed to be given him the next Morning. Upon the Uſe of theſe, the Phlegm abated apace; and, in about nine or ten Days, he was clear of it. He became likewiſe daily more lightſome, briſk, and lively.

January 20, I think, I preſcribed the following Bolus,

℞. *Calomel. Scammon. p. et Diaſennæ* $\overline{aa}$ ℈ſs. *Syr. Roſ. Damaſc. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus ſum. Mane.*

this gave him Fourteen large Stools, conſiſting chiefly of a craſs, heavy, tough Phlegm. After Dinner he vomited up much like Phlegm, and, in Concluſion, ſalivated and ſpit to above a Quart. The Day after this, there was little or no Remains of Phlegm in his Urine. This I aſſert, not only upon what he writ, but upon careful Examination of three Phials of it, that he ſent hither to me. He ſays he is perfectly eaſy, makes Water freely, and is now convinced, that he has no Ulcer in his Bladder, which ſome before perſuaded him he had. On this Purge his Belly fell very much; and a-while after I ordered it to be repeated, with the Addition of one Grain of Elaterium. Tho' he had formerly taken four Grains of that Medicine, and the Operation was not immoderate, this was now very great, working eighteen Times downwards, and bringing away above two Gallons of Phlegm and Water. It likewiſe vomited him ſeveral Times; and brought up great Quantities of Phlegm and Choler; yellow, very ſharp, bitter, and hot. Upon this his Belly went entirely down; and he wrote me word,

word, a Day or two after, that he was more lightſome, cheerful, and eaſy, as alſo more ſtrong and vigorous, than he had been of Fifteen Years paſt; adding, that his Water continued eaſy and free, without Heat or Sharpneſs, and without any Phlegm in it.

September 14, 1718. His Lady, who has been married to him about Twenty ſeven Years, ſends me word, *He is now as well, in all Reſpects, as ever ſhe knew him.*

Mr. JOSEPH REDMAN, *Surgeon.* 1718.

HIS Father is healthy, ſtrong, and cheerful; his Mother paſſionate, fretful, and much ſubject to thoſe called hyſteric Affections, with Vapours. Two Brothers, born before him, were very melancholy; and died young. He himſelf was born in *September*, 1694, a fat, luſty, ſtrong Child. He ſucked his Mother for ſome Time, at firſt; but afterwards had another Nurſe. At ſeven Years of Age he had the Meaſles; at nine the Small Pox; both very gently. He has been, for as long as he remembers, ſubject to Pains and Pulſations on the Top of his Head; and likewiſe generally coſtive; which Diſpoſition has increaſed yearly upon him; inſomuch that for ſome time paſt, he has gone frequently a Week, and ſometimes a Fortnight, without any Stool. Indeed of late, he rarely had any without the Aſſiſtance of ſome purging Medicine; and yet he has had a great Appetite, and eat more than ordinary.

He never reſts well without Meat in his Stomach. But, eating uſually a Supper, he ſleeps out the Night; tho' rarely without Diſquiet, and being diſturbed by frightful Dreams.

Awaking in the Morning he has been, for ſome time, commonly thirſty, and his Tongue and Mouth very dry. Nor does that Thirſt and Dryneſs ever ceaſe, till he eats, tho' he faſt never ſo long; they being cauſed by an hot aduſt Choler, reſident in his Stomach, and ſending up hot drying Steams, till covered and oppreſſed by Meat.

When he was about Sixteen, he began to be melancholy, and much teized with anxious Thoughts. His coſtive Diſpoſition became then greater than while younger; and was certainly greater when he was in the Country, much alone, and gave himſelf up to thoſe Thoughts. But, when he was in agreeable Company, which diverted and took off thoſe Thoughts, the coſtive Diſpoſition relaxed in Proportion. As the bilioſe Salts in the Stomach are the Inſtruments of Thought, ſo, when reſtrained there, by their own Action and Colluctations impeding their Egreſs, the Perſon muſt of courſe be coſtive for the Time. It is for this Reaſon, that Men that are ſtudious and thoughtful, are ordinarily more than uſually coſtive. That it was Thoughtfulneſs rendered him coſtive, he had too plain Proofs afterwards, as the melancholy and anxious Thoughts increaſed, and gained upon him; which they did continually, and, at length, to a very great Degree. At their firſt Invaſion of him, when they were moſt urgent, a Bleeding at his Noſe ſucceeded; which ſomewhat relieved him, and mitigated their Anxiety, for the Time; Part of the vitiated Bile, that cauſed that Anxiety while in the Stomach, paſſing thence into the Blood, on the Room made there for it, by the Blood iſſuing out by his Noſe. He is always

always diſtinctly ſenſible that, of his whole Tragedy, and Diſturbance of his Thoughts, the Riſe and Beginnings were in his Stomach; in which he had ever a Senſe of much Wind, and a great Tenſion for the Time. The greater the Diſorders of his Stomach are, the more diſturbed conſtantly are his Thoughts. At the ſame Time his Breaſt is oppreſſed, his Breath ſhort, and he has frequently a Senſe of Pricking and Pain in his Back, in the Part oppoſite to his Stomach; all which Symptoms I have elſewhere ſhewn to proceed from Bile and Wind, ariſing from the Colluctations of it, in that Organ.

Some Hours after Meals, when the Meat is near digeſted, and ſent out of his Stomach, ſo that the bilioſe Salts there are diſengaged, and at Liberty to act on each other, and on the Stomach, he becomes extremely ſharp, hungry, and craving; his Stomach is, of courſe, raked, ſtimulated, and uneaſy, as alſo inflated and diſtended by Wind. In this State the irregular Thoughts are moſt inſolent and tumultuous. At the ſame Time he is jealous, ſuſpicious, apprehenſive, faint, and diſpirited, feeble, and weak; his Courage ſinks, his Head becomes light and vertiginous, he is chill all over, pale and wan, his Cheeks thin and lank. In this Caſe, Drinking contributes little towards his Relief. But Eating, at the ſame time that the Meat eaſes the Pain and Diſorders of his Stomach, as it entertains and ſaturates the Bile there, takes it off, and employs it in the Work of Digeſtion, ſo it allays the Flatus, checks and ſuſpends thoſe enormous Thoughts, and relieves his Head. In a ſhort Time, it raiſes his Courage and his Strength, plumps up his Face,

Face, fills the Veins all over, but more eſpecially thoſe of his Face and Hands, reſtores the ruddy Hue of his Countenance, renews an Heat every where, but, above all, in his Face and Hands, where, after Eating, he was conſtantly ſenſible of a Glowing very conſiderable, and his Face is ordinarily fluſhed; all which Phænomena are evidently owing to the Action and Tumult of the Bile, paſſing forth of the Stomach, jointly with the Aliment, into the Blood Veſſels; as thoſe of his Head and Thoughts were owing to the boiſterous Action of it in the Stomach.

When theſe turbulent Thoughts happen to be the moſt moleſting, and of longeſt Duration, his Face is commonly fluſhed with a Yellow, full as high as ordinarily in a Jaundice. A like Yellow alſo comes on at any Time, on hard Exerciſe, Walking, or Riding; which ſhews how great a Redundance of Bile there is in him; of which there will by and by appear further Evidence in his Vomitings. Of late he has been ſubject to a very ſtinging Itching of the Skin, in moſt Parts of his Body; which, if he ſcratches much, becomes ulcerous, and very ſore. He hath, when the morbid Principle is moſt active in his Stomach, a Quavering and Trepidation of his Voice, and ſometimes a Faultring of his Speech. Daily Experience convincing him, that thoſe troubleſome Thoughts were wholly owing to diſorderly Principles in his Stomach, he took ſeveral Vomits, very ſtrong, *Vinum Benedictum*, or elſe *Tartari Emetici gr. vj*; which never failed to give Relief for the Time. He became, upon the Diſcharges made by theſe Vomits, leſs melancholy, and faint; and the Thoughtfulneſs, and

and other Symptoms, were leſs urgent for a few Days after. When he happened to take a Vomit, upon his Thoughtfulneſs being moſt troubleſome, he conſtantly raiſed the moſt Choler; which was of a mixed bitter-ſweet Taſte, and of a yellow Colour, Of this, in Concluſion of the Operation, he brought up frequently about a Pint, clear and ſeparate, beſides what roſe before.

He has been, all along, ſenſible, that, as the ill Principle in his Stomach was augmented, his Sollicitude and Melancholy were ſo too; and his Thoughts became daily more and more troubleſome and unruly. Nor can it be thought ſtrange, that as the Principles, which are the Inſtruments, and excite a grateful and placid Senſation, being enforced and multiplied, ſhould cauſe an ungrateful Senſation and Pain; ſo the Principles, that aſſiſt in Thinking, præternaturally increaſed, ſhould alſo increaſe the Diſpoſition to Thought; or, being depraved, by Interpoſition of Salts, extraneous and improper, ſhould pervert the Power of Cogitation, and wrong Inſtruments produce wrong Thoughts. In thoſe Perſons, who happen to have the Organs and Parts more than uſually delicate, and of quick Perception, which was the Caſe of Mr. *Redman*, they will be the more ſuddenly irritated, and the Fibres the more eaſily put into Struggles. Theſe will produce new Commotions in the bilioſe Principle; and, by theſe Reciprocations, the Action of it will be perverted and confounded. It is on this Account, that People of the finer Conſtitutions are the moſt obnoxious to theſe Maladies. Then, an Increaſe of one Set or Order of the bilioſe Salts muſt, in Proportion, increaſe the Action of that Order. By this Means

Means ſome Perſons are puſhed on with greater Impetuoſity to Anger and Rage; others to Cheerfulneſs and Joy; others to Sollicitude, Anxiety, and Melancholy. As the Increaſe of theſe Salts increaſes the Action, ſo the Retrenchment and Diſcharge of them, by proper Medicines, reduces and diminiſhes that Action. Nor is there more Reaſon to ſuppoſe any exterior Agent concurring with the Action of thoſe Salts, in the Production of theſe Affections, diſorderly Thoughts, and Paſſions, than in their Production of the Cholic, the Gout, and other Symptoms and Diſeaſes. Nor had he himſelf any the leaſt Notion, that even the worſt Suggeſtions were ever owing to any Colluſion of the Devil, as a Divine, he conſulted, would have perſuaded him, but entirely to a Principle within, and ſeated in his Stomach. Not but that they were ſo moleſting and terrible, at ſome times, that he declared he ſhould have been in leſs Fear and Apprehenſion from the Devil, if preſent, than he was actually from them. Indeed, he found himſelf now, finally, entirely under the Government of this Principle, and very little in his own Power. When it was moſt predominant, it wholly ſteered and determined him; he could hardly fix his Thoughts on any thing, without it's forcing him off from the Subject, and rarely think of thoſe things to which he had Inclination, and that his Fortunes and Affairs required; but it ſuggeſted and prompted him ordinarily to others very different, and frequently quite contrary. Then, when it had put him upon theſe, it would preſently toſs him thence to ſuch as were ſtill different; and afterwards to others, with great Impetuoſity, and Hurry, ſo as to let him have little or no Quiet,

or

or Reſpite. It ſometimes obtruded on him Thoughts that were, as ſilly and impertinent, ſo frequently wicked, and even blaſphemous. But, as he is a Gentleman naturally of good Senſe, and of a very virtuous Diſpoſition, he ever deteſted theſe Suggeſtions. For, all the while he was thus teized, and hared, he retained his Reaſon, and had true Sentiments of Perſons and Things; continuing, notwithſtanding theſe perverſe Thoughts, to purſue his Buſineſs; but with great Diſturbance, and Interruption. Nor was this Principle ever ſo prevalent over him, as to diſpoſſeſs him of a right Underſtanding, ſo that he was not capable of judging, even while he was under the Dominion and Influence of it, and of the Errors and Abſurdities of its Impulſes. His Memory is near quite aboliſhed; and, indeed, he is become now at laſt, little capable of turning his Thoughts to any thing, but juſt what this leads and determines him to. It miſrepreſents all things to him; and exhibits them to him in a Manner really different from what they are in themſelves; but, generally, as black, diſmal, and horrible. What, in his beſt Health, was the moſt grateful and pleaſant to him, is now offenſive, and even ſhocking. As this vitious Principle diſpoſes and urges him on to think, ſo does it alſo to ſpeak, frequently contrary to his Reaſon and Inclination. In like Manner it compels him to act, to do and to undo, to run, to go, and to return. For Inſtance, it once incited and compelled him to take a Journey, of about ſixty Miles, to ſearch for a Paper that he well knew he had ſome time before burned, and that was then really no where in being; and yet, tho' he was ſatisfied of that, the Incitements

and

and Impulſes were ſo ſtrong, that he could not forbear undertaking ſo great a Journey in queſt of it. When the Principles were in the greateſt Perturbation, it ſeveral times urged him vehemently to deſtroy and kill himſelf; which he ever abhorred, and guarded againſt, as fooliſh, unnatural, and ſinful. Not but that he was very weary of Life; and Death, in a natural or honourable way, would have been very welcome to him. For he knew no Pain or Torment ſo great, not even a Rack, that he would not ſubmit to, rather than thoſe ſo cruel and even intolerable Perſecutions.

This is the main of what I have collected from Mr. *Redman*; but he, abhorring to talk of the Subject, relates it with ſome Confuſedneſs; ſo that it was not practicable for me to draw up and digeſt the Relation, in ſo good Method as otherwiſe I might.

He applied to me in the Spring, 1718. I directed,

℞. *P. de Duob. Scammon. p. & Calomel. aa gr. vj. Syr. Roſ. Sol. q. ſ. m. f. Pil. vj. cap. ſumma Aurora ſuperdormiend.*

this gave him ſix Stools, very kindly and well. He obſerved they were choleric, and very yellow, and he found himſelf ſenſibly more eaſy, and his Mind more diſengaged and free, after the Operation. Thenceforwards, I directed him to take ℥ij. of Oil of Sweet Almonds twice a Day; which he did, till he had taken off a Pint. A Day or two after, a very great Looſeneſs came on, attended with a choleric Griping. His Affairs calling him into the Country, I ſaw him not till . . . . 1718; when he told me that he had paſſed the Time, ſince he had left

London,

London, much more agreeably than he had done ſince he had been invaded by theſe Diſorders. The Cauſe was, the Principle, that had obtruded on him thoſe unreaſonable and moleſting Thoughts, was ſo far diminiſhed, by the great Evacuation that followed the Uſe of the Oil, that its Aſcendant over him was not now conſiderable. On the contrary, he found himſelf much more in his own Power, was more chearful; and, when at any Time the vexatious Thoughts began to be again troubleſome, he took a Doſe of the Pills; which conſtantly relieved him for the Time; and he continued eaſy and free for ſome Days after. I now directed him a lenitive unctuous Electuary:

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. recent. Syr. Roſ. Damaſc.* ā ℥ij. *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥iſs. *m. f. Elect. cap. Coch. j. Veſp. et Mane.*

this having prepared his Body, and rendered it ſoluble, I ordered the following Bolus:

℞. *Calomel.* ℈ſs. *Scammon. p. & P. Sancti* ā *gr. xv. Syr. Roſ. Dam. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.*

this was repeated, at two or three Days diſtance, three Times. On the intermediate Days he took Oil of Sweet Almonds, as before; and, afterwards, the following Vomit:

℞. *Rad. Ipecacuanhæ p.* ʒſs. *Tart. Emet. gr. iij. m.*

it worked well; brought up ſome Phlegm, with much Choler, bitter, and ſour. The Bolus's, Oils, and Vomit, were repeated at proper Diſtances; and, in Proportion to the Diſcharges made by them, he recovered gradually the Government of his Thoughts, and

the Quiet and Freedom of his Mind, till, in fine, he had it wholly under his Command, and clear of all Diſturbance; the Principle that cauſed thoſe Diſturbances being now caſt forth.

Whenever Symptoms and Diſeaſes are owing to the ſame Cauſes, Bile and Phlegm, theſe being diminiſhed, all thoſe Symptoms yield and relax; and in this Caſe, with the diſorderly and unruly Thoughts, the Melancholy, the Horror, the Dread, the Fears, and Anxiety declined. So likewiſe did the Flatus and Tenſion of his Stomach, the Pains and Prickings of his Back, the Vertigo and Pain of his Head, the Oppreſſion of his Breaſt, the Difficulty of his Breath, the Trepidation, Quavering, and Faultring of his Speech. In a word, his Memory returned, his Appetite became moderate, a much leſs Quantity of Meat ſufficed him, and his Body was ſoluble and regular.

After Abſence from *London* near a Year, returning, he told me he had been, and ſtill continued, more ſerene, cheerful, and ſtrong; and had his Thoughts more orderly and compoſed, than ever in his Life; he enjoying now a perfect Health and Tranquillity, which he hardly remembered himſelf to have ever done before.

An Attempt to explain the Phænomena mechanically. The Salts in the Stomach conſiſt of various Sets; one ſerving for the Production of one Paſſion, or of one ſort of Thought, another Set of another; the Brain and Organs being affected, as the various Sets of Salts act upon them. Where it happens that, being preternaturally increaſed, one Set prevails, is in greater Proportion, and acts more powerfully than the reſt, there the Paſſion that that Set are the Inſtruments of, *e. gr.* Fear, or the Sort of Thought, *e. gr.* gloomy

gloomy and diſmal, will prevail above the reſt: Much as in playing on a muſical Inſtrument, where the ſtriking on one Key, produces one Sort of Sound, *e. gr.* a Baſs, and the ſtriking on another, a Treble; if the Agents, appropriated to the ſtriking and playing a Baſs, be numerous, active, unruly, and prevail over the reſt, that Sound will be produced oftner, and louder than the reſt. All the while, if there be proper Inſtruments, tho' much fewer and leſs powerful, to play on the other Keys, a Treble, and other Sounds, will be produced, tho' not ſo frequent or loud. Thus it was in Mr. *Redman's* Caſe; the Principles, producing gloomy Thoughts, being numerous and impetuous, ſtruck up ſuch Thoughts in him, in a very boiſterous and unruly Manner. But the Principles, producing other Thoughts, acting alſo their Part, tho' more ſlackly, he was made conſcious and ſenſible all the while, that thoſe gloomy Thoughts were exorbitant, and obtruded upon him *. As the Increaſe of thoſe Salts præternaturally increaſes the Diſpoſition to Paſſion and Thought, ſo the Diminution of them, by proper Evacuations, diminiſhes that Diſpoſition; than which there cannot be a more certain Proof, that thoſe Salts are the Inſtruments of both the Paſſions and Thoughts.

* This Hypotheſis is not, I think, more abſurd than moſt other Hypotheſes; where the Aſſumptions being without Foundation, and merely imaginary, the Concluſions, however beautifully ſet off with Similes and illuſtrated by Alluſions, can of Courſe give the Mind no rational Satisfaction. How much better is it to think and ſay, with *Cicero*, in all ſuch Caſes, *Quam bellum eſt velle confiteri potius neſcire quod neſcias, quam iſta effutientem naufeare, atque ipſum ſibi diſplicere!* EDITOR.

Mr. PRATTEN. 1718.

Cholera Morbus.

HE is turned of Sixty; has had a very happy Conſtitution, and enjoyed his Health, without any conſiderable Interruption, till the Summer of 1717; when he had a ſlight Fit of the *Cholera Morbus*. But, in a few Days, he recovered his Health; and it continued till *April* 13, 1718; when the Cholera returned, with a Vomiting and Looſeneſs, greater than before. By the Advice of a private Friend, who very rightly cautioned him not to be prevailed with to uſe any Aſtringents, he took ſeveral Medicines, and particularly Purges; by which the Diſtemper was ſomewhat reduced: But the Vomiting and Looſeneſs returned by Fits; ſo that Dr. *Cade* was ſent for, *May* 12, 1718.

Dr. *Cade's* Method.

He preſcribed as follows:

℞. *Sp. Diambr. ſine odorat. gr. viij. Lap. Contrayerv.* ℈j. *Ol. Nuc. Moſch. Chym. gtt. j. Sal. Abſinth. gran. iij. m. f. Pulv. ſumend. Mane & Veſperi quotidie, è C. j. aq. Spadan. ſuperbib. Hauſt. Aq. ejuſd.*

℞. *Elixir. Vitrioli Mynſycht.* ℥*iij. Sumat. gtt. xvj. ex. Hauſt. Vini albi Horâ* 11ª *matutina, & 5ª pomerid. quotidie.*

℞. *Aq. Lact. Alexit. Ceraſ. n.* ā ā ℥*iij. Abſynth. magis comp.* ℥*ij. Syr. Menth. Limon.* ā ā ℥*ij. m. f. Jul. ſumat. C. iij. in Languoribus.*

'Tis plain, at firſt View, here are preſcribed Medicines of a Nature the moſt oppoſite and repugnant

nant that can ever poſſibly be, Alcalis and Acids; Medicines, bitter and ſweet; ſome extremely heating, and others as much cooling; Abſorbents, Aſtringents, Aromatics; to be taken all the very ſame Day. It cannot ſurely but puzzle any Man, in Caſe this Gentleman had any Deſign in this Preſcription, to find out what it could be. I remember one, who was wont to compare this ſort of Practice to ſhooting in the Dark; and, by letting fly various Arrows, different Ways, ſome might happen to hit. Whatever this Gentleman's Aims were, theſe Medicines muſt needs make a ſtrange Medley in the Stomach. The Caſe would be here much as in the Chaos;

——*Congeſtaque eodem*
Non bene junctarum diſcordia ſemina rerum.

And it may be truly ſaid,

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia ſiccis,
Mollia cum duris.

I could wiſh that there was ſo much Appearance of Thought, of Reaſoning, and of Light in theſe Adminiſtrations, that it might not as truly be ſaid here, likewiſe,

Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan.

But, whether they who preſcribe, reflect and reaſon or not, Nature will not, on account of any Want of Light and Thought in them, depart from her own eſtabliſhed Laws. The Properties of Bodies will be ever inſeparable from them; and every preceding Cauſe will be perpetually followed with its natural Effects. Here are three different Medicines, conſiſting of Twelve ſeveral Ingredients, given all in one

Days and ſuch too, that I cannot, I own, conceive, how it could reaſonably be expected, that any one, given ſingly, could be of any real Benefit; and there are ſeveral that muſt unavoidably be hurtful. But when things, of Natures ſo extremely different, ſhall come together, it is not poſſible but that they muſt produce a ſtrange Jarring, Claſhing, and Diſorder in the Body, and make no Change, but greatly to the Diſadvantage of the Patient. That that was the Caſe here, will appear but too plainly from the Sequel.

The Vomiting and Looſeneſs, which at the Time that Dr. *Cade* was ſent for were very urgent, were, on Uſe of theſe Medicines, ſuppreſſed; and he who had ever, in his beſt Health, been free and open, was rendered now, finally, by theſe Means, ſo coſtive, that he had not a Stool in four or five Days. But, in Proportion as the Vomiting and Looſeneſs ſtopped, the Patient became exceſſively faint, diſpirited, ſhattered, and diſordered; and the Principles, now pent up in his Stomach, affecting his Head, it was thereupon ſtrangely confuſed. He was dizzy, and vertiginous; his Underſtanding was ſunk; and he hardly knew what he ſaid, or did. His Memory was ſo far gone, as almoſt wholly to fail him, and he hardly remembered, at any Time, the moſt memorable Things that had paſſed but a few Minutes before. Then ſo much Choler, the Inſtrument of the Paſſions, being now detained and pent up in his Stomach, he became fretful, vexatious, angry, ſometimes in a Manner ſo outragious as nearly to border on Madneſs. Upon this ſo unhappy a Change, Dr. *Cade* was ſent for again, *May* 17. In what Manner he reaſoned

reaſoned, or what Judgment he made of this Affair, does not appear. This is certain, he went on in much the ſame Road as before, and preſcribed,

Applic. Regioni Ventriculi Empl. ſcutiforme e Ol. Pic. Burgund. q. ſ. ſed illinatur Empl. Chem. Caryoph. q. ſ. priuſquam applicetur.

℞. *Sp. Diambr. ſine odorat. gr. vj. Lap Contrayerv. ℈j. Ol. Cinamon Chem. gtt. j. m. f. Pulv. ſumend. Mane & Veſperi quotidie e C. j. Aq. Spadan. ſuperbib. Hauſt. Aq. ejuſdem.*

℞. *Aq. Lact. Alex. ℥jſs. Abſynth. magis comp. ℥ſs. Elix. Proprietatis gtt. xx. Syr. Menth. ℥jſs. m. f. Hauſt. ſumend. Hora* 11ª *matutinâ, &* 4ª *pomerid.*

From like Medicines, like Succeſs muſt be expected; and it is not to be wondered that the Doctor was called upon again *May* 20; when he directed,

Perſiſtat in uſu ultimò præſcript.

℞. *Tinct. Sacr. Vino alb. parat. ℥iiſs. Sp. Lavend. comp. ℥j. m. f. Hauſt. ſumend. eras Mane.*

Here is indeed a Purge directed, on Complaint of the Relations of the Patient that he was now extremely coſtive; but of the very ſame Conſtitution with the peccant Principle that was the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe. It was not, as the Boys ſay, *out Nettle, in Dock*, but rather the contrary; the Remedy being really worſe

than the Diſeaſe, and rendering him worſe than ever. The Friends of the Patient finding him decline, and, by every new Preſcription, Symptoms ſtill added to the old, caſt off all Hopes of further Help from this Method; and had recourſe again to the Perſon that gave them Advice at firſt; who avoided Aſtringents, and gave him Purges, but ſuch as were ſlight, and not over proper; beſides, he ſometimes gave him Bitters; ſo that Mr. *Pratten*, tho' he became ſomewhat better, made but ſlow Advances towards Health.

I was conſulted in *Auguſt*. I found him emaciated and hectic. His Pulſe was little and quick; his Urine rather paler than common. He had a cadaverous Aſpect; his Countenance was tarniſhed; and there was a conſiderable Blackneſs under his Eyes. He was wholly without Appetite; ſhattered, diſcompoſed, very capricious, and paſſionate. He was withal very weak. One Symptom they particularly took Notice of, that he was pinched in at the Pit of his Stomach, and all round his Waiſte. During the Time that he was thus pinched in, he was feeble, chill, faint, and had Twitchings in his Legs, but was quiet and peaceable for the Time. Whereas, whenever the Pinching ceaſed, he was hot, boiſterous, quarrelſome, and angry to great Outrage. In the former of theſe States, the Bile, the Cauſe of the Heat of the Blood and the Body, being confined in the Stomach, the Body was chill, of Courſe. Then the Bile, fermenting in his Stomach, ſent up Wind that diſtended it, and raiſed up the Diaphragm, ſo as to make it drag in the Parts all round, to which it was connected.

While

While things were thus on the Stretch, he could not ſtir, or put himſelf into any Motion, without hurting himſelf. So that he kept quiet of mere Neceſſity. But in the later State, the Choler getting out of the Stomach, that Stretch and Dragging of the Parts ceaſed, being cauſed by Wind and Fumes ſent up by the Choler reſtrained there. So that then he was releaſed, and at Liberty to act what Part he pleaſed; and the Bile now paſſing into his Blood, rendered the Body hot, uneaſy, and diſorderly. I ordered an unctuous lenitive Electuary; of which he took a Spoonful the following Night, and another the next Morning, with a Clyſter half an Hour after. By this Means was brought down an incredible Quantity of Wind, and Fœces, black, putrid, and ſtenchy, beyond what can be expreſſed. That will be thought the leſs ſtrange, ſince they had been thus unhappily ſtopped, and ſo long ſuppreſſed within him. The Conſequence of this Diſcharge was, the Pinching round his Waiſte wholly ceaſed, and he became, that very Day, apparently more lightſome, eaſy, and cheerful, as alſo more ſenſible, remembered better, and took more Notice of every thing that paſſed. Notwithſtanding he proceeded not regularly in the Uſe of the Medicine, frequently omitting it, yet all perceived he was better, upon his Body being rendered thus ſoluble and free. His Urine began now to be turbid, and break; which it had not done of ſome time before.

Auguſt 16, 1718, he took Oil of Sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Damaſk Roſes, of each an Ounce; which ſucceeded well, gave him ſeveral Stools, and he was this Day rather more lightſome than ever. The next Morning,

perceiving a ſlight Qualm at his Stomach, and inciting it with his Finger, he made a conſiderable Diſcharge of Phlegm, foul and offenſive; and of Choler, hot, ſour, bitter, and green as Graſs. This ſhews what had been pent up here; and no one, who can judge of theſe things, can well wonder that there were ſo diſaſtrous Conſequences of it. It is indeed more to be wondered, and a ſign of a good tough Conſtitution, that he ſtood ſuch a Shock, and could abide that Trial. Not that this was really to his Advantage, he living then a Life worſe than Death; notwithſtanding the utmoſt Care, Tenderneſs, and Humanity of his Relations about him.

Auguſt 19. Tho' he trifles with his Medicines, and has ſince taken only two or three Doſes of the Electuary, yet he is ſo far advanced in Health and Strength, by Means of the Evacuations downwards, and the Vomiting, that all Lookers on are ſurprized at it. The Family allow that his Head is become near as clear and free as it was before this Illneſs. His Appetite is returned; what he eats agrees with him; he is more briſk, quick, and lively; and there begins to appear a Clearneſs and Freſhneſs in his Countenance. Upon this, going into the Country, he left off the Uſe of his Medicines abruptly, too ſoon, and before the Buſineſs was done.

Mrs.

Mrs. ARNE.

The Cholic. 1718.

AUGUST 6, 1718, being gone eighteen or twenty Weeks with Child, and having eaten pretty much Fruit over Night, about Three in the Morning ſhe awaked, in much Diſorder, with a great Pain on her Right Side, Gripes in her Stomach, Sickneſs, Reaching, and finally Vomiting of Phlegm and Choler, very ſharp and hot. Thus ſhe continued all the Day, the following Night, and the next Day. Notwithſtanding that great Endeavours were uſed to ſtop the Vomiting, theſe proved vain, and were fruſtrated, partly by the Boiſterouſneſs of the Principles in Emotion in her Stomach, and partly by the Vigour of her Bowels, and Conſtitution. The only Effect that could be perceived of what was given, was, that her Head, before eaſy and well, became, by Fits, heavy and dizzy. Dr. *Warcuppe*, who had attended her hitherto, declaring he could not ſtop the Vomiting, or do any thing further for her; ſhe, being paſt Hopes, I was brought in, *Auguſt* 6, at Eight in the Evening. The Pain of her Side, and Tormina of her Stomach, were as great as ever; the Sickneſs and Reachings were likewiſe as great; but her Stomach, by the long and continual Efforts, was ſo much weakened, that ſhe now raiſed little. Indeed ſhe was ſo ſhattered, faint, and ſunk, that ſhe herſelf, and all preſent, thought her dying. I ſent out inſtantly, to the next Neighbour Apothecary, for two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds; gave it her; and, as ſoon as

it

it could be warmed, near half a Pint of Canary. Upon this, breaking up much Wind off her Stomach, ſhe became ſomewhat eaſier, and leſs faint than before. By the Oil, the Acrimony of the Choler was tempered and repreſſed; and the Fumes, ariſing from the Colluctations of it, that diſtended and hurt her Stomach, were ſo far leſſened, that they now could aſcend, and began to get forth; by which Means, Way was made for the more eaſy plying and contracting of her Stomach, and for Vomiting, tho' the Sickneſs and Reaching were now likewiſe as good as ceaſed: By the Wine, her Stomach was comforted, animated, and invogorated. About a Quarter of an Hour after the Canary, ſhe drank a Quart of Sage Tea, Milk-warm, very ſmall, and a little ſweetened with coarſe Sugar. The Deſign of this, was to dilute, and break the Choler, to thin the Phlegm in her Stomach, and diſpoſe it to riſe. Urging the Riſe of it with a Feather, ſhe vomited now eaſily and freely; and drinking again near half a Pint of warm Canary, and upon it about a Quart more of the ſame warm Infuſion of Sage, ſweetened, ſhe vomited near as freely as before. By this Means was brought up, in all, above a a Pint of Phlegm, very heavy, tough, and foul; and much Choler, ſharp, bitter, and hot. The Reſult was, her Head was become free and clear, her Stomach eaſy; the Sickneſs, Reaching, and Tormina wholly ceaſed. The Faintneſs now was inconſiderable; and her Strength near recovered. I chuſe to take Notice of this, becauſe the Faintneſs is generally urged in Argument againſt Vomiting; upon Preſumption that that Action will increaſe the Faintneſs and Weakneſs; whereas, in reality, the Choler

ker being thus tempered, the Stomach animated, and Way made for the Riſe and Diſcharge of what cauſed this Faintneſs, it is (by this Means) remedied and taken off. The Pain of the Side, cauſed partly by the Corroſion of ſharp, hot, bilioſe Streams, and partly by the Inflation and Tenſion of the Stomach, was near taken off by the ſame Means; tho' this be generally made an Objection to Vomiting, and the Straining thought dangerous, and like to increaſe that Pain. After the Vomiting was over, I directed two Ounces more of Oil of Sweet Almonds, and one of Syrup of Damaſk Roſes; and, half an Hour after, a Clyſter to be given; which was done accordingly; and was followed by a great Diſcharge, that Way, of Wind, putrid Phlegm, and Choler. She being very importunate for a quieting Draught, having had no Reſt the Night before, to ſatisfy her, and put her Mind at eaſe, I directed one; but adviſed her not to take it, unleſs ſhe found Occaſion for it; which I believed, after the Operations ſucceeding ſo well, ſhe would not. It fell out accordingly, and the Draught was not taken; ſhe having a pretty good Night; and ſleeping, ſeveral times, awaked refreſhed, and was tolerably eaſy in the Morning; when the oily Draught was repeated, and an Hour after the Clyſter, with good Succeſs.

After this, ſhe had little Diſorder or Uneaſineſs; only at about twelve Hours Diſtance, for two or three Days, ſhe had a ſlight periodical Return, and Remembrance of the Pain of her Side. By repeating the oily Draughts, at convenient Intervals, and a proper Purge or two, her Health was reſtored. I forgot to mention, that, Straining to vomit, Oils, Clyſters, and Purges,

Purges, are generally cenſured when given to Women with Child. Beſides the Reaſons of things, the Event here, and in many other Caſes that I have ſeen, evinces the contrary. She was, by this Means, not only ſecured, but brought to a better State of Health than ſhe had enjoyed of ſome Months. When, before, the leaſt that was expected, was that ſhe ſhould miſcarry. Not that it is to the Remedies, but to the Art, the Management, and the Adminiſtration, that the Relief is owing. It muſt be allowed, that the things here given are innocent, and eaſy to be taken: And, for the Benefit of thoſe that may fall into this dangerous and unhappy State, I cannot but declare, that I have never known this Method unſucceſsful, even in the moſt violent Cholic, of all the many Caſes I have known it uſed in.

OCTOBER 31, 1718, happening to be at *Twining's* Coffee Houſe, in *Devereux Court*, Dr. *Littlehales* came to me, and deſired me to go and ſee *Thomas* . . . . . a Servant in that Houſe; ſaying, *that he had vomited Blood*; that *he believed his Stomach was mortified*; that, *if he was not dead, he was dying*; that *there was nothing to be done*; *and that all the World could not ſave his Life.* I found him wan, as if dead, cold, and without any Pulſe. I directed half a Pint of Canary to be warmed, and given him; which was done in a few Minutes. A Quarter of a Pint of Oil of Sweet Almonds was given immediately upon this; preſently after he began to recover and ſpeak, ſaying he was better, and his Pulſe returned; which was regular, but low, and ſomewhat too quick. He became alſo warm; and a little Ruddineſs appeared in his

his Face. Examining all that they had ſaved of the Blood vomited, I obſerved in it much Choler. There had been ſix Ounces of Blood taken out of his Arm, before I came. I aſked if he was not coſtive? He told me he was. I aſked, if he had not an aching Pain in his Stomach? He told me he had had ſuch a Pain for about three Weeks. I directed a gentle Clyſter to be got ready, and given in half an Hour; I alſo ordered ſmall Chicken Broth, a Decoction of either dry'd Ground Ivy or Marſh Mallows, to be in Readineſs, in Caſe he ſhould be again ſick, and vomit, to drink, in order to the eaſier helping up ſuch clodded Blood as might be remaining in his Stomach; of which, I told thoſe preſent, I judged there was pretty much; and that great Care muſt be taken for removing it thence, leſt, ſtagnating and putrifying there, it ſhould render fruitleſs what had hitherto ſucceeded ſo well, and overſet him after all; adding, that if the Symptoms ſhewed there was any ſuch Blood remaining, that could not be paſſed out by any other Means, it would be proper to give a Doſe of Ipecacuanha; which I had ever found to ſucceed happily in that Caſe.

Returning, five Hours after, I found him recovered very much, Walking about the Room, his Complexion now pretty freſh, his Pulſe tolerably good, and his Strength very much increaſed. He told me, the Clyſter had given him great Relief, brought down much Wind and Excrement, ſharp, hot, very ſtinking and offenſive; upon which the tenſive Pain of his Stomach ceaſed. He added, that he had not vomited ſince. Dr. *L.* coming in, we agreed to give, when he went to Reſt, a little Diacodium

codium in a Draught; and the next Morning, Oil of Sweet Almonds and Syrup of Damaſk Roſes, of each an Ounce; withal directing the Clyſter to be repeated half an Hour after that Draught was taken. Dr. *L.* wrote this down in a Note for the Apothecary.

November 1, 1718, calling in about Noon, the Family were in Alarm, upon his having, a while before, vomited pretty much Blood. Being all in great Fright and Hurry, they never queſtioned but that at leaſt ſome of this was freſh, and that he bled a-new; but that, I am ſatisfied, was a Miſtake. All agreed, there were ſeveral large black Clods on the Floor, upon which he had vomited, there being no one preſent to aſſiſt or ſupply him with a Baſon; and grumous Blood has ever thin Parts in it, which, daſhed on the Floor, would appear like freſh Blood, and ſo miſled the leſs cautious Spectators. Aſſiſtants coming in, he vomited a ſecond Time, in a Pot. This I ſaw; and, that I might the better form a Judgment of it, I cauſed it to be poured into a white Baſon: Examining it very carefully, there was not the leaſt Appearance of recent or fluid Blood in it; but there were, beſides ſeveral black Clods, many ſmall Grumuli of Blood, pretty red. Theſe, on the Floor, would paſs with him and the Family for freſh Blood; and might ſerve to put them into the great Fright and Conſternation, in which I found them. While I was carefully obſerving his Condition, and informing myſelf of all Circumſtances of the Caſe, Mrs. *Twining* had ſent him up a large Draught of warm Canary, of her own accord, ſeeing the Benefit he received from it the Day before. A while after this, he vomited; and, the Wine having animated his Stomach,

Stomach, very eaſily and freely. I examined it carefully in every particular. Much of the Canary came up; bringing with it one pretty large Clod of Matter, grumous, black, and ſo tough that it was not eaſily broken. There was, beſides, much Phlegm, Part very heavy and tough, and Part froathy. But the Canary had not the leaſt Tincture of Blood in it; which, conſidering how active and thin that Liquor is, and that it was alſo very warm, it muſt needs have had, had there been any recent fluid Blood then in the Stomach: This muſt needs have mixed with the Wine, and rendered it bloody. As to the grumous Blood, I declared, again and again, the Day before, that I judged there was much behind in him, and therefore put them in a Method to facilitate the Riſe of it, in Caſe the Stomach ſhould make any Overtures to that Purpoſe. Had this been thought of, which all remembered when I put them in Mind of it this Morning, there would have been no Cauſe of the Hurry and Surprize that they had put themſelves into. Upon the whole, I am convinced, that, from the Time of the firſt Adminiſtrations, no new Blood was diſcharged into the Stomach. The Oil then given, in ſo great Quantity, had tempered the Acrimony of the Bile there; and ſo much abated the Colluctations and Fumes of it, as to take off the Tenſion and Pain of the Stomach. It is alſo the Nature of this Oil, to ſmear over, anoint, and defend the Membranes of the Stomach, render them lubricous, and promote the Egreſs of any thing that may be injurious. Then the Clyſter, given preſently after, ſucceeding happily, and bringing down a great Quantity of hot, ſharp, ſtenchy Fumes, and putrid, foul, offenſive Excrement,

the main of the Cauſe of that Bleeding was removed. When I firſt came in, this Day, the Patient was very pale, partly on account of the Sickneſs, and partly upon the Surprize he was in, upon his vomiting again, increaſed by the Hurry and Conſternation of all about him. But after he had drank the Sack, which eaſed his Stomach, and I had ſatisfied him, that this Vomiting was really for his Benefit, as it brought off what, ſtaying there, and putrifying, muſt needs be dangerous to his Life, he took Courage, and began to look freſher and better. He told me, that, during the Fright they had been in, the Apothecary had given him ſomething that ſat very hard, heavy, and uneaſy on his Stomach. Enquiring, I found it was a ſtrong Tincture of *Lapis Hæmatites*, with other Aſtringents. But, as ſoon as he took the Wine, he ſaid this much comforted, relieved, and eaſed him. He had ſometime before taken the Draught of Oil, and Syrup of Roſes, preſcribed over Night; which beginning to operate, might probably promote the flinging up that grumous Blood; which was certainly a very good and needful Work. He had three or four Stools afterwards, very kindly; in which there were ſeveral Clods, but no freſh Blood. Had the Clyſter been given, according to the Directions over Night, that might have contributed to the carrying down of more Clods, as alſo of Wind, and by that Means, to the ſecuring his Life, and finiſhing the main of the Cure.

Dr. *L.* left me, going down Stairs, without ever once looking upon what was thrown up by Vomit. I the more wondered at that, becauſe it was from this that we were to form a Judgment of the preſent State of this Caſe, and how

how to proceed and conduct ourſelves in our farther Adminiſtrations. Following him down, I found him in the Coffee Room. There were two or three Gentlemen preſent. I intended we ſhould have conferred privately, in the uſual Manner, about the State of the Patient, and finiſhing the Cure. But he began immediately, before the Company, to talk loudly *of the Danger of this Vomiting*; declared that *it was of the utmoſt Importance it ſhould be ſtopped*; and that the Patient *could not poſſibly live two Hours, unleſs it was ſtopped.* I told him, that at preſent, the Vomiting was ceaſed, but otherwiſe to ſtop it was not poſſible; that I knew not how to effect that; beſides, that I judged it improper; rather chooſing to refer him to what I had ſaid Yeſterday, than enter into a long Detail, before others, who were not Judges, contrary to the uſual Method, the Reaſon of Things, and the Direction of the Statutes of the College of Phyſicians. He perſiſted to declare, again and again, of how great Importance it was, that it ſhould be ſtopped; propoſing the giving of Aſtringents. I told him I could not aſſent to that; that the Practice was not rational; and that I ſhould ſuddenly offer ſome Reaſons againſt it in Print. Beſides, I deſired him to reflect on the Succeſs of the Method I had put him into; that we ought to take our Aims, *a Juvantibus et Lædentibus*; telling him likewiſe, what he did not ſtay to hear Above, that the Patient complained cruelly of a Diſorder, created by a Doſe of Aſtringents that he had juſt taken. I deſired him to go up again, and hear it from the Patient's own Mouth. Which he did; and was then told by him, that it oppreſſed, and rendered him very uneaſy, till he took ſome

Wine, which refreſhed, comforted, and eaſed him very much. Dr. *L.* replied, *To be ſure the Wine would a little raiſe his Spirits for the preſent.* I told him my main Intention was, *to raiſe his Spirits*, and ſupport him, till the remaining Clods, and other vitious Matter in his Bowels, that depreſſed and endangered him, could be carried off; adding, that Aſtringents, or any thing that ſhould be inſtrumental to the reſtraining of it there, could not fail of being very injurious, if not fatal. Being again returned down into the Coffee Room, Dr. *L.* began to declare, that *that of Aſtringents was the eſtabliſhed Method.* I could not imagine he had any real Objection to the Uſe of the Wine, the Oil, and my other Adminiſtration; or Suſpicion, that what ſo apparently reſcued him, and carried him happily on, when he declared that *impoſſible*, and when he was in ſo much a worſe State, ſhould now be hurtful. So that, obſerving him very pertinacious; and judging the Deſign of it was to put the thing out of my Method, in order to carry the Reputation of the Cure himſelf, which I was far from going about to hinder, aiming ſolely at the Relief of the Patient; and being unwilling to be longer involved in a Matter thus ſtudiouſly rendered difficult and perplexed; having likewiſe the Care of ſome Perſons of great Moment upon my Thoughts; I told him, if he would take the Care of the Patient upon him, I was willing to reſign him to him. But it ſeems, he had not ſo much Truſt of his own Method as to venture alone. For, of a ſudden, leaving me, and returning preſently back, he ſaid, they deſired a third Phyſician ſhould be joined in Conſultation,

ſultation, if I was willing *. I told him I was; being unwilling to lie under the Imputation of riſquing the Life of the Patient, which, I ſaw, would be caſt on me if I refuſed; and the Apothecary, who was ready, brought Dr. *Gibbons* ſo ſuddenly, that I was ſurprized at it. We went up Stairs; and Dr. *Gibbons* juſt looked upon the Patient, was told of his vomiting Blood, of his great Danger, ſaw he was only a mean Servant, and preſently went down again. Dr. *L.* had Pen and Paper ready in a Moment. Dr. *Gibbons* propoſed Bleeding; I told him, he had no Blood to ſpare, and that it would be dangerous. Then he ſaid, *he did not know what to do.* But, in a Hurry, bid Dr. *L.* write; and without enquiring into the Symptoms, what had been obſerved, or what had been given, dictated an aſtringent Mixture of *Aq. Germ. Querc. Aq. Cinamomi fort. Tincturæ Roſ. rubr.* &c. without ſtaying to read what was wrote, ſign it, or conſider further, went away. I did ſo too; not willing to involve myſelf further in an Affair thus perplexed, intricate, and where ſuch Arts were uſed, and ſuch Pains taken to fruſtrate, what I am ſure I deſigned with the utmoſt Kindneſs to Dr. *L.* and Compaſſion to the Patient.

Returning in the Evening, Mr. *Twining* and his Wife told me, they *were ſo far from deſiring a third Phyſician ſhould be joined in Conſultation*, that they never once thought of any ſuch thing. Dr. *L.* coming to them, importuned and preſſed

* The Deſign of this was apparently to have my Method, that was not known, rejected, and to hook in the Aſtringents. He knew that was the common Method; and that hardly any Phyſician could be called in, that would not inſiſt upon it.

them to it, recommending Sir *Hans Sloane*, or Dr. *Mead*; and telling them, amongſt other things, that *they were bound in Conſcience to do it.* I went up Stairs, found the Patient in the Uſe of the aſtringent Julap, judged his Pulſe lower than when I was there before at Noon, and his Face manifeſtly more pale. After the Uſe of the Oil and Wine, both Yeſterday and this Day, there was a Freſhneſs in his Face; but now there was not the leaſt ſhew of it; he appearing again wan as if dead. Aſtringents ſtifle things in the Stomach, reſtrain their Paſſage thence into the Blood Veſſels, and, by that Means, impede the Nouriſhment, and the Supply of the Blood. What I judged of greateſt Danger here, was, their reſtraining any extravaſated Blood that might happen to be remaining in the Stomach; tho' I was not without Hopes that, by the Draught, given in the Morning, the greateſt Part of it was carried off. What might happen to be ſo reſtrained muſt, of courſe, putrify there, contaminate his Nouriſhment, and endanger his Life. This I told the Apothecary; deſiring him to relate my Sentiments to Dr. *L.* and acquaint him, that Oils and unctuous things were attended with none of thoſe Conſequences, but rightly anſwered all the Exigencies of the Caſe, particularly mentioning an unctuous Electuary, which I deſired he would propoſe to Dr. *L.*

The next Day the Apothecary told me, he recommended the Electuary to Dr *L.* who, upon that went to Dr. *Gibbons*; and that they concluded not to uſe it. He added, that Dr. *L.* ſaid, *he did not approve of Oils; and that they would open the Mouths of the Blood Veſſels.* I could not but remark, how little conſiſtent the Doctor

Doctor was with himſelf; and that he this Day declaimed againſt what, but the Evening before, he had given under his Hand. For then, without the leaſt Heſitation, he aſſented to the giving the oily Draught, which was writ with his own Hand, as he might ſee by the Bill on the File. Such a Proceeding muſt be allowed to be very ſtrange, and without Precedent. Dr. *Gibbons* knew nothing of my Reaſons, nor of the Caſe, further than Dr. *L.* thought fit to repreſent to him; ſo that he might eaſily draw Dr. *Gibbons* into what Method he pleaſed. I deſired the Apothecary to tell Dr. *L.* for I could now never ſee him, (tho' before this happened, there paſſed rarely a Day that I did not ſee him once or twice,) that I had never known ſuch a Procedure before; that I had the more Reaſon to think his Treatment of me wrong, becauſe I had nothing in View but the Relief of the Patient, and had ever treated Dr. *L.* with not only Civility, but with great Kindneſs.

Indeed Dr. *L.* was very inadvertent, if he did did not ſee Proofs of that Kindneſs and Tenderneſs over him, in this whole Tranſaction, notwithſtanding his indirect Proceedings, and ſtrange Arts, throughout the whole. He was wanting in his Duty, from the very Beginning. He attempted nothing for the Relief of the Patient; and, through that Neglect, had not I accidentally come in, he had loſt his Life. He made a wrong Prognoſtic; declaring, that *all the World could not ſave his Life.* I am apt to believe he really thought ſo. Otherwiſe, from his Deportment afterwards, I conclude he had never called me in. He neither knew what all the World, nor indeed what any other Man knew. So that, by that Saying, he meant no more, than

that he himſelf knew no Way of ſaving the Patient's Life. But I immediately ſhewed him one; and was in Hopes he would have received that Diſcovery made to him thankfully; as alſo my not reproaching him in the leaſt, on Account of his not knowing that Way; which every one that practiſes Phyſick ought to know, or the Lives of thoſe, who depend on them, will be caſt away, by Reaſon of their Ignorance. Nay, I treated him all along with Deference; as if the Patient was his. I readily conſulted with him, tho' he had no lawful Right to practiſe; and had not given Proof that he was duly qualified for it, by ſubmitting himſelf, as it was his Duty, and as the Laws of the Land direct, to the Examination of the Preſident and Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians; tho' he knew well there was lately one, who practiſed on the ſame Foot with him, examined, but a few Days before, and rejected, as not duly qualified.

He made three Prognoſtics. We have ſeen how much he was miſtaken in the firſt. The ſecond was, that the Stomach of the Patient was mortified. Had that been ſo, he had been in but a bad Plight; *all the World could not have ſaved his Life* indeed. But his Stomach was ſo far from that, that, after my firſt Adminiſtration, he deſired to eat; and, a *Whiting* being got ready, he eat it. And the next Day, after the Diſcharge of the main of the extravaſated Blood remaining in his Stomach, he was very craving and hungry. Nay, his Stomach acquitted itſelf ſo well, that he recruited very ſenſibly. His third Prognoſtic was, upon the Patient's ſecond Vomiting of Blood; when he declared, over and over, that the Patient *could not poſſibly live two Hours, unleſs it was ſtopped.* Whereas, he not

not only lived, but recovered hourly, on Uſe of Diet alone; he taking no Medicine for near four Hours after.

Nor am I apt to think it will paſs for a Sample of very great Modeſty, that a Gentleman, that muſt be conſcious he had no legal Qualification to practiſe, and that therefore I conſulted with, out of mere Courteſy; nay, by that Means, in Condeſcenſion to him, ſtrained a Point of Duty, our Statutes not allowing it; that ſuch a one, I ſay, ſhould, notwithſtanding the former Succeſs, beyond his Hopes or Expectations, in a Manner ſo tenacious and poſitive, inſiſt on his own Opinion, in Oppoſition to mine; when in reality he had nothing to offer in Favour of Aſtringents, but that they were commonly given. I gave my Reaſons why I thought them improper. I told him, if there was extravaſated Blood remaining, it was not poſſible to ſtop the Vomiting; or, if it was ſtopped, it would be a Detriment to the Patient. Our Statutes require, in Caſe of Difference in Conſultation, that the younger Phyſician, after having propoſed his own Sentiments, ſhould modeſtly acquieſce in thoſe of the elder. Nor, in my whole Practice, have I ever known one Inſtance, where there was Occaſion to call in a third Phyſician, on Account of any Diſagreement betwixt me, and the other joined in Conſultation. A Regard of our Duty, Compaſſion on the Sufferings and Diſtreſs of the Patient, Juſtice and Humanity to each other, right Reflections on Nature, and the Reaſons of things, having ever ſwayed thoſe I had hitherto been concerned with, and determined the whole Affair.

Mr. CHARLES PRISICK, *Surgeon.* 1718.

HE was born *March* 8, 1691, a fine ſtrong Child; brought up by Hand, and throve well. At the Age of four Years, he had the Meaſles pretty full; and at Eight the Small Pox, confluent and very dangerous. Being then in the Country at Diſtance, and Care not taken to purge him, a great Scene of Ills enſued, which his Mother rightly aſcribes to the Neglect of Purging him after the Small Pox. He was from that Time onward, coſtive, as alſo ailing, and, at the Diſtance of about a Year, fell into a Fever, very violent, during which he was delirious for fourteen Days. Nor did his Head come to rights for above two Months after; he demeaning himſelf for the Time, in all things, as ſilly, and a mere Mope.

When he was about ten Years old, he had ſometimes a Qualmiſhneſs at his Stomach, attended with a Dizzineſs of his Head, and ſlight Flaſhings as of Fire in his Eyes. Theſe Qualms came upon him but ſeldom. At the Age of Fourteen he had another Fever, but not near ſo violent as the former. He has been wont to bleed at the Noſe, by Fits, from the Time that he was Two Years old, till he was near Twenty.

When he was about Fifteen, he was invaded by an epileptic Fit. In the Evening, having drank near a Pint of cold Milk, in about ſix Minutes his Pulſe became quick, high, and very diſorderly. The Flaſhings, as of Fire, in his Eyes, came on much more vehemently than ever before. After this he was alſo verti-

vertigi[redacted] two Minutes there ſeemed to him to app[redacted] *Negroes*, or black Figures, all holding in their Hands Knives, large and crooked like pruning Knives; they looked all very fierce and terrible, and to attack him, but ſo as to aim chiefly at his Left Shoulder; ſeeming to him to ſcrew his Head awry towards that Shoulder. In fact, his Head was ſcrewed, and his Chin brought to that Shoulder, ſo ſtrongly, that his Mother, with her utmoſt Force, could not reduce it in the leaſt. The black Figures appeared as well when his Eyes were open, as when they were cloſed. In an Inſtant, ſhrieking violently, he loſt all Senſe. A Scotoma came on, and the Pupil of the Eye appeared foul and thick, as of one dead, to the End of the Fit. He froathed a little at Mouth; his Face became blackiſh, and, in about fifteeen Seconds, turned pale and wan, as if he was dead, continuing ſo till the End of the Fit. Juſt before his Recovery, his Face ſweated very much, and the Backs of his Hands. Both his Face and Hands were, for the Time, very cold; but, in leſs than a Quarter of an Hour they became as much too hot. At the Time that he recovered Senſe, he became violently ſick at Stomach, reached and vomited. He has had ſeveral, at leaſt Twenty, of theſe Fits ſince; ſome of them much greater, and Three or Four that laſted an Hour and a Half. Nay, unleſs he diſcharge much hot, frothy, ſour, and bitter Choler, upon his returning to Senſe, he relapſes into a ſecond Fit, as ſevere as the firſt. He has never relapſed thus more than once at a Time, but he has done that four or five Times. The more he vomits, the ſooner he ever recovers, and is leſs ruffled, ſhattered, and indiſpoſed afterwards. When he comes

comes to himſelf, he commonly prattles and talks much, and not ſenſibly, unleſs he happen to fall aſleep, which he ſometimes does; and is very ſtupid, heavy, and as dead for the Time, which is frequently five or ſix Hours; during which he generally ſweats very profuſely. Awaking, his Senſes return, but he is ordinarily faint, and continues feeble and weak for two or three Days after. During the Fits, he has great Struggles and Jactations of his Arms, with ſuch Strength, that two luſty Men can ſcarce hold him. His Head continues writhed to his Left Shoulder all the while. Tho' the Pulſe in his Arms, ſo far as can be perceived, ceaſes for the Time, his Heart beats violently; and tho' he has not the leaſt Reſpiration, his Stomach is ſwelled, agitated, and forced out in a very ſtrange Manner, as if it would burſt or fly forth of his Belly, for the whole Time of the Fit. His two laſt Fits have been ſomewhat eaſier; the Convulſions and other Symptoms gentler; and, inſtead of the black Figures, that were horrid and frightful, there appeared in theſe two Fits others that were white Men and Women, pleaſant, gay, and inoffenſive. His Neck was in theſe alſo ſcrewed towards his Left Shoulder, but gently, and not much to his Diſturbance. The laſt of theſe befel him about two Months before he applied to me, which was *Auguſt* 1718.

For eight or nine Years paſt, compoſing himſelf to Reſt at Night, cloſing his Eyes, a continual Flaſhing of Fire ſucceeds; and ſometimes Figures of Men, naked, black, and ugly, paſſing continually before his Eyes. Both diſappear if he open his Eyes. Theſe Figures exhibit nothing formidable, or much frighting

or

or affecting him, tho' they be ſo very terrible to him in his Fits.

Theſe great Inſults of his Conſtitution had very much impaired and hurt it. His Head was rendered very heavy, his Thoughts were no ways free, and his Memory near gone. His Eyes have ſuffered as much as his Brain. The Flaſhings are frequent, the Miſts almoſt continual, ſo that he can hardly ſee to read. He has Fits of Melancholy, very cruel and affecting, that ſeize him without any exterior Cauſe. To theſe he has been obnoxious ever ſince he had his firſt Fit. He has likewiſe frequently Fits of Faintneſs, is oppreſſed, diſpirited, cowed, in perpetual Fear, Apprehenſion, and Dread, without the leaſt exterior Cauſe. He is very ſubject to a Palpitation of the Heart; and, for this laſt ſix or ſeven Years, has had ſeveral Fits of the Incubus. He has frequently an Aching, ſometimes attended with a pricking Pain, in that Part of his Back oppoſite to his Stomach.

In Anger, the Flaſhings of his Eyes become greater; in Grief, the Thickneſs and Miſtineſs of them. He is ſenſible that the Principle or Agent that brings on his Fits, has ſo far got the Aſcendant over him, that he is wholly under its Dominion, and he has neither the Command of his Mind or his Body, but merely as that Principle happens to be quiet, and to permit.

This indeed became finally ſo potent and unruly, that he is ſhattered and harraſſed beyond what is eaſy to be expreſſed; his Life is a Burthen to him, and he rarely has a comfortable Hour. The Principles that, in great Tumult and Emotion, bring on his Fits, when quiet, confound his Digeſtion,

Digeſtion, poiſon his Nouriſhment, and annoy his whole Conſtitution.

I directed pretty ſtrong Purges, with Clyſters, interpoſing now and then a Vomit. In the Intervals of the Evacuations, he took Oils and unctuous Remedies, very freely. In this Method his Stomach became daily more and more eaſy, his Digeſtion improved, and the whole Habit was ſenſibly more free and diſengaged. He became ſtronger, his Courage roſe, and his Fears vaniſhed. He grew gradually more ſerene and cheerful. His Head was clearer, and his Memory better. But, his Affairs requiring him to leave *England*, before I had the Satisfaction ſo far to have freed his Conſtitution as was needful, I ſhall rejoice to hear that he does not relapſe, or loſe ſome of the Health he has gained.

Additional Notes, taken occaſionally during the Adminiſtration.

Upon ſtraining in the Operation of a Vomit, there happened great Flaſhings in his Eyes, as of Fire.

He trifling, and not promoting the Operation of a Vomit once in my Abſence, it heightened all the Symptoms, and did him very great Injury. The other Vomits did him ſenſible Service, without ever incommoding him in the leaſt. They brought up much Choler and Phlegm. Upon taking a purging Bolus with Calomel, and a Clyſter, which gave eight Stools freely, he vomited once, ſpit very much, and a Rheum, ſharp and ſcalding hot, run in Quantity out of his Noſe; his Urine became exceſſive hot.

The

The laſt Vomit, tho' it made a great Diſcharge, was followed by a Looſeneſs, to thirty Stools, very ſharp and corroding.

He had no Flaſhings in his Eyes ſince he took the firſt Vomit; but the Miſts continue, tho' not ſo great.

Mrs. MARY CLARK, *at Mr.* Milton's, Oxford Street. 1719.

SEptember 24, 1719, I was firſt conſulted for her; and found her in a very deep ſcorbutic Atrophy, attended with a ſhort, dry, huſky Cough. I have not kept Notes of the Caſe; but remember that great Evacuations were made by Means of Purges, chiefly with Oils, and a Vomit or two; under which Diſcipline ſhe gained Strength and Fleſh very ſenſibly, and Health in ſo great a Meaſure that both ſhe and her Relations judged her cured and well. I thought further Care neceſſary; becauſe I obſerved her two Brothers in much the ſame Condition, and that it was a Family Diſtemper; but I could never prevail with myſelf to preſs People, where I found them at a ſtand, and ſatisfied.

One thing is remarkable in her Caſe, that a Needle held in her Mouth, became firſt of a bright ſhining blue Colour, after a while it became yellow or green, and finally rough, fretted, and ruſty. She firſt took Notice of this in the Year 1718. I ſaw two Needles, that ſhe had held ſome Hours in her Mouth; and obſerved them changed, not only to a deep blackiſh Blue, but that they were beſides rendered rough, harſh, and in ſome Degree ruſted. I directed her to hold in her Mouth larger Pieces of bright poliſhed

A remarkable Corroſiveneſs of the Saliva.

poliſhed Steel, which became tinged, and rough, in like Manner as the Needles were. She ever obſerved, that when ſhe was moſt indiſpoſed, and eſpecially if her Stomach was diſturbed, the Steel conſtantly became of the deepeſt black, and was moſt corroded.

I ought to take Notice, that when I firſt came to her, there appeared in her Complexion a duſky, livid, blackiſh Hue, ſometimes with a Caſt of Yellow and of Green. As the Evacuations went on, thoſe Colours drew off, her Complexion cleared, and became gradually fair, and, in fine, had a ſlight Addition of Ruddy. Her Health, Strength, and Fleſh, increaſed in Proportion. The Diſcharges, ſo made, diſcovered the principal Cauſe of theſe Phœnomena and Symptoms, both riſing up in Vomit, and going down by Stool, *viz.* a Choler, hot, ſharp, and corroſive; ſometimes black, ſometimes yellow or green.

I know not on what Occaſion, but ſome Blood was taken out of her Arm; and I find the following Note about it: "The Coagulum "was of a duſky browniſh Colour, approach-"ing black; pretty ſoft, tender, and of little "Conſiſtence. The Serum was of an Amber "Hue, with a Caſt of Green and Yellow, like "ſome Urine abounding in bilioſe Salts."

Mrs. CLARK, *now married to Mr.* Gardiner, *Rector of* Walton *upon* Thames.

IN the Beginning of the laſt Spring, ſhe had an intermitting Fever, in the Country, where ſhe took the Cortex; by Means of which the Fever was indeed ſuppreſſed, but ſhe was, after

after that, worſe and more uneaſy than before. Upon which ſhe came to Town, and I purſued the Cure by Evacuations; which ſucceeded happily, and great Diſcharges were made, particularly by Stool, of Choler, black, green, very hot and ſharp, in greater Quantity than will be preſently imagined. In the midſt of this Courſe, upon a great Fright, on Sight of a rude Soldier, ſhe fell into a violent Looſeneſs, diſcharging ſome Quarts of like Choler daily. I took Care to ſupport her under this Diſcharge, and to renew it, by proper Purges, as oft as it faultered, till ſhe had taken ſeveral, and ſome pretty ſtrong. In the Operation of one of theſe, becoming ſuddenly ſick, ſhe vomited, and brought up a pretty deal of Choler, black, bitter, and very ſharp. It was doubtleſs owing to the aſcending Steams of this, that poliſhed Steel, held in her Mouth, became, as noted above, black and corroded. Theſe Diſcharges ſucceeded ſo happily, that, from a very great Tarniſh that there was in the Complexion of Yellow, Livid, and Green, ſhe attained a Clearneſs and Ruddineſs, preferable to any ſhe ever had before in her Life. Her Strength and Health were increaſed in Proportion; and ſhe had gained ſenſibly in Fleſh. It was further remarkable, that Needles, and poliſhed Steel, that formerly held in her Mouth became preſently black, fretted, and corroded, now held in like Manner, ſuffered no Change at all. Returning into the Country, her Huſband tells me, *July* 7, 1724, *She continues to enjoy much better Health than uſual.*

Mrs.

Mrs. REBECCA WHITE, *Siſter of Mrs.* Weſtly, Yorkſhire.

Of the Stinging of a Waſp.

SHE has been ſubject to the Heart-burning, the Head-ach by Fits, attended with Vomiting ſour and ſometimes bitter, the Cholic, Jaundice; and is ſenſible of Indigeſtion, Wind, and Affections of her Stomach. She had formerly an Eryſipelas, almoſt quite round her Waiſte, but chiefly on her Left Side.

Being ſtung in one of her Fingers, by a *Waſp*, without being ſurprized or frighted, ſhe became immediately faint, her Stomach was inflated, ſhe had a Senſe of Chillneſs in it, with a Rigor and Horror, became ſick, reached, and brought up much Rheum, her Breath was oppreſſed, ſhe wheezed and coughed, her Head became pained and heavy, and her Noſe and Eyes run. All theſe Symptoms came on in about a Minute. A while after, the Arm of the ſame Hand became ſwelled, pained, and inflamed; as alſo her Hand, Shoulder, and her Face on that Side. Theſe Symptoms continued increaſing for ſome Hours; and, in Proportion as theſe increaſed, the Symptoms of the Stomach, Breaſt, and Head decreaſed. She has been thus ſtung three Times; and the ſame Symptoms ever followed, in the ſame Order.

Two Relations of the Stinging of Waſps, *and the ſtrange Symptoms that followed*.*

A Gentleman near *Doncaſter*, in the *Weſt Riding* of the County of *York*, happened, in the Month of *Auguſt*, 1718, to be ſtung by a *Waſp*, upon the Inſide of the Middle Finger, a little above the Joint; which was attended with violent Pain, Fluſhing in the Face, Dizzineſs, and Sweating. It increaſed, upon the Application of *Venice* Treacle to the Part affected. After theſe Symptoms he was immediately inſenſible, tho' not two Minutes from the Time of his being ſtung. In the Fit his Eyes were open, and fixed as upon a certain Object, he had no Pulſe, was extremely cold, and cold Sweats hung in large Drops upon the Surface of his Skin. He did not froath at the Mouth, but breathed ſtrong and ſlowly, with a Stertor. His Eyes were red, Hands and Nails black, and Countenance pale, with a black Circle about his Mouth. He continued after this Manner for near an Hour and an Half. Upon Bleeding he began to come to himſelf; and, after the Loſs of fourteen Ounces of Blood, from both Arms, was perfectly well. He afterwards took a Vomit; the firſt that came up was ſour, and his Stomach was extremely loaded with Phlegm. He was in perfect Health before the Sting. The firſt Alteration he found in himſelf was a Dizzineſs and Pain upon the Fore-parts

* A Venom externally caſt into the Blood, paſſes into the Stomach, and affects that. The Symptoms are owing to the Operation of the Bile, incited by the Venom.

of his Head and Eyes, upon blowing his Noſe violently, which did not laſt the tenth Part of a Minute; he is of a ſanguine and ſcorbutic Habit, large headed, and ſhort necked, and rather fat than otherwiſe; he has uſually had cutaneous Eruptions, which have not troubled him this Year. His Friends are inclined to believe this Diſorder to be entirely the Effect of the Sting.

There was another Accident, of the like Nature, happened at *York* about the ſame Time; the Perſon that has deſcribed the Circumſtances of the Caſe above, had the Curioſity to enquire after the Truth of this, and received the following Account of it from the Gentleman's Wife. Her Huſband was ſtung by a *Waſp*, a little above his Eye, the Conſequence was, a violent Pain upon the Part affected, then Sickneſs at Stomach, then a Complaint of Pain in the Soles of his Feet, and all this in a few Minutes; then he fell into a Fit, in which he was ſwelled all over, had no Pulſe, and would not bleed, but was looked upon as dead by the Spectators. He continued in this Condition for an Hour. At laſt, by pouring down Spirits of Harts-horn and Lavendar he came to himſelf, but looked wild, and for ſome Time after was not entirely ſenſible; upon the Recovery of his Speech, he complained of a Numbneſs and Pain in his Thighs, and began to *vomit* a *greeniſh Matter*; which he continued for four Hours; by which he was relieved *.

* *N. B.* M. *Perrault* dit que les feuilles de Laurier pileés et miſes ſur les piqueures de Mouches ou de Gueſpes les gueriſſent auſſitôt. M. *Blondel* aſſura la même choſe de la corne de Chamois miſe en poudre. *Hiſtoire de l'Academie des Sciences pour l'annee* 1685. Tom. i. Page 427. EDITOR.

Mrs.

Mrs. DAVIS's *Daughter*, [*Miſs* SEARL] Pye-Corner.

SHE is near ſix Years old. *February* 10, 1718, I found her in a Fever, very hot, eſpecially about her Stomach, which burnt ſo much, it was not eaſy to bear my Hand on it. Her Pulſe was quick and high. She was in great Anxiety, Inquietude, Hurry, Fright, and very delirious. It came on in the Night, but roſe to this Height ſuddenly, and in a few Hours.

The Relations were talking of Bliſters, and other ordinary Applications. I directed *Scammon. p. gr. vj.* to be given immediately, and a Clyſter half an Hour after. With the Clyſter much Wind deſcended. Immediately the Symptoms all came to a Truce; and the Purge ſucceeding happily, all vaniſhed in four or five Hours. After which ſhe was wholly free from her Fever, her Pulſe was become regular, her Paſſions wholly appeaſed, the Delirium entirely ceaſed; and ſhe was ſerene, eaſy, and well in every Reſpect, deſiring to eat. With Care, Obſervance, a little Oil of Sweet Almonds now and then, Regulation of her Diet, and one Purge more, ſhe attained as good State of Health as ever.

Here was, by this timely Removal of the Cauſe, a Tragedy prevented, and ſeveral Scenes of Diſorder and Danger, that muſt have enſued in the ordinary Way of Bliſters, with Medicines that are abſorbent, and ſerve only to reſtrain, and keep in the Body the Principles that cauſe the Fever, and other ill Symptoms. Theſe Medicines, indeed, may ſomething appeaſe, but

they certainly prolong them. All Perſons preſent were prepared for theſe, judged this a malignant Fever, and the Child's Life in Danger. They were greatly ſurprized at the giving a Purge; but when they ſaw ſo ſudden and great a Change, they had no Thought of the Method; but ſaid they were miſtaken in the Diſtemper. They were indeed before not very well pleaſed with the Method, it being contrary to Cuſtom, and their Notions. But this an honeſt Phyſician muſt diſpenſe with; rather riſque his own Reputation than the Life of the Patient, preſerve his Conſcience, and do his Duty. Had I proceeded in the vulgar Method, all would ſoon have ſeen a Fever in earneſt. Indeed, the Mother of the Child, who is a Woman of very good Senſe, made a right Judgment of all theſe things.

This was a Child, young, and had a fine Conſtitution; and therefore was affected more eaſily, and by fewer morbid Principles. Conſequently ſhe was more eaſily and ſuddenly helped; which cannot happen to People in Years, where the Principles are more numerous, Nature leſs officious, and conſequently more Application requiſite. But the Reaſon and Indications are the ſame in both old and young.

Mrs. HANNAH STURT, Camberwell. 1718, *or* 1719.

SHE is between fifteen and ſixteen Years of Age. On *Sunday* Morning ſhe complained of a Pain in her Stomach. On *Monday* came on a Fever, her Head was heavy; ſhe had a Pain in the Small of her Back. *Tueſday* the Fever and other Symptoms increaſed. In the Evening,

Evening, Dr. *Levett* preſcribed a Bliſter; and for the next Morning a Purge, which worked violently. *Wedneſday*, during this dangerous Operation, they obſerved the Small Pox, unheeded before, but now very plain to be ſeen. But the Purging continuing inceſſantly, in Twenty four Hours the Small Pox vaniſhed, on which ſhe became very delirious. *Thurſday* ſhe continued delirious. Her Fever was very high; the Purging violent. Dr. *Levett* now preſcribed aſtringent Powders, Rice Gruel, Cinnamon in every thing ſhe eat; the Hartſhorn-drink very thick.

This is the conſtant Procedure of thoſe, who, not being apprized of the Art of Phyſick, practiſe merely on Receipts. And theſe, if they are but in the Combination, and of the Phyſick Party in Vogue, all they do is right. Such have no need of common Humanity, Care, or Obſervation. This young Lady had all the Symptoms that are the ordinary known Forerunners of the Small Pox. Nay, had he attended, with the Care he ought, the Small Pox, in all Probability, were out and apparent, when he preſcribed the Purge, for ſhe was uneaſy on *Saturday*, and the Symptoms were very high on *Sunday* Morning; ſo that on *Tueſday* Night, in the uſual Method of the Diſeaſe, the Small Pox muſt be out. At leaſt, it is plain, from the foregoing Symptoms, the Small Pox were to be expected, ſhe having never had them. But thus they that practiſe on that foot proceed. They do not relieve Nature in her Exigencies; they know not what theſe are; but preſcribe in Form, diſturb the Animal Oeconomy, raiſe dangerous Symptoms, and then endeavour to lay them by Methods as dangerous

and unnatural as thoſe they raiſed them by; and therefore commonly, as in this Caſe, they endanger the overſetting the Boat on one Side; and, to rectify that, run with as much Precipitation and Hazard to the other.

Vitia dum vitant ſtulti in contraria currunt.

Thus this ingenious worthy Practitioner goes backwards and forwards, makes Marches and Counter-marches, and all in the Dark. He brings on a violent Looſeneſs; and then endeavours to ſtop it, and bind her.

Friday ſhe ſpit up a Clod of Blood as big as a Horſe Bean. The Fever and other Diſorders, as alſo the Looſeneſs, perſiſt, in a manner, as urgent as ever. The Looſeneſs continued ſo inceſſantly, Day and Night, that it was with great Difficulty that ſhe was kept dry and clean, 'till *Monday* Night that I was called in.

I found her ſo extremely ſhattered, weak, and ſunk, that ſhe could hardly ſpeak. The moſt I could perceive was, to beg *that ſhe might take no more Phyſick.* It is certain, that her laſt aſtringent Medicines were as abſurd, as odious, and offenſive to Nature, as dangerous and annoying, as the firſt that were purging. To be ſhort, ſhe deſired *rather to die, than to take any more* of what thus teized, moleſted, endangered, and hurt her. Nor can it ſurely be thought that her Determination was wrong.

I endeavoured, with my utmoſt Art, to comfort, inſpirit, and encourage her. I knew well the two Extremes, into which ſhe had been ſo irrationally put, were to be avoided. The Aſtringents were nauſeous, offenſive, and injurious; and, in all probability, moleſting the Stomach, as being offenſive to Nature, carried on the Purging.

Purging. My Buſineſs was to quiet her Mind, allay her Fears, and pacify the great Emotions raiſed, by things grateful to the Stomach, and amicable to Nature; by which only ſhe could likewiſe be comforted, ſupported, and relieved; to this Purpoſe I ordered a Julap, and an unctuous Eclegma, both palatable, and well taſted. Any other would have carried on the Diſorders. Inſtead of a vain Pomp of them, I directed the Uſe of ſome Mountain Wine heated, with a little Mace and Sugar. Panada with Wine in it, to be taken freely, and both to be made as pleaſant to her as poſſible. Nature immediately recognized theſe things, and became appeaſed; the Reſentment of her Stomach and Bowels ceaſed, the Looſeneſs wholly deſiſted, and ſhe had pretty much Reſt, by Intervals, this Night, which ſhe had not had of a Week before. With Continuance of the Uſe of theſe things ſhe recovered. This may ſhew the Practitioners in a Road, without Countenance of Reaſon or Nature, what may be done thus, in the Way of plain common Senſe.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, *Wine Merchant*, 1719.

Suppreſſion of Urine.

HE appears to be betwixt Fifty and Sixty; and has been, for above twenty Years paſt, ſubject to be coſtive. He has frequently had cholical and rheumatic Pains, tho' not of any long Duration. But he has had nephritic Affections, and been liable to a Difficulty in making Water, for ſeveral Years. This rather increaſing in the Summer 1718, he took ſeveral

Doſes of the bitter purging Salts, and two Quarts of *Epſom* Water after each. He found no ſenſible Benefit from this, but he obſerved that Bliſters roſe on his Legs, ſome very large, which, being cut, a thin watery Humour run forth.

In the Spring 1719, he uſed the Salts and Water again; after which the Bliſters came on his Legs as before. Making Water ſtill in little Quantity, and with full as much Difficulty as ever; being likewiſe ſomething more than uſually indiſpoſed, he conſulted me, *June* 22, 1719, I directed a lenitive and unctuous Electuary:

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. r. Syr. Roſ. Damaſc.* ā ā ℥ij. *Elect. lenit.* ℥jſs. *m.*

Of this he took a Spoonful Night and Morning, with good Succeſs; his Water becoming more copious and free, beſides that it rendered his Body ſoluble. Upon which, being averſe to all Medicines, he left it off.

The Difficulty of Urine returning, towards the latter End of *July*, he ſent for another Pot of the Electuary; but neglected taking of it, for ſome Days, till, the Weather being hot, it worked and fermented very much.

July 31, 1719. Of the Electuary, thus fermented and ſpoiled, *July* 31, in the Morning, he took a large Spoonful. This huffed, worked in his Stomach, diſtended it with Wind, but gave him no Stool. Upon which he drank two Quarts of *Epſom* Waters; which only farther increaſed the Wind and Tenſion, but gave him no Stool; nay, he could not then make one Drop of Water, and had a cruel Pain in the Bottom of his Belly, and in the urinary Parts. His Pulſe was little and

quick; his Tongue black. I being ſent for in the Evening, directed the following Draughts:

℞. *Aq. Fœnic. Petroſelini* ā ℥iſs. *Raph. c. Syr. Althææ* ā ℥j. *m. cap. ſtatim.*

℞. *Elix. Salut. Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Roſ. Dam.* ā ℥j. *cap. cras Mane, et poſt ſemihor. injic. Enema ſequen.*

℞. *Fol. Malvæ flor. Chamæmel.* ā *m. j. coq. in ſ. q. aq. fluv. ad* ℔ *j. Colaturæ adde Syr. de Spin. Cervi, Sacchari com. et Ol. Lini* ā ℥j. *Terebinth. com. in Vitello Ovi ſolut.* ℥ſs. *Colocynth. pulv.* ʒſs, *m. f. Enema.*

Upon the coming away of the Clyſter, much Wind deſcended; and was followed by ſix or ſeven Stools, ſtenehy and offenſive beyond what will eaſily be believed. This gave him great Relief; the Tenſion and Hardneſs of his Stomach were conſiderably abated; and he made ſome Water. In the Evening I directed, *Auguſt* 1.

Ol. Amygd. recent. ℥iſs. *Syr. Balſ.* ℥ſs. *m, cap. ho. ſom. et repet. cras Mane.*

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥vi. *Pæon. c. Bryon. c.* ā ℥ij. *Syr. Caryoph.* ℥j. *m. cap. coch. iv. ad libitum.*

Auguſt 2, viſiting him this Morning, I was ſorry to find he had not taken the oily Draught. He finding himſelf now pretty eaſy, being unaccuſtomed to Medicines, and having an Averſion to them, told me he was become well, and needed no more. But he had not made any Water all Night, nor this Morning. He took nothing this Day, nor the Day following.

Auguſt

Auguſt 3, I was ſent for to him this Morning, and found him in great Diſtreſs. He had made no Water, and had great Senſe of Pain and Heat in the Parts, and the Bottom of his Belly. His Stomach was bloated; and his Pulſe was become as bad as ever. I gave him preſently,

Ol. Amygd. d. r. ℥ *j. Syr. Roſ. Solut.* ℥*iſs.*

and ordered the Turpentine Clyſter to be given in half an Hour. They ſucceeded well, brought down much Wind, and ſix or ſeven Stools, very fœtid, with a great deal of Blood, black, and moſt of it clodded. In the Afternoon, being ſick at Stomach, I gave him half a Pint of warm Canary, and appointed him to drink afterwards of a Decoction of Marſh-Mallows in Water, very plentifully. He did ſo, and brought up an incredible Quantity of Choler, black, ſo as to tinge all that he drank of the Colour of Coffee, with much Phlegm. He was for ſome time eaſy; but the Sickneſs and Vomiting returning, and he obſerving what ill Matter came up, as alſo finding Relief by it, he ordered a great Quantity of the Decoction to be made, and drank mighty freely of it, provoking the Riſe of it briſkly with a Feather. He drank thus in all about two Gallons, interpoſing now and then a little warm Canary, all returning up, to the laſt, as black as Coffee. In the Evening, I found his Pulſe ſomewhat better. He told me, his Stomach and Belly, and the urinary Parts, were pretty much relieved, but he had made little or no Water. A Catheter being paſſed into his Bladder, no Urine was found there. Though he aſſured me he was not the leaſt weakened by this ſo aſſiduouſly

purſuing

purſuing the Vomiting; yet all things, and particularly the Pain conſidered, I thought convenient to appoint the following Draught to be taken:

℞. *Aquæ Ceraſ. n.* ℥iſs. *Pæon. c. Syr. Papav. errat.* ā ℥ſs. *Ther. Androm.* ℈ſs. *m. cap. ſtatim, et repetat 4ª quaque hora; ſi opus fuerit.*

this ſomewhat relieved him; and three Hours after, a ſecond Draught being given him, he got ſome Sleep, and was eaſier in the Morning; but had made no Water.

Auguſt 4, the following Draught was given,

℞. *Decocti Sennæ* ℥iſs. *Syr. Roſ. Damaſc. Aq. Mirab.* ā ℥ſs. *Reſinæ Jalapii in Vit. Ovi ſol.* ℈ſs. *m. cap. ſtatim, et poſt ſemihor. detur Enema Terebinth. pr.*

this had little Effect, his Guts being very much ſtopped with Wind, and glutted with Phlegm. He was himſelf ſo ſenſible of this, that he called for warm Canary, and drank of the Decoction of Marſh-Mallows plentifully upon it, provoking Vomiting very briſkly, and raiſing Phlegm in incredibly great Quantity. He judged very rightly, that this impeded the Operation of the Purge; and with the Wind, likewiſe obſtructed the urinary Paſſages. I confirmed him in his Opinion, and told him, that his greateſt Hopes were from Vomits and Clyſters. He found theſe laſt likewiſe ſo beneficial, that he ſent ſometimes for one on his own accord. The former being all taken, I ordered the following Julap;

℞. *Aq.*

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥vi. *Aq. Bryon. c. abſinth. mag. comp.* ā ℥iij. *Syr. Althææ* ℥j. *m. cap. coch iv. ad libitum.*

Auguſt 5.

℞. *Fol. Sennæ* ℥ſs. *coq. in ſ. q. Aq. font. ad* ℥iij. *Colaturæ adde Syr. Roſ. Damaſc.* ℥j. *Aq. Theriac.* ℥ſs. *m.*

this was taken this Morning, but caſt up again preſently. The Turpentine Clyſter was given preſently afterwards, but with little Succeſs, the Wind and Phlegm in the Bowels continuing very obſtinate. He had now made no Water for full four Days and Nights; and thoſe, who have any Opinion of them, will wonder, why I gave none of the common Diureticks. But I have ſhewn, upon other Occaſions, that theſe really rather hinder than promote the Secretion of Urine. The Reaſon of which will be very apparent, to any one who ſhall rightly reflect on the Circumſtances the Body is under in theſe Caſes. The only rational Intentions of a Phyſician can be, to free the Stomach and Guts from that Wind and Phlegm, that was continually, by little and little, charged into the Blood, thickened it, obſtructed the Veſſels, and hindered the Separation of Urine. I had allowed him White Wines for the Time pretty freely; and finding his Strength not impaired, and indeed his Pulſe not ſo bad as at firſt, in Hopes that by taking away ſome Blood, the reſt might have more Room and Scope to range in, and the Veſſels be thereby ſomewhat eaſed, and enabled to perform their Office, I directed this Day, about Noon, eight Ounces of Blood to be taken out of his Arm; which was done accordingly.

cordingly. Examining it, when cold, it was very phlegmy, having much Size at Top; at the Bottom, Part of it was very black. It was ſo thick, that the Coagulum equalled at leaſt five Times the Serum.

About four Hours after the Bleeding, he diſcharged about half a Pint of Water; but ropy and phlegmy, black and bloody, having beſides a very exceſſively putrid Smell; on obſerving which, all about cried out, there was an Ulcer in his Bladder, as well as a Stone. He took Notice, that the Urine came out at ſhort Intervals; during which, Wind, in a conſiderable Quantity, came forth of the Bladder by the Urethra, with a very ſenſible Force, and a Noiſe or Crepitus. He obſerved the like ſeveral Times afterwards. In the Evening he voided half a Pint more of Water, not different from the former.

Auguſt 6. He paſſed the laſt Night ill, but had the Purge and Clyſter this Morning; which now worked pretty well. This Day he made two Quarts of Urine, ſlimey, but neither ſo bloody nor ſo fetid as that Yeſterday. Complaining ſtill of Pain at the Bottom of his Belly, I ordered to be applied *Cataplaſma ex Theriac. Andromach. c. Sp. Vini camphorato parum madefact.*

Auguſt 7, the Purge and Clyſter worked pretty well; he hath voided more Urine to Day, than Yeſterday. It is ſlimey, and now blackiſh, like the Matter diſcharged by Vomit, when diluted. It had little or no Blood in it; and ſtinks now very little. He complains of Sickneſs and Pain at his Stomach, attended with a Faintneſs; and declares he ſhall die, unleſs what moleſts him there, can be purged down, or

or vomited up. I forgot to note daily, that his Tongue continues very black.

Auguſt 8, 1719, his Tongue near as black as ever. He would not take the Purge this Morning, but ordered the Clyſter alone; after the taking which, he was ſick at Stomach *, vomited, and the Clyſter was followed by at leaſt three Quarts of Excrement. He hath made near two Quarts of Urine this laſt Twenty four Hours. It is ſlimey, but hardly ſo black as Yeſterday. It is not fetid; he paſſes it with Difficulty; I ſuſpect Caruncles, or other fungous Excreſcencies in the Urethra. He complains of Faintneſs, and Difficulty of Breathing; and is averſe to all Food. I direct Julaps, Spirits, Wines, *Briſtol* Waters, and variety of proper Spoon-Meats.

Auguſt 9, 1719, he took only the Clyſter, which ſucceeded well; and he paſſed this Day ſomewhat better than any hitherto. In the Afternoon he eat half a Chicken, and drank near a Quart of Port Wine. This was too much; but he is very poſitive, and will have his way. He makes Water in due Quantity; and it is paler than heretofore.

Auguſt 10, 1719. He reſted well the fore-part of the Night; but was very reſtleſs in the Morning; and had a Fit of Shivering. The Water he firſt made was bloody; I ſaw it not, they flinging it away becauſe it had as fetid a Smell as ever. He called for the Clyſter; and it brought away Excrements, black, green, and horribly ſtenchy.

* I have known many Inſtances of the Stomach being greatly affected during the Operation of a Clyſter. Lady *Jekyl* is ever very ſick on taking a Clyſter, tho' ſhe take nothing into her Stomach.

Auguſt

Auguſt 11, 1719, he took,

℞. *Decoct. Sennæ* ℥ij ſs. *Syr. Roſ. aq. Pæon.* ā ā ℥ ſs. *Res Jal. in Vit. Ovi ſol. gr. vj. m.*

the Clyſter was given half an Hour after, and he had five or ſix Stools, black, foul, and offenſive; he complains yet of his Stomach, but his Tongue is leſs black, and comes, daily nearer its natural Colour.

Auguſt 12, 1719, Awaking this Morning, he voided by Urine at leaſt a Quart, of which the much greateſt Part was white, phlegmy, very ropy and viſcid.

Auguſt 13, 1719, this Day he took a Purge, and Clyſter, whereby a very great Diſcharge was made of Excrements phlegmy, ſtenchy, yellow and ſharp. He hath made about two Quarts of Urine; and it now comes near to a natural Colour; but it is foul and thick, precipitating much purulent Phlegm. His Stomach is daily leſs pained and ſick; but he hath no Appetite, and will eat little beſides Spoon-Meats. However he hath gained ſome Strength, is daily more eaſy, and in greater Hopes.

Auguſt 14, 1719, he took nothing; nor was what he eat conſiderable; ſo that he had not a good Night. His Urine as Yeſterday. He complained of a Stoppage in his Stomach.

Auguſt 15, 1719. He was indiſpoſed this Morning, and his Pulſe low; but taking, *Ol. Amygd. d. Elix. Salutis, Syr. Roſ. et Syr. e Spina*, with a Clyſter, which worked freely, and gave ſix large Stools, he became much better, more cheerful, eaſy, and ſtrong. The Stop of his Stomach ceaſed.

Auguſt

Auguſt 16, 1719. He had better Reſt this Night, and awaked eaſier than ordinary. He aſcribed this to the Evacuations; and therefore would have the Clyſter again this Day. His Water has a purulent Matter, in conſiderable Proportion, in it; it is of a yellowiſh Hue.

Auguſt 17, 1719. The Clyſter Yeſterday worked kindly, but ſo freely that it brought down triple its own Quantity of Fœces, phlegmy, putrid, and yellow, very much to his Benefit. He ſaid the Stop of his Stomach was ſenſibly leſſened; and he eat ſomething. His Tongue has been daily leſs black, and is now come near to its natural red.

Auguſt 18, 1719, he took the oily purging Draught and Clyſter, which made a kindly, but incredible great Diſcharge of Wind and putrid Excrements. He eat ſome Chicken, at Dinner, without Diſguſt. His Urine precipitates a Sediment, in conſiderable Quantity, of Phlegm, of a reddiſh Colour, ſo as much to reſemble the Fleſh of a newly killed Female young Rabbit. It is withal very heavy, groſs, and tough. He complaining a little of Thirſt, I directed,

℞. *Aq. Ulmariæ* ℥viij. *Theriacal.* ℥iv. *Succi Limon. recent.* ℥ij. *Syr. e 5 Rad.* ℥j. *m. cap.* ℥iij. *ad libitum.*

Auguſt 19, 1719, on an Accident, this Day, he fell into a mighty Paſſion; and makes hardly any Water. He is feeble and indiſpoſed.

Auguſt 20, 1719, no Water made in the Night. This Morning he took a Bolus, and Clyſter:

℞. *P. Hollandi* ℈j. *Scammonii p. gr. viij. Syr. Balſ. q. ſ. m. f. Bol.*

After

After three Hours he made half a Pint of Water, foul, and a little bloody. He made after, in the Day, about a Quart of like Water. The Clyſter brought away much Wind, which was ſucceeded by ſix or ſeven Stools, phlegmy, black, and green. He walked about the Room; and is much ſtronger than ever. He eats Veal boiled, and Artichoaks, more freely than heretofore. I ordered the Clyſter to be repeated To-morrow Morning, with theBolus.

Auguſt 21, 1719, the Bolus and Clyſter ſucceeded well. His Urine was free, without Blood, or any conſiderable Mixture of putrid Phlegm. He is this Day better than from the Beginning.

Auguſt 22, 1719, his Urine as Yeſterday. His Stomach is eaſy, his Appetite returned, and he recovers Strength apace.

Auguſt 23, 1719, he eat his Dinner heartily; and went Abroad in a Coach.

September 18, 1719. It hath been obſerved by all his Acquaintance, ſince he hath gone Abroad, that his Countenance, from livid and duſky, is become clear and freſh; and that he appears ten Years younger, than he did before his Sickneſs. Tho' he hath lived, ſince his Recovery, under no Reſtraint, and is not over regular, yet he is now in better Health, and ſtronger than of ſeveral Years. But he ſtarted out of my Care too ſoon; and has, I fear, left that behind, which will ſome time create him further Trouble.

In Mr. *Whitehead's* Caſe, the Stomach was overcharged with Phlegm; which was gradually ſent down into the Blood, till that was overpowered and much thickened by it, ſo that there was nothing thin enough to paſs off by the Kidnies.

Nor could any thing be brought to paſs, till the Stomach and the Guts were ſo far cleared of Phlegm and viſcid Matter, as to make way for Liquors that were thin, and might ſerve to dilute the Blood. When that was effected, a Separation of Urine followed. Such Phlegm and viſcid Matter impacting in any of the Veſſels of the Kidnies, and moving thence into the Pelvis, Urethra, and Bladder, may happen to form a Stone; but it can very rarely happen, that ſuch a Stone can be the ſole Cauſe of the Suppreſſion of the Urine.

They who pronounce the Bladder ulcered, in Caſe of the Diſcharge of putrid Phlegm, may learn likewiſe, from this Caſe, that the Phænomenon is not to be relied on, for Proof of ſuch an Aſſertion; as alſo that Vomiting, in theſe Caſes, is not a Symptom of the Stone.

March 26, 1721. Tho' he hath lived as irregularly as moſt Men, yet he hath had hitherto good Health, but now begins to complain of a ſlight Affection of his Urine; which yielded happily, on taking the lenitive unctuous Medicines; which yet he immediately caſt aſide; with no ill Conſequence indeed now, tho' in the Beginning of the Cure he did it to the endangering of his Life, drawing on me a Study and Trouble, and on himſelf a Diſtreſs, that was inexpreſſibly great.

Mrs. KINGSMAN, Fulham.

A Cholic, followed by a Fever. 1719.

AUGUST 15, 1719, ſhe had a very ſurly Fit of the Cholic, followed by a Looſeneſs, to nine or ten Stools.

Auguſt 16, ſhe took . . . . of *Elix. Salut.* which purging ſlightly, brought on a Fever.

Auguſt 19, Dr. *Dwaites* was conſulted; and, the Fever remitting, he preſcribed the Jeſuits Bark in an Electuary; of which a Doſe was taken every ſecond Hour, and a bitter Draught upon it.

Auguſt 22, I was conſulted. She appears very ghaſtly, ſpent, oppreſſed, and indeed near Death. Her Tongue was black, her Pulſe little, her Urine pale. She could eat nothing; ſhe could hardly ſpeak; thoſe about her ſaid ſhe complained, when ſhe could ſpeak, of a deadly Faintneſs, Hardneſs of her Stomach, and great Oppreſſion of her Left Breaſt. She has been long coſtive. She has no Reſt; a cruel Thirſt. She appears near Sixty.

I ſet the Uſe of the Cortex wholly aſide; directed a lenitive unctuous Electuary; a Spoonful to be taken at Night, another next Morning, with a Clyſter. She reſted three Hours. Next Day ſhe had ſeven Stools; on which ſhe found herſelf eaſier and better than of many Days.

Auguſt 24, 1719, ſhe took *Ol. Amygd. d. r. Syr. Roſ. Dam. et Elix. Salut.* $\overline{aa}$ ℥*j.* with a Clyſter. She had twelve Stools, horribly offenſive, with much Wind. When I came to ſee her, in the Evening, ſhe told me ſhe was ſo refreſhed, ſhe thought herſelf well. Her Pulſe was much raiſed. The Blackneſs of her Tongue near gone. Her Urine was become turbid, and broke. Her Appetite returned; and ſhe eat a poached Egg, and an Artichoak; which agreed well with her. The Hardneſs of her Stomach, Oppreſſion of her Breaſt, and Faintneſs, were

near gone. She had good Reſt laſt Night. Her Thirſt is not near ſo urgent.

Auguſt 29, 1719, going to *Fulham*, on another Occaſion, I called to ſee her; and ſhe told me ſhe was near well.

Mrs. BROWN's *Maid*, Weſtminſter; *about Twenty.*

Fluxed Small Pox.

APRIL 30, 1719, the Small Pox appeared, but diſappeared again. In the Evening ſhe took a pretty ſtrong Vomit.

May 1, the Small Pox returned a-new.

May 5, I was conſulted. Her Skin was of a purple Hue. She was very delirious; her Tongue black; the Puſtules were little riſen, being flat, low, and very thick. I preſcribed, *Oxymel. Scill. Aq. Pæon. c.* $\overline{aa}$ ℥*j*. this made her puke up much foul Phlegm. I conjectured there was too much of this, and other vitious Principles, for her ever to get over.

May 6, the Deliria were wholly ceaſed; and the Puſtules much riſen. They were confluent on her Face, and very thick over her Body. Two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds were preſcribed; and the Mixture of Oxymel ſet in Readineſs.

May 7, being near choaked by Phlegm, and as in a Fit, that Mixture inſtantly relieved her.

May 11, the Small Pox at the Height, very plump and full, begin to turn. Becauſe of the remaining vitious Principles in her Stomach, which I told her Mother would overſet her, I propoſed a Vomit. But being a vulgar Country Woman,

Woman, ſhe withſtood it. I then directed a Clyſter, but it was not given.

May 12. This Morning ſhe died, apparently choaked and ſtrangled by Phlegm. The Danger, at this End of the Diſeaſe, is from this vitious Matter in the Stomach. When much of it remains, now in Emotion, and the Bottom and worſt of it too, the Blood Veſſels and Puſtules being capable of admitting no more, if it be not raiſed by Vomit, or ſent through the Guts, if that be practical, and things can be ſo ordered, that it be ſafely ſent through the Guts, the Patient muſt be in the utmoſt Danger. For the vitious Matter in the Stomach, in Emotion, muſt emit Steams, inflate the Stomach, oppreſs the Præcordia and Brain, and probably put an End to Life.

Mrs. MORTON.

THunder affects her, even tho' ſhe does not hear it. She perceives a Working and Diſorder of her Stomach, which cauſes a Feebleneſs, and ſlight Trepidation over her whole Body, before the Thunder comes; ſo that ſhe hath frequently declared it will thunder, two or three Hours before any thing like it appears. She is commonly pretty much griped during the Time of the Thunder; and ſometimes has a Looſeneſs and Vomiting. She has a Qualm juſt before every Clap. She ſmells Sulphur in the Air, eſpecially in the Country, before ever the Thunder is heard. So likewiſe Mr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, her Brother, now Biſhop of *Bangor*.

Mr. JOHN STYLES, Windſor, 1719.

A Sharp hot Humour all over. He has been blooded ſeveral times; and, upon this, conſtantly, in a few Hours, eſpecially in Summer, the Humor becomes vaſtly more itching, tingling, pricking, and burning than before.

Drinking ſtrong Beer, or Wine, heightens the ſame Symptoms.

By the Uſe of Oils, with Purges and Vomits, he was cured.

Mrs. CLAYTON. *Treaſury.*

HER Arms uſually ruddy, become pale after a Meal, *e. gr.* Dinner. The Principle is abſorbed by the Meat, and reſtrained in her Stomach; that ſtraying thence into the Blood, imparts that ruddy Colour. It is the ſame Principle that, diffuſed over the Body, cauſes Heat. But being entertained and held in the Stomach, the Body becomes leſs hot; which is the Cauſe of the Chillneſs that happens to her, and other like fine Bodies, after Meals. But where this Principle, that is the Bile, is in Exceſs, on Eating, the Meat ſubſiding to the Bottom of the Stomach, and raiſing it, the Bile is diſcharged from thence, and brings over the Body an Heat. Nay, when it is vitious, and ſharp, it cauſes Pains in the Limbs, of which I have known ſeveral Inſtances.

Lord

Lord Biſhop of Bangor, 1719.

JULY 12, 1719, being ſent for to him at *Stretham*, I found him very weak and in great Diſtreſs. He was indeed ſo ſunk, faint, and diſpirited, that he was ſcarce able to ſpeak, and was ready to die away, if any one happened to ſpeak loud, or tread hard in the Room. He had a Looſeneſs with Gripes, and a Reaching with Vomiting. In this Condition he had been four Days and Nights; and the Diſturbances of his Bowels purſued him ſo cloſe, as hardly to permit him ever to lie ſtill for above half an Hour in all that Time. They reckoned above one hundred and fifty Motions that he had had downwards. This perpetual Moleſtation kept him from Sleeping; and the Diſorders of his Stomach, Nauſea, and Averſion to every ſort of Nouriſhment, were ſo great, that he could not get down any thing, except only a Spoonful or two of Red Wine, that he once took. So long a Faſt, under ſo ſharp an Exerciſe, with ſo great a Tempeſt in the Frame, could not but proſtrate, and reduce him very low. Having ſome Intimation of the Caſe, before I came out, I took along with me ſome Spirits, and Cordial Waters; and Oil of Sweet Almonds, Syrup of Rhubarb, and Elixir Salutis, of each an Ounce, mixed together. This Mixture I gave him immediately; and ordered a ſtrong Decoction of Camomile Flowers, in Ale Poſſet-drink, with an addition of common Treacle and Linſeed Oil for a Clyſter, to be given half an Hour after; which was done. This brought away much Wind, and was followed by ſeven or eight Stools, large, fetid, diſcoloured, without

the leaſt Griping or Pain. In the Evening he began to take a little Broth, and ſcalded Wine. At Night he fell aſleep; ſlept quietly till the Morning, and awaked greatly refreſhed, with his Strength much raiſed.

That the Reaſon of this Succeſs may the better appear, I ought to note, that I gave none of the Cordial Waters, nor Spirits, but laid the Streſs of this Cure upon the Draught and Clyſter. In this Caſe it is plain, Nature ſignifieth that ſhe is annoyed, and would caſt off the Annoyance if ſhe were able, if the Load was not too great, and ſuperior to her Power. I have elſewhere ſaid enough of thoſe who endeavour to ſtop the Evacuations, and defeat the Deſign of Nature. Their Endeavours, if they ſucceed, in Caſe the peccant Matter within be much, muſt ſpoil the Conſtitution, if not put an End to Life. Such Practitioners reaſon no farther, than that the Patient was well before the Looſeneſs happened; and if that could be ſtopped, would be well again. They conſider only what appears without; having no Regard to the Cauſe, the Gripes, Choler, Wind, Phlegm, and Indigeſtion, wherewith Nature is overpowered within. Theſe were the Work of Time, borne patiently and inſenſibly by Nature, till the Load became, finally, too great to be longer borne, as alſo putrid and injurious, and could not be longer endured. In which Caſe, Nature muſt either ſink under it, or caſt it off. The Buſineſs of a wiſe Phyſician is to invigorate the Powers of the Body, aſſiſt them in their Attempts of caſting off what is injurious within, removing Wind, tough Phlegm, and the other Impediments of the Diſcharge. In this Caſe, there was a great Diſcharge of Wind, and Phlegm,

Phlegm, and Excrements, very different from what came away before, as well as in vaſtly greater Quantity. But the Elixir animating his Stomach and Bowels, the Oil tempering the Acrimony of the Bile, as well as repreſſing ſome of its Fumes, lubricating the Paſſages, and diſpoſing the Contents of the Bowels to deſcend, the Clyſter acting its Part, and clearing the Way below, the Intention of Nature was happily carried on, and the Organs ſo far reſcued. All this proceeded calmly, quietly, and eaſily; and without any of the Diſturbances, that the Diſcharges, which Nature attempted before, were attended with. He had not the leaſt Griping in this Operation; and the Nauſea, Loathing, and Sickneſs of his Stomach much abated; much of the Cauſe being thus withdrawn, he became more cheerful thereupon; the Faintneſs leſſened in Proportion. The Cauſe of this Faintneſs hath never yet been rightly aſcertained. From numerous Inſtances I have ſatisfied myſelf, that it proceeds from Bile, vitious and redundant, preying upon the Stomach, and ſending up Steams inflating of it, ſo as to make it bear up the Diaphragm, ſtraiten the Thorax, and oppreſs the Lungs and the Heart.

Beſides, if it be not ſo boiſterous as to refuſe it, Nouriſhment ſent down in ſuch a Maſs of Matter, no better than Poiſon, muſt be polluted, ſpoiled, and paſſing into the Blood muſt carry thither Poiſon, and annoy the Frame rather than give it any Strength and Support. This is what every Man of common Senſe muſt needs ſee, and to ſuch I may appeal, whether, if the Looſeneſs and Filth of the Bowels could be ſuppreſſed, and their Diſorders quieted, that Filth

Filth continually tainting and perverting the Nouriſhment, lying wholly in the Way of it, would not confound the Conſtitution, and finally bring on Death.

July 14, 1719, I was ſent for to *Stretham* again; and found him, tho' much better than before, weak and indiſpoſed; nor had he near ſo good Reſt the laſt Night, as he had the foregoing after the Purge. Then his Stomach continued very averſe to Nouriſhment. After the Diſcharges thence, a new Charge had arrived here from the Blood, before cumulated by vitious Matter ſent out of the Stomach. [*Conſ. State of Phyſick*, p. 236.] Beſides, there were ſome officious Lookers on, that preſſed to have the Looſeneſs ſtopped; declaring, if that was not done, he could not live many Hours. My Lord Biſhop himſelf, and his Lady, left the Affair wholly to my Judgment, aſſenting to my Reaſons, that it was dangerous to give any thing aſtringent or ſtopping. I directed,

℞. *Decoct. Sen.* ℥*ijſs. Aq. Pæon. comp. Syr. Flor. Perſic.* *aa* ℥*ſs. Reſ. Jalap. in Vitel. Ovi ſol.* ℈*ſs. m. cap. Mane.*

July 15, 1719, he took that Potion this Morning, and the Clyſter half an Hour after. They worked kindly and eaſily, but briſkly; producing twelve conſiderable Stools, very offenſive, and three or four free and eaſy; but large Vomits of Matter, tough, ropey, ſlimey, and bitter. By this Means his Faintneſs and Oppreſſion were greatly leſſened, his Spirits raiſed, the Incumbrance of his Strength removed, the Cauſes of his Nauſea, and the Averſion to all Diet thrown off, the Impediments of his Appetite removed, and Way made for

for Digeſtion and Nouriſhment; inſomuch that a Freſhneſs began to appear in his Face; and tho' of a Week before he had been hardly able to eat a Bit of Bread, this Day he eat, with Reliſh, and very heartily, above half a Chicken. The Night following he reſted well; in a word, he afterwards recovered apace, in a few Days attaining perfect Health.

The Body unable, in a Looſeneſs, to diſcharge all that is injurious.

It ought to be noted, that theſe ſo very great Diſcharges by Purging and Vomit, were made after the Looſeneſs had been on four Days. This may ſerve to ſhew how unable the Powers of Nature are, of themſelves, to diſcharge ſo great a Load as is heaped up within, in theſe Caſes. From this, and other like Caſes, I have obſerved, that by the Looſeneſs only the thinner Part of the Matter is flung forth; the groſſer, worſt, and that which is of the greateſt Injury and Danger, being hardeſt to move, and what Nature cannot diſcharge; but frequently, when it is very much, ſinks under.

The Danger of ſtopping it.

And yet this is what thoſe, who give Abſorbents and Aſtringents, endeavour to reſtrain there, and keep within. Nature ordinarily ſtruggles, and endeavours to diſengage herſelf of this Injury and Embarraſſment from Phyſick; and where there happens to be Strength, Nature thus doubly exaſperated, exerting herſelf with greater Power, ſometimes gets the better of both the Remedy and morbid Matter; but it is dangerous to put her upon ſuch an Experiment. If the Work be ſuperior to the Powers of the Body, they muſt fail and ſink under it; which muſt ever be the Caſe, where the Matter to be diſcharged is much, and very vitious. Indeed, how little ſoever it may happen to be, if ſuppreſſed and detained within, it can

do

do nothing but Hurt there, vitiate the Conſtitution, and lay a Foundation for other Diſeaſes, and, finally, Death.

Then, beſides that this Method perplexes and hinders the Powers of the Body from executing their Office, it defalcates them of Support and Nouriſhment. For partly the vitiated Matter, reſtrained in the Stomach by them, and partly thoſe clogging Medicines, quite baffle and fruſtrate the Appetite. Whereas evacuant Medicines, that are proper, and operate kindly, by removing the Load that before nauſeated and offended the Stomach, ever reſcue the Appetite. Then the Stomach and Bowels being cleared, Way is made for a right Digeſtion, and Diſtribution of a purer Nouriſhment to all the Parts. As in the other only Hurt is done, in this Method the Body is diſengaged of what is hurtful, and Way made for Supply of what is only good and natural; ſo that in this, the Body attains a greater Vigor, Health, and Strength than perhaps ever before. Which happily is the Caſe of the Biſhop of *Bangor*, and others, that have been thus treated.

Another thing that ought to be remarked, is, that a Looſeneſs that happens, ever weakens, impairs, and reduces the Body, ſometimes ſuddenly, and in a Manner very ſurprizing. The vitious Matter that comes finally to ſuch an Height, that the Organs can bear no longer the Annoyance of it, is frequently ſlimey and tough, or groſs, heavy, and unapt to move; and indeed ordinarily attended with Wind and Fumes that impede its Paſſage. By this Means, Nature is commonly defeated in her Endeavours to fling it forth; and much of the thinner Part of it is determined, and forced out of the Guts

through the Lacteal Veſſels into the Blood; by which a great Shatter is made in the Frame; all which is avoided by the Evacuations made by a prudent Phyſician. Such a one will take Care of ſuch an Ordination of things, as to diſpoſe the Body to give free and ready Paſſage to the vitious Matter contained in the Bowels; as alſo to thin, and diſpoſe it to flow, to repreſs the Colluctations, allay the Fumes, and take off all other Obſtacles to its Deſcent. Things thus ordered, and natural and kindly Purges uſed, with Oils, or other proper Aſſiſtants, the Operation is ever ſucceſsful and happy, the Patient ſenſibly better, and the Strength increaſed, even during the Time of the Operation. Of this I have ſeen ſo many Inſtances, as to have given me entire Satisfaction; and, which may perhaps be thought ſtrange by thoſe who are not converſant with theſe Medicines, if the Operation ſucceed to twenty, thirty, forty, or even fifty Stools, the Patient is better; provided a due Care be taken of a little Support, and proper Nouriſhment, and that no officious Intruder work on the Fancy of the Patient, and excite Fears in him.

The Uſefulneſs of Purges that operate briſkly.

I cannot paſs over this Opportunity of taking Notice of the Prepoſſeſſion there is, among moſt People, to a Purge that works much. They will not be brought to think, that one that works ſo, can do that kindly, ſafely, and without weakning the Patient. This Prejudice is general, if not univerſal. Even the very Patient, that finds himſelf eaſier, better, and ſtronger, both under the Operation, and afterwards, than before, if he have many Stools, can hardly be diſpoſſeſſed of the Notion that it muſt weaken and hurt him. Nothing hath ever

ever given me ſo great a Difficulty, in my Buſineſs, as this Prejudice; nothing rendered the Cure ſo tedious, and uncertain. The Patient, and all Lookers on, are not only highly buſied with it, but ever talking, caballing, and making Declarations againſt it. My great Study hath been to guard againſt this; and, where my Reaſonings have prevailed, or the Succeſs of my Operations ſatisfied; or where, being known, I have had Intereſt and Authority ſufficient, the greateſt, moſt obſtinate, and inveterate Diſeaſes, have not failed generally to obey, and yield. Whereas, where I have been fettered with thoſe Prejudices, even the ſlighter and leſs pertinacious have coſt me much Time, Study, and Pains. For the great Good-will I have to Human-kind, I wiſh I could not ſay, I have been fruſtrated of Succeſs by them, and rendered unable to ſave the Life of a Patient, that might ſurely have been ſaved, had I been left at full Liberty to purſue and baffle the Diſeaſe.

They who conſider theſe ſo ill Conſequences of it, will doubtleſs be willing to know, how ſo unhappy a Prejudice came thus generally to prevail. And, upon the beſt Enquiry that I am able to make, it hath ariſen wholly from Reflection on the little Benefit, and the many Diſorders, Ills, and Inconveniencies, that ſo uſually follow upon the common Method of Purging. Nor is it ſtrange that they ſhould. Many of the common Purges uſed, are, in their Nature, noxious and injurious to the Body. There is nothing more generally preſcribed than Aloes, or that more frequently enters the common Compoſitions; and yet it is little better than a Poiſon, and of the Nature of that bilioſe Principle,

The Miſchief from aloëtic

ciple, that, abounding, is the Cauſe of the moſt dangerous Diſeaſes. While yet the Profeſſors of the Art of Phyſick, beautify and gild it over with the moſt ſpecious Titles, *e.gr. Hiera Picra, Tinctura ſacra, Elixir Proprietatis*, and what not *. Then, the purging Medicines are commonly given in improper Forms; and in Doſes commonly ſo ſlight, as only to incite the morbid Matter, and dribble it into the Blood and upon the Habit, there to do Miſchief without Meaſure or End, inſtead of caſting it quite out of the Body. Beſides, the main thing neceſſary in this Operation, of which the Ancients took ſo much Care, is now generally neglected; I mean ſuch a Prediſpoſition of the Body, and Ordination of things before-hand, that the Evacuation may be ſucceſsful, eaſy, and effectual. Of all which I have given Intimations in my *State of Phyſick*; and hope one Day for Opportunity, of ſetting a thing of ſo high an Importance in a yet more full and clear Light.

Mr. HUGH WILSON, *at Mr.* Fuller's.

March 13, 1719.

HE hath been very healthy, and without any troubleſome Symptom for his whole Life; only he had the Meaſles at Fourteen, and the Small Pox at Nineteen, both very full.

Going a Shooting, the Middle of *January* laſt, 1719, a Rain fell, and he was wet through all his Cloaths. About eight Hours after he came

* It is probably on foot of the ſame philoſophiſing, that one of the vileſt and moſt odious bitter Weeds that we have, hath been recommended and commonly uſed as a Vomit; nay, graced and hallowed with the Name of *Carduus benedictus*, forſooth.

Home,

Home, he had a Fit of an Ague, very ſevere, which returned every other Morning. The firſt Notices that he had of its Approach were given him by a Stretching and Yawning; this was ſucceeded by a Shivering and Chillneſs, both increaſing to a great Degree, and continuing uſually about two Hours. The hot Fit ſucceeding was not leſs violent; and ſeldom went off till he fell aſleep at Night. Upon the firſt Invaſion of his Ague, he became very coſtive, which he never was before in his Life.

An Ague rendered worſe by the Uſe of the Cortex.

Being at *Littleton*, near *Kenſington*, when the Ague firſt ſeized him, and conſulting Dr. *Udal*, he preſcribed the Cortex. This, inſtead of curbing the Ague, rendered it more violent, more troubleſome, and ſhattering of him, than before. His Limbs likewiſe were rendered more ſore and uneaſy after the Fit. Beſides, the Bark quite took away his Appetite, lay very hard and heavy at his Stomach, and much oppreſſed him. His Strength diminiſhed, likewiſe, more ſenſibly after the Uſe of it; and he became more feeble and weak. His Face, from clear and freſh, turned of a duſky Yellow, as if a black Jaundice was coming on. He was ſo ſenſible that the Remedy did him more Hurt than the Diſeaſe, that, when he had taken about an Ounce and a Half of it, he left it off, with great Abhorrence.

After a while he became ſomewhat more cheerful and eaſy. But the Ague returned conſtantly at its Times, keeping now the ſame Time, and affecting him in much the ſame Manner, as before the Uſe of the Cortex.

He applied to me, *March* . . 1719. He was now very low, feeble, and extremely emaciated. His Complexion was of a duſky Yellow;

low; and he had ſometimes a Dizzineſs of his Head. I preſcribed,

℞. *Elix. Salut.* ℥ *ſs. Syr. Roſ. Dam. Ol. Amygd. d. r.* $\overline{aa}$ ℥ *j. m. f. Hauſt. ſum. Veſp. et repet. Mane.*

This gave him from ſeven to twelve Stools every Day; and he became gradually more lightſome, eaſy, and ſtrong. His Appetite returned; and the Ague Fits became every Time, ſucceſſively, more and more favourable and eaſy. I expected he would have come to me again in a Day or two; but he finding all things better, neglected coming till *March* 11, when I directed,

℞. *Ipecacuanhæ* ℥*ſs. Tart. Emet. gr. iij.*

This worked well, and brought up very much Phlegm, with Choler, very ſour and bitter. The next Morning, which was the Time of the Acceſs of the Fit, he was more cheerful and eaſy than ever, and had not the leaſt Chillneſs; but he had ſome Heat, tho' ſo very little, and of ſo ſhort Duration, that he would not have regarded it, had it not been at the uſual Time of the Fit. What is remarkable in this Caſe is, that it was cured by an unctuous Purge, with a Vomit. Nor is there any doubt but, had he returned the Day after the firſt Preſcription, and the Vomit been then taken, the Diſtemper had been then extirpated, and put an End to; the Duration of it being owing to his Neglect; in which he was encouraged by the Fits being, after taking the unctuous Purge, ſo eaſy, and ſo little troubleſome.

Mr. MAURICE EMMETT, 1719.

Elephantiaſis.

HIS Father was ſubject to an Elephantiaſis, which was derived to this Gentleman, his Brother, and Siſter. His Brother had it very favourably; but was much ſubject to nephritick and other great Affections: His Siſter was formerly much annoyed with it. But by Means of mercurial Medicines, and Purges, with two or three Vomits, I ſo effectually extirpated it, that ſhe has continued free now for ſeveral Years.

Mr. *Maurice Emmett* was of a Conſtitution pretty groſs and full, tho' he was very temperate both as to Eating and Drinking; but inactive, and led a ſedentary Life. He was very obnoxious to the Elephantiaſis; and tho' from Time to Time I took it off, by the Method uſed to his Siſter, it ever returned after ſome Time. At the latter End of Summer, 1718, he was prevailed with to make Uſe of a Diet-drink of Mr. *Martin*, in great Quantity, which he did for ſome Months; and it increaſed the leprous Eruptions, in a very extraordinary Manner, ſo that his whole Body was covered over with them, only they happened to keep pretty clear from his Face. Mr. *Martin* perſuaded him, that this forcing the Humour out, was the only Way to rid him of it; at laſt his Legs and Arms broke, ran, and made incredibly great Diſcharges.

Finding that the Elephantiaſis continually increaſed, and that there was no likelihood of diſpatching the Humour this Way; finding himſelf likewiſe much weakened, and his Conſtitution

ſtitution greatly ſhattered and impaired, he deſiſted, and applied to me, in the latter End of the Winter 1718. By Means of the Method uſed before, ſtrong Purges with mercurial Medicines, and ſtrong Vomits, both which ſucceeded happily, and made very great Diſcharges, he was relieved, and the Leproſy quite cleared off, but not without greater Difficulty, and much longer Application than ever before. Thoſe odious Diet-drinks, ſo frequently taken, being offenſive to his Stomach, hurt his Digeſtion. It was from Indigeſtion that the leprous Humour proceeded; ſo that it was by this Means rather multiplied, and there was more likelihood of increaſing, than of extirpating it. But by the forcing continually ſo great a Quantity of it by Way of the Lacteal Veſſels, many of theſe were glutted, and finally obſtructed; and, the leprous Humour continually increaſing, faſter than ever before, but not now finding Paſſage, as formerly, through the Lacteals to the Blood, and finally to the Surface of the Body, there to be flung forth, for the Relief of the Frame, great Diſorders aroſe within. His Appetite fell quite off; his Stomach was loaded, uneaſy, tumid, and inflated; as was alſo his whole Belly. The Thorax was, in courſe, oppreſſed. The Lungs ſtraitened, and his Breathing rendered very difficult. By Degrees his Head was affected, his Memory faultered, and he became, finally, a little delirious. Theſe were all Symptoms of Reſtraint of the morbid Matter in the Stomach and Guts, for Want of the Paſſage it formerly found for their Eaſe and Relief, through the Lacteal Veſſels; much of it then finding its Way forth, partly at the Skin, and partly with the Urine, which was

The Danger of the common Diet-drinks.

then uſually turbid and foul, but ſince the Uſe of this Diet-drink ever clear, and without the leaſt Separation; only three or four Days before he died, there appeared in it a few Nubeculæ, but ſo very thin and ſlight as to be hardly perceived. There were likewiſe ſome very few ſmall Eruptions; but as by the Obſtructions of the Lacteals, Paſſage was denied to the morbid Matter, ſo was it likewiſe to that which was nutritious, and good, if any ſuch there was, where the Stomach was ſo much hurt, and the Digeſtion ſpoiled. Indeed, what little there might be, muſt needs be ſo buried, and confounded amongſt the morbid, as to be of little or no Uſe. So that it was no wonder that, from the Beginning, his Strength failed; and about the Middle of *Auguſt* his Legs became ſo weak, that they would not ſupport him. In two or three Days he had no Strength left in them. By Degrees his Hands failed, till he had, finally, no Uſe of them at all; and, *October* 13, he died.

Conſidering the great Danger and Difficulty of this Caſe, and expecting it to end as it did, I deſired that Sir *Richard Blackmore* ſhould be conſulted jointly with me. He had ſome Purges and a Vomit or two in the Beginning. He had ever found formerly that Benefit from them, that he would have them; and indeed there was nothing ſo likely to afford him Relief; which they did for a while. But the Symptoms increaſed, and particularly the Weakneſs, ſo faſt, that thoſe Adminiſtrations became impracticable. After this, volatile Salts, volatile and vinous Spirits, with thoſe called ſtomachic, cephalic, and nervine Medicines, and others in Vogue, were uſed, with Bliſters; but in vain, and to no Purpoſe.

Mrs.

Miſs CONSTANTIA PORTMAN.

The Small Pox. 1719.

SHE is betwixt eight and nine Years of Age. I was called in *October* 19, 1719, and obſerved the Small Pox coming out. She had been for two or three Days before indiſpoſed, and had a great Pain in her Stomach, with Reachings and Vomitings of Phlegm and Choler. A Purge had been given this Morning, but it was ſlight, and worked little; at which I was concerned, and appointed a Clyſter; but ſhe was fretful and would not ſuffer it to be adminiſtered. I apprehended Danger from that ſlight Purge, and a Charge of vitious Matter from the Stomach and Guts upon the Habit, which happened accordingly; but was happily diſcharged with the Urine, which was that Day, and indeed daily to the laſt, in conſiderable Quantity, and the moſt turbid, foul, and thick, that I think I ever ſaw. This probably was the Cauſe that ſhe had daily Stoppages of it, for ten, nay to fifteen Hours, and ſometimes longer. Inſomuch that I was obliged to direct, that ſhe ſhould be taken up, and walk about the Room awhile, but with great Caution of Cold. This generally had Effect, but twice it failed, and ſhe made no Water till after taking two Ounces of *Liſbon* White Wine, warmed, after the following Draught:

℞. *Aq. Fœnicul. Petroſelin.* $\overline{aa}$ ℥j. *Aq. Ther. Syr. Alth.* $\overline{aa}$ ℥ ſs. *m.*

The Small Pox were very thick, and contiguous in moſt Parts of her Face, which was

pretty much ſwelled, and her Eyes cloſed. Over the reſt of her Body the Small Pox were diſtinct. They began manifeſtly to turn on the Face, the ſeventh Day. Her Fever and her Pulſe kept well up for the Time. Her Tongue was all along clear and free; and her Throat not ſore, or her Swallow difficult in the leaſt; which was attributed to an unctuous Lambitive, of which ſhe took plentifully from the Time of my coming; the rather becauſe of that ſlight Purge mentioned above. Indeed ſhe took no other Medicine, except now and then a ſmall Doſe of the common Powders, with a little Julap. She had complained frequently of Thirſt; and I permitted her to drink about a Pint of common Ale daily; which agreed well with her, tho' the Nurſe, as I learnt afterwards, when her Thirſt was moſt preſſing, gave her double that Quantity. She had no Stool all the Time; and would not admit a Clyſter. Apprehending her Stomach to be foul, and that it was not ſafe to ſtir it by a Purge, without a Clyſter adminiſtered to make Way, and diſpoſe things for a quick and thorough Paſſage, *October* 27, I ordered the following Mixture,

℞. *Ol. Amygd. dulc. recent. Oxymel, ſcill. Aq. Pæon. com.* ā*a* ℥*ſs. m.*

after an Hour, this flung up an incredible great Quantity of foul putrid Phlegm, with ſome Choler. This Vomiting was preſently over; after which ſhe began to complain of Hunger. It was repeated the following Morning, with like Succeſs. Having, by this Means, in ſome meaſure made Way for Purging, and removed much of that putrid Phlegm, which would have embarraſſed and confounded the Purge; and that,

that, turned upon the Habit, might have much endangered the Frame, *October* 29, I directed the following Purge:

℞. *Decoct. Senn.* ℥ij. *Aq. Mirab.* ʒij. *Syr. Roſ. Dam.* ℥ſs. *m.*

This had not been taken an Hour before ſhe vomited up a conſiderable Quantity of thick, heavy Phlegm; which ſhe did likewiſe on taking two Purges ſometime after. This Purge, at length, worked downwards; and ſucceeded rightly, kindly, and well, giving three large Stools now very freely; and ſhe was eaſy and well during the Operation. The Stools were large, black, and very fetid. This ſo great a Quantity of vitious Matter, diſcharged before by Vomit and now by this Operation, beſides what ſtill remained within, affords us Evidence ſufficient of the great Danger the Patient is in, till thus freed of a Load, that muſt of Courſe be ſo noxious if rouſed by Diet, either improper, or in too great Quantity; by Cold, or ſome other Accident. So that the Patient cannot be under too ſtrict a Guard till this be caſt out. I am the more particular on this Occaſion, becauſe ſo great a Number of Lives are caſt away by Inadvertence and Neglect, in this Stadium of the Diſeaſe. People are generally poſſeſs'd with a Notion, that after the eighth Day, or when the Small Pox are turned and die away, the Danger is over; which it neither is, nor indeed can ever rationally be ſuppoſed to be, till the Stomach and Guts are cleared of whatever Matter, vitiated and noxious, may have lain lurking there; till Way be, by this Means, made for Digeſtion; and till a ſufficient Quantity of Nouriſhment be ſupplied, to animate the Body, and invigo-

A falſe Notion, that the Danger in the Small Pox is over, when they are turned.

rate and ſupport it againſt Cold, and other exterior Accidents.

I take this Occaſion likewiſe to mention one thing more; which is, the changing the Linen too ſoon, or without due Care and Diſcretion. Tho' this be commonly followed by the moſt fatal Conſequences, yet the Diſtemper, being noiſome and offenſive, ſome, who are over nice, are wont to be very importunate for this Change. It does not appear to me to be rightly aſcertained whence the Danger ariſes. It is firſt from the trifling Tedioufneſs and Delay of careleſs and unhandy Nurſes, and ſpending ſo much Time in it, as to chill the Body, and affect it with Cold, at a Time when the natural Heat is exhauſted, and the Strength highly impaired, by a long and cruel Diſeaſe; then they frequently put on Linen, that, being lately waſhed, is ſtiff, and does not ply and cling to the Body, as Linen that has been long worn is wont. So that before it be put on, it ought either to have been firſt worn by ſome other healthy Perſon, or elſe to have been ſo much rubbed as to render it ſoft, limber, and pliable. If due Care be taken in this Reſpect, and of Warmth and Expedition in putting the Linen on, there rarely ariſes any Inconvenience from it. When ſo many Lives are caſt away, through Inadvertence or Neglect, ſo particular a Caution, thus put in, cannot reaſonably be thought unſeaſonable or unneceſſary.

Mrs. GIBBONS, Savage Gardens.
July 1719.

SHE has had a Looſeneſs, to ſeven or eight Stools daily, for ſix or eight Months, with Gripes. When I was conſulted and directed Purges with Clyſters, ſhe voided many hard Knobs. I note this, to ſhew, that beſides Wind, there may be great Impediments and Stops in the Guts, notwithſtanding a great and long Looſeneſs. Beſides, what the Bowels fling off, of themſelves, is commonly thin, looſe, and little in Compariſon of what is ordinarily diſcharged by a proper Purge in theſe Caſes, and particularly in her's. Then her Looſeneſs much impaired and weakened her; whereas the Purges, that made vaſtly greater Diſcharges, removed the Cauſe of her Moleſtation and Diſorder, got her a Truce and Reſpite, ſo that ſhe could at leaſt keep her Bed without Riſing a Nights, fetched up her Strength, and finally recovered her Health. She had more Eaſe, Spirit, and Strength, the Day ſhe took her firſt Purge, which gave her thirteen Stools, than of near a Year before.

Where there is in the Guts Bile, vitious and redundant, it will, if not give Pains, make Stops, more frequent and great than natural. Nor is there any rational Way to relieve the Patient, but by diſcharging thoſe vitious and exuberant Contents of the Guts.

Mrs.

Mrs. MARTHA CAUSEY, *St. Paul's Coffee Houſe.*

Cramps and Convulſions. 1719.

SHE is very lean, emaciated, and reduced to Skin and Bone. She was ſeized with Cramps, Convulſions, and violent Contractions of her Legs and Arms, *April* 1720. I was not conſulted till *April*—, when I found her in great Extremity, and all thought her near Death. I immediately directed,

Ol. Amygd. d. r. Syr. Roſ. Dam. $\overline{aa}$ ℥*j.*

and a Clyſter, to be given Half an Hour after. This ſucceeded well, brought down much Wind, with Fœces, fetid, ſlimey, and black. This contributed ſomething to her Relief, her Diſtreſs leſſened, and the Violence of the Convulſions, which were become finally inceſſant, now ſenſibly mitigated. The unctuous lenitive Medicine being repeated, with the Clyſter, the Convulſions gradually declined, and in about eight and forty Hours wholly ceaſed; but thereupon a pretty ſmart Fit of a Cholic came on; which much ſurprized and terrified her, and her Relations. But I told them it was a good Symptom, and indeed a Criſis, being a ſudden Return of what remained of the bilioſe and other noxious Principles, from the Limbs, where they cauſed the Convulſions, back into the Stomach and Guts, from whence they firſt proceeded. Such Tormina, cauſed by critical Returns of noxious Matter back to the Stomach and Guts, are very common on Declenſion of various Sorts of Affections of the Limbs and Habit,

Habit, and are ever a good Symptom, if rightly treated, and the Matter, thus brought within the Reach of Medicines, be tempered by Oils, and diſcreetly caſt forth. But where this Symptom is not underſtood, which is but too commonly the Caſe, and indiſcreetly treated, perhaps Opiates given, or hot Medicines, whereby ordinarily the noxious Matter is forced again into the Blood, by that Means the Symptoms of the Limbs and Habit are brought on again, and perhaps new ones of much worſe Import. In this Caſe, the Evacuations being purſued, and Care taken of Diet, ſhe happily recovered, and enjoys a better Health than ever before.

THOMAS COLTON, *Son of Mr.* Colton, *in the* Borough.

Small Pox. 1719.

HE has a foul Body. His elder Brother, of like Conſtitution, died of the Small Pox; he is two Years and eight Months old. *May* 29, 1719, a Pain and Heavineſs of his Head; Tremblings, *May* 30, 1719. He had two ſtrong epileptic Fits, with Diſtortions of his Mouth, Froathings, and Convulſions of his Arms. In the ſecond, his Eyes became conſiderably inflamed; which Inflammation began to decline after the Fit. He continued with Catchings, Startings, Twitchings; and was not ſenſible till he took Draughts with Oxymel Scillit. the firſt giving Relief, and the third putting an End to the convulſive Symptoms, *May* 31, when I was conſulted and directed them. Upon which the Small Pox, that juſt appeared on *May* 29, but were at a ſtand till this, came kindly

kindly forth. Mr. *Bynes* the Apothecary had given the common Medicines, *Pulv. ad Guttetam*, &c. to no Purpoſe, with ſmall Doſes of Powders, and a Julap. I directed an unctuous Eclegma; by means of which he had a moderate Stool every ſecond or third Day. The Puſtules began to turn *June* 5, which was the eighth Day. They were of the Middle ſort; and Part confluent. He paſt the whole eaſily; and recovered happily.

Mrs. DILLINGHAM. 1719.

AUGUST 9, 1719, being called in, I found her in a Fever. Her Pulſe was quick and high; her Tongue of a duſky Hue and dry. She complained of Pain of her Back, and of a Pain and Heavineſs in her Head, with a great Faintneſs. Her Urine was of a deep reddiſh Colour.

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. r.* ℥ſs. *Syr. Roſ. Dam.* ℥j. *m. cap. ſtatim, et poſt ſemihor. inj. Enema ſeq.*

℞. *Decoct. Flor Chamæmel. m. j. ſeri Lact. cereviſ. lib. j. Colaturæ adde ſacch. commun.* ℥iv. *m.*

this brought down much Wind; and nine large Stools, black and very putrid.

Auguſt 10, ſhe had a tolerable Night; and this Morning ſhe took the ſame Medicine again, but without the Clyſter, ſo that it did not work. Her Fever is wholly off, and all the other Symptoms, except the Faintneſs. Her Pulſe is come to rights. She eat a Flounder to her Dinner. There are this Day come out black Spots, all over her whole Body. This, had it been

treated in the common Method, had been an highly malignant Fever. Indeed that Method makes uſually a common Cold, or other ſlight Diſorder, a Fever; and a real Fever, tho' never ſo ſlight, commonly malignant and dangerous, if not fatal; by ſtopping in the Bowels, what ought to be caſt forth, and letting it drain into the Blood.

Auguſt 11, 1719, ſhe took, *Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Roſ. Dam.* $\overline{aa}$ $\mathfrak{Z}j$. and a Clyſter, which ſucceeded well and kindly, worked much, and ſhe is greatly recovered. Her Faintneſs is now very little, and moſt of her Spots gone.

January . . 1719. She has had a Pain, Tumor, and ſcalding Heat, on the Right Side of her Head and Cheek, at ſeven in the Evening, for two Hours daily, for near a Year. She was formerly coſtive, but is now more free to Stool, ſince the Method uſed in her laſt Fever, and has now been better than before; ſhe had then a great Pain in her Stomach, but ſince little or none.

MARY, *Daughter of Mrs.* Gardiner, *in* Star Court, Cheapſide, 1720.

An Ague, not yielding to the Cortex, cured by a Vomit.

SHE is three Years old, and has had a quartan Ague ever ſince ſhe was Half a Year old. The Nurſe ſhe then ſucked had a quartan Ague; and Mrs. *Gardiner* will have it, that the Cauſe of the Child's Ague was derived from the Nurſe. Be that as it will, the Child took an incredible Quantity, near two Pounds,

of

of the Cortex in Powder*; but to ſo little Purpoſe, that it rarely kept off the Fit for above two Turns, after which it returned with as much Violence as ever. Notwithſtanding, the Child, when I viſited her, was plump, ruddy, and ſtrong, but her Head ſeemed to have ſuffered; ſhe being ſomewhat mopeiſh and heavy. At the Time I viſited her, ſhe was in her Fit; this was *October* 1720. I directed ſixteen Grains of Ipecacuanha, freſh powdered, to be given her as ſoon as the Fit was over, and worked with Green Tea. It ſucceeded well; a great Diſcharge was made, and ſhe was well and eaſy after it. It is now a Month ago. Since that Time the Child has had no Return of a Fit, and is more cheerful, briſk, and lively than before. The Fit conſtantly came on about Noon, and ſhe could not be induced to eat any thing before the Fit that Day; tho' at other Times her Appetite was very good. The third Day from the Vomit, in which the Fit in Courſe was to have returned, ſhe was very hungry, and deſirous of Meat, even early in the Morning.

Mrs. WARD (*Siſter to Mr.* Watts, *Printer.*)

Floodings. Cancer Uteri.

SHE is wan, lean, and emaciated; has been long ſubject to Indigeſtion, a vitious Bile in her Stomach, corroding it, and cauſing Pains and other Diſorders there; as alſo to a very great Vertigo. This Bile, not being diſcharged, threw itſelf into the Blood, and went off by

* By Dr. *Bevis's* Direction.

Flood-

Floodings, to which ſhe has been ſubject for ſome Years paſt, and has now, finally, brought on a Cancer of the Womb. Dr. *Douglas* examining of it, perceives the Os Uteri interius much corroded and eaten away. She has great Pains in the Part, and indeed quite round, in the Inguen, Hips, and Rump. Theſe Pains all increaſe when the Catamenia deſcend; but above all, when they are ſpent, toward the latter End, there comes a ſharp, green, ſerous Humour alone. This is the cancerous Humour; which indeed is no other than the Serum, highly impregnated with the bilioſe Salts, redundant and vitious, thrown down from the Stomach into the Blood, falling on the Womb, and finding an Exit by the Uterine Paſſages. I have elſewhere ſhewn, that the great Uſe of the Catamenia, is to free the fine tender Bodies of Women from the bilioſe Salts of the Stomach, becoming exuberant, erroneous, and troubleſome. Were not thoſe that are ſuperfluous thus Monthly retrenched, they could not but be injurious to ſuch Bodies. Where the Stomach happens to be relaxed and deepened, ſo that there is a longer Delay of the Meats eaten there, there are a greater Quantity of the bilioſe Salts drawn forth of them. Theſe being timely and artfully caſt forth, the Floodings, Corroſions, and cancerous Affections are prevented. Nay, they are frequently remedied where things happen not to be gone too far; but they are ſo in this unfortunate Lady. Not only her Stomach, but her whole Body is overpowered with theſe Salts; and withal ſo weakened, that ſhe cannot bear any Attempt for the Removal of them; ſhe has now no Remedy but quieting the bilioſe Salts, and ſo mitigating her Pains by Opiates.

Opiates. She has been tampering ſome Years with the common Men Midwifes, and others that give Aſtringents, which only ſtifled the bilioſe Salts for a Time; during which they are multiplied, and, finally, break looſe with greater Fury than ever. Indeed, while they are ſuppreſſed, the Patient is but thereby injured; and the Parts below eaſed at the Expence of the upper.

Additional Notes.

In *July* 1719, her Apothecary, Mr. *Paine*, on account of the Vertigo and Pains of her Stomach, haſtened and brought on the Flooding, by perſuading her to drink *Iſlington* Waters, which ſhe did for ſix Weeks. At firſt the Vertigo rather increaſed, but became, finally, leſs. The Symptoms of her Stomach yielded; and a great Appetite came on. After a-while ſhe had Floodings, and about *November* 1719, they terminated, *cum ſero viridi*, which returned with the Floodings, after the Interval of about a Fortnight; every Return increaſing, as did alſo the Pains of the Womb. After ſome Months, Dr. *Lewis* being conſulted, preſcribed Aſtringents; which ſtopt the Floodings. But ſhe became thereupon faint, oppreſſed, and her Stomach was very diſorderly and uneaſy. Her Head was exceſſively dizzy and heavy. She was chagrined, near delirious, and her Memory gone. Upon the whole, ſhe was ſenſible that ſhe ſuffered much more than ſhe did, before ſhe took the Aſtringents.

About ten Years ago, I had under my Care the Lady *Hotham*, in much the ſame Caſe; with Floodings, this green Water, and cancerous Pains

Pains of the Uterus. Now, in *December* 1719, her Son, Colonel *Hotham*, is under my Care, on account of an Inflammation and Weakneſs of his Left Eye. Tho' he be but about Twenty eight, and a hale ſtrong Man, he is much over-run with this green bilioſe Humour; and on taking a pretty ſtrong Purge with Scammony, he vomited up a great deal of it.

Sir RICHARD STEELE. 1720.

The Gout. Purging in it.

HE had had the Gout, by Fits, for.... Years; it continually growing upon him; and in the Winter of 1715, and the following Spring, the Fit was more ſevere than ever before, and continued for ſeveral Months. It was in this that I was firſt conſulted. I found him in great Diſtreſs, and Pain; wholly diſabled and helpleſs. Upon Uſe of the unctuous Medicines, with Purges and Clyſters at proper Intervals, he found great and ſpeedy Relief, indeed from the very firſt Adminiſtrations; and, in a ſhort time, the Diſcharges being very plentiful, the Symptoms vaniſhed, and he recovered his Limbs, Strength, and Health. As to the latter, he told me, he had not found himſelf ſo lightſome, ſerene, and cheerful for ſome Years. It is certain, that there cannot be a Cure of any Diſeaſe, or Relief of any Parts, in a Manner that is right and rational, that is by a dextrous and artful Removal of the common Cauſe of Ills to the Body, but the whole muſt have Relief and Benefit from it.

Sir *Richard Steele*, finding himſelf eaſy and well, and having been before ſeveral Months

confined by that ſevere Gout, left off the Medicines ſomewhat too ſoon, and before the vitiated Principles were ſufficiently cleared off, not purſuing them till his Limbs were wholly freed and reſcued. But, notwithſtanding that he eat very high, and frequently drank hard, he enjoyed better Health than formerly; and never had any Fit of the Gout afterwards. Only ſometimes, after a great Exceſs, his Limbs became heavy, clumſy, and ſtiff; but never to ſuch Degree, as not in a little while to come again to themſelves.

July 16, 1720, being, after a great Entertainment, more unweildly and heavy, and his Legs and Arms more ſtiff and helpleſs, than ever, ſince the great Fit before mentioned, I directed,

Calomel, Scammon. p. et Pulv. Diaſenn. $\overline{aa}$ ℈ſs. *Syr. Roſ. q. ſ. m. f. Bol.*

to be taken next Morning, with a Clyſter half an Hour after it. This worked quickly, freely, and much; with great Diſcharge of Wind. He found Relief from the very Beginning of the Operation; and before Dinner his Limbs were become eaſy, pliant, and free. This is one of many Inſtances that might be produced, of a Return of vitious Matter back into the Stomach and Guts, even during the very Operation of a Purge, where the Medicine is proper, and there is ſuch an Ordination of things, that the Diſcharge be ſucceſſive, free, Wind and all Obſtacles removed; and, by that Means, the Contents of the Guts thrown freely down, and all Paſſage thence into the Blood prevented for the Time. Sir *Richard Steele* was very ſenſible of the Reaſons of this Succeſs; and made ſome very pertinent Reflections on thoſe, who, not being apprized of

theſe

theſe Reaſons, and giving aloetic and other improper Purges, that are indeed of the Nature of the morbid Matter, or for want of due Precaution to render the Operation free and eaſy, inſtead of relieving the Gout, increaſe it, or perhaps bring on the Fit. It is to ſuch ill Purges, and indiſcreet Adminiſtrations, that is owing the Prejudice that ſome have to Purging in the Gout.

Mrs. DEBORAH CROOKE. London-Stone.

A Fever, Eryſipelas, and Metaſtaſis of febrile Matter into a Limb. 1720.

SHE is Thirty eight Years of Age; has been ever lean, and, of late Years, pale. She had the Green Sickneſs; the Catamenia not till ſhe was Twenty, and then ſparingly, as ever ſince, but monthly, without Interruption, having never been married.

She has been for three . . . . paſt, frequently infected with the Cholic. Sometimes to a great Degree; and a Pain in her Back, behind her Stomach; as alſo a Dizzineſs and Heavineſs of her Head. Her Urine has been frequently turbid and foul.

June 26, 1720, *Sunday*, juſt after Dinner, ſhe was invaded by a Chillneſs and Shivering. She felt at the ſame Time a ſlight Pain in the Middle of her Right Thigh, paſſing thence down her Leg, to the Ends of her Toes. From the Middle of that Thigh, down to the Knee, was a Line of Red, above an Inch in Breadth. The Ankle, Foot, and Toes were alſo ruddy. A Fever inſued the Shivering; and in the

Night ſhe was firſt very reſtleſs, and afterwards delirious.

June 27, the Fever increaſed; as did the Delirium in the Night. The Leg and Foot became hot, inflamed, and more red, and had all the Appearance of an Eryſipelas. The Ankle, Foot, and Toes were a little ſwelled.

June 28, the Symptoms of the Leg and Foot much increaſed; but the Fever was at a ſtand, or rather leſſened, tho' yet very high when I came, which was at Nine this Evening. Her Pulſe was high, her Mouth very dry, her Tongue of a duſky Hue; her Urine of a deep duſky Hue; and, with the Fever, and the Inflammation and Pain of her Leg and Foot, which were now ſcarcely ſupportable, ſhe was in high Diſtreſs; beſides that, ſhe was ſhattered, feeble, apprehenſive of Danger, and much dejected. She had not had the leaſt Sleep the Night before, and was very delirious. I obſerved her Ankle and Foot were conſiderably ſwelled, and inflamed much, as in an Eryſipelas, and of a blackiſh Hue. She complained that the Pain was extremely great.

I preſcribed, *June* 28,

Ol. Amygd. d. r. ℥*j. Syr. Roſ. Dam. e Spin.* $\overline{aa}$ ℥*ſs. m. cap. hor. ſom.*

ſhe had tolerable good Reſt after this; and was not delirious, as the Night before. The ſame oily Mixture, with the Syrups, were again repeated the next Morning, *June* 29, and a Clyſter given half an Hour after. This made a free and plentiful Diſcharge of Wind, with Fœces, hot, ſharp, and fetid. This Day ſhe is more compoſed, ſerene, and eaſy. The Fever, and the Pain of her Leg, are ſenſibly leſſened.

June

June 30, the ſame Mixture, and the Clyſter were repeated this Morning, with as good Succeſs as Yeſterday. In the Evening the Urine began to break. The Fever and Symptoms of the Leg continue to decreaſe. Her Tongue is better coloured, and the Dryneſs of her Mouth ceaſed.

July 1, ſhe took, *Calomel. Scammon. & Pulv. Diaſennæ* each ℈ſ. in a Bolus, with a Clyſter half an Hour after. This made a much greater Diſcharge; and at the ſame time raiſed her Spirits and Strength, more than either of the Mixtures. The Symptoms ſtill loſe Ground. In the Evening and the next Morning, *July* 2, ſhe took,

Ol. Amygd. d. ℥ij. *Syr. Sambuci.* ℥ſs.

July 3, in the Evening ſhe took,

Ol. Amyg. d. Syr. Roſ. Dam. ā ℥j.

and it was repeated next Morning, *July* 3. In the Evening ſhe took,

Ol. Amyg. d. Syr. Roſ. Dam. ā ℥j.

July 4, in the Morning, ſhe took,

℞. *Decocti Sennæ* ℥iij. *Syr. e Spina, Elix. ſalut.* ā ℥ſs. *Reſ. Jalap. in Vit. Ovi ſol.* ℈ſs.

and a Clyſter, half an Hour after. The oily Mixtures with the Syrups, beſides that they made ſome Diſcharges, diſpoſed the peccant Matter to be evacuated the more readily and happily by theſe ſtrong Purges, which did their Part well and freely; but in a Body, where were ſo great and urgent Symptoms, there were Cauſes as great; and in Proportion, as theſe were leſſened and caſt forth, the Symptoms leſſened, to the great Satisfaction of the Patient.

July 5, at three in the Morning, ſhe took,

℞. *Calomel. Scammon. p. et Maſs. Pil. de Duob.* ā *gr. vi. Syr. Roſ. q. ſ. m. f. Pil. vj.*

in the Evening, ſhe took,

Syr. Roſ. Dam. Ol. Amygd. d. ā ℥j.

and again next Morning, *July* 6, with Addition of *Syr. e Spin.* ℥ſs. At Night, and the next Morning, *July* 7, ſhe took,

Calomel, Scammon. pul. et Pul. Holland. āā *gr. vij.*

in a Bolus. In the Evening and next Morning, *July* 8,

Ol. Amygd. d. rec. Syr, Roſ. Dam. āā ℥j. *Syr. e Spin.* ℥ſs.

at Night ſhe took,

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Roſ. Dam.* ā ℥j.

repeating it next Morning, *July* 9, with a Clyſter, and in the Evening took the following Vomit:

℞. *Ipecacuan. rec. pul.* ʒſs. *Tart. Emet. gr. ij. m.*

This worked well, brought off much Phlegm, and Choler very bitter.

At Night, going to Bed, ſhe took,

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. n.* ℥ij. *Pæon. c.* ℥ſs. *Syr. Papav. errat.* ʒij. *Theriac. Androm.* ℈ſs.

July 10, in the Morning, ſhe took,

℞. *Ol. Amyg. d. r.* ℥j. *Syr. e Spin. Elix. Salut. Syr. Roſ. Dam.* āā ℥ſs. *m.*

with a Clyſter, half an Hour after. It is hardly credible, how great a Diſcharge was made hereby; and with how great Eaſe, Benefit, and Relief to the Patient. It is my Cuſtom, after a Vomit, to give ſome Medicine of this kind, that working downwards may carry off what might be left diſturbed by the Vomit. The Conſequence here was, that the Swelling, Pain, and Inflammation of the Leg and Foot, were hardly now perceptible; and ſhe was more ſerene, eaſy, and cheerful

cheerful than uſual. Her Strength was greater than of ſome Years; and her Complexion freſher. She reſted better, her Appetite was more free, and ſhe was eaſier after Meals, than ever in her Life.

July 10. Her Leg and Foot are perfectly well. So far as the Symptoms extended, the Skin is clear off. Notwithſtanding that ſhe found herſelf in ſo good State, yet the better to ſecure a Conſtitution ſo greatly ſhaken, ſhe took a few more of the oily and purging Medicines, with good Succeſs, and to her Satisfaction.

Mrs. BETTY GRAHAM. 1720.

Life ſaved by a Vomit. Pain and Swelling of the Limbs declining on Purging. The peccant Matter diſcharged thence into the Stomach. Vomiting needful where ſuch Purges fail.

SHE hath long laboured under a Weakneſs of her Stomach, and Indigeſtion. The latter End of *July* ſhe began to feel a Pain in her Right Leg. In about a Day, quitting that, it invaded her Left Leg, as alſo the Thigh, Hip, and Foot. The Pain continually increaſing, and a Swelling likewiſe coming on the whole Limb, after the Uſe of ſome unctuous Medicines, I directed a Purge to be taken, with a Clyſter, on the Morning of *Auguſt* 3, 1720,

℞. *Calomel. gr. vij. Scammon. pul. gr. xi. m. f. Pul. ſum. in quolibet Vehiculo idon.*

this, with the Clyſter, worked very freely, and during the Operation, the Swelling of the Limb went intirely down; and the Pain diminiſhed gradually, till it became very little.

But as the Swelling and Pains decreaſed, ſhe perceived an Oppreſſion of her Stomach continually increaſing, and attended with a great Faintneſs. This, doubtleſs, was owing to the Matter, that offended her Limb, returning back through the gaſtric Veſſels into her Stomach, which was now in ſome Meaſure emptied by the Purge, and Room made there for Reception of it. But on account of this Faintneſs drinking near a Quarter of a Pint of Canary, the Faintneſs indeed leſſened, but the Purging ſtopt; and immediately the Limb began again to ſwell, and the Pain to return. Before Night both were as great as ever, the Purging having entirely ceaſed. That Canary diminiſhed the Faintneſs, by carrying Part of the vitious Matter which cauſed it out of the Stomach into the Guts, which being by a Glut of Phlegm or ſome other Accident ſtopt, the Wine, and whatever it carried along with it, was by that Means turned croſs-ways through the Lacteals into the Blood, and ſo caſt upon the Limbs. By this Turn, not only the Limbs but the whole Habit was injured.

After this ſeveral Purges were given, generally guarded with unctuous Medicines, and aſſiſted by Clyſters; which, tho' they ſucceeded pretty well, carried off nothing but what was very thin; and neither the Faintneſs, nor the Symptoms of the Habit and Limbs declined, but rather increaſed, and ſhe grew weaker. I concluded there was a Glut ſomewhere, that had made a Stop in the Guts; and that, tho' ſome thinner Matter might get by, it was rather increaſed by the thicker, devolved down upon it by the Purges; an Accident that frequently happens, where the Stomach is glutted with thick

thick tough Phlegm, which was the Caſe here. And in this Caſe it is very rare that the Purging has Effect, or the Symptoms abate, till that Phlegm is Part of it removed, and the reſt broke and thinned, by one or more Vomits. Having now no Hopes from anything but this Operation, I acquainted her Relations with it. They all thought her ſo weak, that ſhe could not bear the Operation. Indeed, ſhe appeared to be near Death, and could not, in all probability, ſubſiſt many Hours longer. She could eat nothing, was extremely weak and faint, to a Degree hardly to be expreſſed, and cruelly teazed with Wind in her Stomach. The Pain of her Legs was increaſed, but it was now attended with a Numbneſs, and they ſeemed to her as dead in all Reſpects, excepting the Pain. The Deadneſs and Pain extended now up quite to her Hips. Her Hands and Arms, quite to her Shoulders, were likewiſe numbed, and as dead, and alſo very cold outwardly to the Touch. When ſhe awaked this Morning, *Auguſt* 19, 1720, out of a little confuſed, diſturbed Sleep that ſhe had had, her Arms were ſo dead and cold, that it was ſome Hours before they could bring Life and Heat into them, by rubbing them with warm Cloths. Some, who were Lookers on, declared very poſitively againſt the Vomit. But her Relations acquieſcing in my Judgment, and ſhe, as in all other Occaſions, being forward to take it, I told them, I hoped I could manage it ſo, as to carry her through it. At ſeven in the Evening I gave her Half a Drachm of Ipecacuanha, and ℥j. of Oxymel of Squills, managing the Operation with Sack Whey, diluted with Water, and ſhe urging the Riſe of what was in her Stomach with

with the Uſe of a Feather. By this Means, there was raiſed a Quantity of Phlegm, very tough, groſs, and heavy, greater than can be eaſily imagined. During the Operation, I ſometimes interpoſed about a Quarter of a Pint of warm Canary, which animated her Stomach, and contributed to the thinning and raiſing of the Phlegm.

I gave her a like Doſe of that Wine warm, in the Concluſion, in Hopes, as frequently it does, it might fling up, and make a great Diſcharge of the remaining vitious Matter in the Stomach. But that not happening, ſhe was intoxicated, and talked a little light-headed at ſetting into Sleep; but reſted well and quietly all the Night after; which ſhe had not done of a conſiderable Time before. The next Morning awaking, ſhe had no Deadneſs or Numbneſs in her Arms; and they were now as warm as ever in her beſt Health. Her Legs and Thighs were not at all numbed, and the Pain was now very inconſiderable. She had little or no Faintneſs, and declared ſhe ſeemed to herſelf to have received a new Life. Thoſe who are conſcious of their Ignorance of the State of the Body under Diſeaſes, and of the Principles that cauſe them; who know not how to make Choice of fit Vomits, and how to manage them, are in the right not to venture their own Reputation by giving any. This Morning, *Auguſt* 20, ſhe took the Purge,

Ol. Amygd. d. r. Syr. e Spin. Elix. Salut. Syr. e Roſ. Dam. $\overline{aa}$ $\frac{z}{3}ſs.$

and Half an Hour after the Clyſter. Before ſhe took the Vomit, ſhe had taken theſe twice, with little or no Succeſs. But this Morning they worked plentifully and freely, to ſeven or eight Stools, bringing away Fœces in Quantity, clod-

clodded, ſlimy, fetid, black, with much Wind. This gave her great Relief, eſpecially as to the Faintneſs and Wind in her Stomach; ſhe had now ſome Appetite to her Dinner, but after Eating, her Hands became again a little chill, and numbed, tho' this went off after a very ſhort time; ſhe paſt this Day and the next Day very well, becoming more and more eaſy, and gaining Strength very ſenſibly.

Auguſt 22, that Purge and Clyſter were repeated, worked freely, and with as good Succeſs as the laſt Time.

They were repeated ſeveral Times afterwards, and unctuous Medicines taken in the Intervals, by which Means ſhe attained a Strength and Health, ſuperior to what ſhe ever enjoyed before; and holds it to the Time of Writing this, which is eleven Months after. Her Appetite is much better than ever; and ſhe drinks without the leaſt Impediment, whereas ſhe could only ſip before, and could never drink a Draught. As this Difficulty is owing to Wind, and Load in the Stomach, ſo this Narrative ſhews fully, how that was removed.

EDMUND RAMSDEN, *at Mr.* Tanner's, *a Silk Weaver, in* Cock Lane, Shoreditch. 1720.

HE was born *Febuary* 14, 1698. He has been of a ſpare Habit, all along ſomewhat inclining to lean, but, except the Small Pox, which he had at Eight Years old, he had an uninterrupted Health, till *June* 1, 1714, when he began to be ſubject to Coughs, and apt to take Cold, which he has been ever ſince. In *May*, 1719, he had frequently, without other Signs

Signs of a Cold, a ſhort ſlight Cough; it was chiefly in the Evening, daily. *June* 1, 1719, at Ten in the Evening, the Cough was attended with a tickling and working, ſeeming to him as of Froth, a little above the Pit of his Stomach. Immediately he ſpit and raiſed Blood continually from that Part, very florid and ruddy. Spitting into a Baſon, he obſerved when cold, it was very thick, and that no Serum ſeparated from it. It continued not longer than three Minutes, during which Time he diſcharged about two Ounces of Blood. This Spitting returned the next Evening, about the ſame Hour; and ſo daily, with like Symptoms and Diſcharge for about a Week. After he had had it for five or ſix Days, he applied to me; and, on Uſe of a lenitive unctuous Electuary, after two Days the Cough and Spitting both ceaſed. He took only two Pots of the Electuary, neglecting all further Care of himſelf. Notwithſtanding, he continued well as ever in his Life, till towards the End of the following Winter; when he was more than ever formerly ſubject to Colds and Coughs. But theſe abated much, as the Spring came on. In *May*, 1720, as in the former Year, came on a ſhort checking Cough; and once or twice, with the Phlegm riſing, he obſerved a very little Blood. But *June* 1, at Ten in the Evening, the Tickling and Working about the Pit of his Stomach returned; and he raiſed Blood, of the ſame Conſtitution and Colour as before, and in the ſame Quantity. It is about that Time he is wont to eat his Supper daily; and the Spitting comes on either during his Eating, or immediately after. He finds he has no Senſe of Soreneſs in the Part, whence it ſeems to ariſe.

Upon

Upon the Acceſs of the Bleeding, he has lately had, at the ſame Time, a Nauſea and Reaching to vomit.

June 8, 1720, he applied again to me; and I directed the ſame Electuary, which agreed well with him, and rendered him more eaſy, lightſome, and more ſoluble and looſe, as it formerly did.

As the chief Diſorders of the Body of Man ariſe from vitious Principles in the Stomach, I imagined, that on Acceſs of the Meat and Drink at that Meal, thoſe Principles, being put into Emotions and Conflicts, partly emit a greater Quantity than uſual of Wind; and partly flowing forth, paſs into the Blood; by theſe Means, bring on the Diſorders there, and in particular the Bleeding. I appointed him to ſup this Night, *June* 9, two Hours ſooner, which he did, *viz.* at Eight o'Clock, when he eat a Cruſt of Bread, and drank Half a Pint of common Ale, which is uſually his Supper. Two or three Minutes after, he perceived the Rattling and Working in the uſual Part; and had at the ſame Time a Reaching to vomit. At the Inſtant the Blood aroſe.

June 10, I appointed him to eat his Bread, and Drink his Ale, at Six o'Clock this Evening, which he did; but the Bleeding came not on till near Eleven, which was near two Hours later than the ordinary Time of its Acceſs before. Then he raiſed hardly half ſo much Blood as he did before he took the Medicine. Beſides, whereas he was wont to be very uneaſy, heavy, and chagrined, and his Breaſt oppreſſed, for ſome ſhort Time before the Acceſs of the Bleeding, he was now eaſy, and had none of thoſe Symptoms, ſo that he expected no Bleeding at all. Nor is there Reaſon to doubt, but that the

the Alteration as to Time, as well as the Quantity of the Bleeding, was owing to the Medicine, which gave him two or three Stools daily, and ſent down much Wind.

June 11,

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Roſ. Dam.* ā *ʒj. m. cap. hor. ſom. repetatur cras mane, addendo Syr. e Spin. Cerv. & Elix. Salut.* ā *ʒſs. et poſt ſemihor. injiciatur Enem.*

I have heard nothing of him ſince; and therefore conclude he is well.

Mr. GLOVER, Thread-needle-Street. 1720.

Objections to the Cortex Peruvianus.

HE had taken very much of the Jeſuits Powder, for an intermittent Fever; and tho' that Medicine ſtifled it for the Time, the Diſtemper returned with ſtill greater Violence afterwards.

In ſuch a Relapſe I was ſent for to him, in the Middle of the Summer 1720. He had a Fit that had ſhattered, diſturbed and weakened him very much. This was the more extraordinary, becauſe the Seaſon was ſo favourable, and a Proof, how great a Quantity of febrile Matter there was within. Where this is the Caſe, and that Matter ſuperior to the abſorbent Power of that Medicine, it is wont to diſengage itſelf and break looſe a-new, when the Patient ſuffers doubly; and as much from the Medicine, which is noxious and offenſive, as from the Diſeaſe. Where, joined by ſome Effort of Nature, the Medicine ſurmounts the Fever, it is commonly by a Metaſtaſis, and, by caſting off the morbid

morbid Matter upon ſome Part or Limb, brings on a Palſy, or ſome other Affection.

Indeed, where the febrile Matter is little, the Medicine may ſtifle it; and if the Strength be great, both may thereby be caſt out, and the Patient reſcued; which may ſometimes happen, tho' very ſeldom; there being frequently great Injury done by this Adminiſtration, tho' the Ague ceaſe, and the Patient ſeem eaſy for a Time, till ſome other Symptom or Ill ariſe.

In Mr. *Glover's* Caſe, the Experiment had been fairly made before I came; and the febrile Matter proved vaſtly ſuperior to all the Powers of the Cortex. My Buſineſs was to retrench, and leſſen it. In order to which, I directed unctuous Purges, with Clyſters. Theſe ſucceeded happily, made great Diſcharges, and the Matter brought away proved of ſuch Nature, as could not but be very hurtful within. The Fit returned the next Morning, a thing that rarely happens in this Method, and indeed never, but where the febrile Matter is in great Quantity indeed. In this Fit, his Stomach being loaded, oppreſſed, and ſick, I adviſed to drink plentifully of Sage Tea, very ſmall, Sack Whey, or common Ale. This he did, and urged Vomiting, by Uſe of a Feather, upon which there aroſe a Quantity of Phlegm, exceſſive foul, and of Choler very much. This gave him very great Relief; and the Fit was ſhorter, and not near ſo ſhattering and injurious, as that which he had before the Medicines. In the Evening a Vomit was given him, with good Succeſs, and like Diſcharge; and the next Morning the unctuous Purge and Clyſter were adminiſtered. The following Day the Ague returned, with like Affections of the Stomach. Upon which he

drank as before directed, and it ſucceeded in like manner. This Fit was ſtill more favourable and eaſy. But there being ſeveral who viſited him, and all poſſeſſed with an Opinion of the common Methods of the Jeſuits Bark, and impatient that his Ague was not cured; I thought it proper, by Reaſon of their Impatience, to give the Cortex, which, now that the febrile Matter was retrenched and leſſened, ſucceeded, and he had no Relapſe.

This is the true State of the Caſe; tho' being drawn up at a Diſtance, it is not ſo particular as it might have been, had it been drawn up immediately. The Reaſon of my doing it now is, becauſe the Apothecary has officiouſly ſuggeſted, that my Method would not do without the Cortex. Whereas in Truth, the Preſſure of the Diſeaſe being very great, and the People about the Patient in Sollicitude and Hurry, there was not Patience for Trial of it. But, from the whole it is very apparent, quite contrary to what the Apothecary ſuggeſts, that the Cortex could not ſucceed without the Aſſiſtance of this Method; whereby ſo great a Quantity of the morbid Matter, which that Medicine would otherwiſe have had to abſorb, was removed and caſt out.

Mr. THOMAS MOLE, *in* Grub-Street.

Cholera Morbus. 1720.

HE was born *November* 1, 1699. He has been, for his whole Life, apt to be coſtive; but has been generally healthy, only ſometimes ſubject to the Head-ach; and of late to the Tooth-ach.

July

July 8, 1720, in the Evening, he found himſelf heavy and ſleepy. The next Morning, he was awaked by a griping Pain in his Stomach, which ſuddenly increaſed to a great Violence. This was followed by a Sickneſs inexpreſſibly great; and that by an enormous Vomiting and Looſeneſs. What he brought up, was hot, exceſſive ſour, and bitter. The Stools were likewiſe hot, ſtenchy, and offenſive beyond meaſure.

I came to him this Morning, *July* 9, 1720, at Eleven. He told me, that the Pain of his Stomach, and in the oppoſite Part of his Back, was intolerable; and that he was likewiſe in Pain throughout his whole Bowels. He was ſunk, diſpirited, and faint beyond Expreſſion; but this ever happens, where thoſe vitious Principles in the Stomach are in great Perturbation and Colluctations with each other. For when they are regularly moved, by rational Vomits and Purges, ſuch Faintneſs does not happen. On the contrary, theſe ever take the Faintneſs off; unleſs it happens, that the vitious Principles are too numerous, and exceed their Power; or thoſe that remain, fall into Colluctations after the Medicines are gone forth, and the Operation over. For the Faintneſs is owing intirely to theſe Colluctations, and Wind, ariſing from them, diſtending the Stomach, and by that Means ſtraitning the Heart, diſtreſſing the Lungs, and in ſome Degree oppreſſing all the Parts above.

He was feveriſh, his Pulſe quick, his Mouth dry, and his Tongue white. He complained of a great Pain and Heavineſs of his Head. I directed,

℞. *Elix. Salutis, Syr. Roſ. Dam. Ol. Amygd. d. r.* ā ā ℥*j. m. cap. ſtatim, et poſt ſemihor. injiciatur Enema ſeq.*

℞. *Flor. Chamæmel. m. iſs. coquantur in ſ. q. Aq. font. ad lib. j. Colaturæ adde Syr. e Spin. Cerv. Sacchari com. et Ol. Lin.* ā ā ℥*j. m.*

The Draught was no ſooner ſettled in his Stomach, but things came to a great Compoſure and Eaſe. The Colluctations of the Bile in his Stomach, the Faintneſs conſequent thereto inſtantly leſſened, and he had not ſo much as any Reaching to Vomit afterwards. The Clyſter ſucceeded well; and brought down much Wind, and vitious Choler. After this firſt Diſcharge he found himſelf pretty eaſy, and his Diſtreſs over; all things took a new Turn. He eat Veal Broth, which ſat very kindly with him, and afterwards Bread and Butter. In the Evening, perceiving a Weight and Oppreſſion of his Stomach, I directed,

℞. *Ol. Amygd. d. r.* ℥*ij. Syr. Sambuc. Aq. Bryon. com.* ā ā ℥*iſs. cap. ſtatim.*

A Quarter of an Hour after, he drank plentifully of ſmall Sage Tea, and urging the Riſe of it with a Feather, made a Diſcharge of heavy tough Phlegm incredibly great; with Choler, bitter and ſour.

He had a good Night after this, and took the oily Draught the next Morning, with Addition of *Syr. Roſ. Dam.* ℥*ſs.* and a Clyſter half an Hour after. This ſucceeded happily, made a conſiderable Diſcharge, and left him eaſy and well. At Dinner he found his Appetite good, his Stomach eaſy, and what he eat ſat well with him. After this he felt not the leaſt Diſorder of

of his Bowels, nor any thing amiſs; and I ſeeing him the next Day, he aſſured me he was now much better than before the Vomiting and Looſeneſs came on; he having found himſelf heavy, torpid, and ſomewhat indiſpoſed for ſome Weeks before; whereas now he was lightſome, cheerful, active, and vigorous beyond what he remembered to have felt himſelf in his whole Life before. Thus it ordinarily happens, where the Cure of Diſeaſes is attempted, by a kindly and rational Method of removing the Cauſes of them. Theſe Cauſes are commonly long forming within; and perhaps Part of them brought with the Body into the World. Theſe cumber, incommode, and offend the Oeconomy, before they break out into Violences, when greatly increaſed, and perhaps incited by ſome Accident. It is the Manner of Exertion, under this Incitement, that gives Denomination to the Diſeaſe; and Phyſicians rarely attend to any thing farther than this, which is the Reaſon of ſo frequent Miſcarriages, and of ſuch Havock of Conſtitutions, that happen to abide the Shock, but perhaps never come to rights afterwards. Thus in theſe Caſes of Vomiting and Looſeneſs, few Phyſicians reflect farther, than that the Patient was well before the Vomiting and Looſeneſs happened, and that if theſe were ſtopt, the Patient would be well again. So that they uſe all Endeavours, by Abſorbents, Opiates, and the like, to ſtop them; and then the Body has not only theſe ill Principles, but Medicines as annoying to ſtruggle with. I have ſeen much of this Practiſe this Seaſon, with a fatal Conſequence from it. Whereas, of a conſiderable Number that have been

treated with unctuous Evacuations, not one I have ſeen has done amiſs.

The Cholera Morbus, Cholick, and Diarrhœa, have been frequent this Seaſon here. They have been uſually at the ſame Seaſon, probably in all Ages; and indeed in all Places. *Hippocrates*, about two thouſand Years ago, has repreſented them as rife in this Seaſon, in *Greece*. When not rightly treated, and the bilioſe Matter ſteering its Courſe, or perhaps being ſent, by an ill Method of Medicines, into the Blood, a Fever enſues. But this is prevented by tempering the Acrimony, and appeaſing the Colluctations of that Matter by Means of Oils, and ſending it, when ſo tempered, pacified, and incorporated with Oil, quite out of the Body. By this Method not only the Fever is prevented, but the Frame ſecured from Diſcompoſure and Shatter, and the Conſtitution preſerved.

Mrs. HARVEY, *at Mr.* Fuller's.

February 23, 1720.

SHE was invaded with a Pain in her Head and Back. *February* 24, the Pains increaſed, ſhe was feveriſh, and had a Senſe of Load and Tenſion of her Stomach.

February 25, in the Afternoon, I being ſent for, was told what is before ſet forth; and likewiſe, that the Small Pox had, from the Beginning, been expected, they being now very rife about Town, and ſhe having never had them. They added, that they appeared under the Skin of her Face laſt Night; and indeed, I now obſerved them thick on her Face, and ſome on her Breaſt and Arms. Mr. *Beet*, Apothecary, and all preſent, agreed they were the Small Pox.

Having drank a great deal of Small Beer, and finding her Stomach chilled by it, ſhe drank near a Quart of ſtrong *Spaniſh* Wine before I came. After which, ſhe was very ſick at Stomach. On which Account, knowing ſhe had an Averſion to Oil, I ordered her an Ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds, with as much Syrup of Damaſk Roſes. This had the Effect I expected, made her vomit freely, and very much putrid Phlegm, and Choler, hot, ſharp, bitter, ſour. After this, the Symptoms of her Head, Back, and Stomach, wholly ceaſed; the Fever gradually declined; and I, coming again the next Morning, *February* 26, found not the leaſt Remains of the Pimples in her Face, Breaſt, or Arms. This Caſe is not unlike that of Lady *Ann Gray*, related in the *State of Phyſick*, p. 86.

Some Months before, being invaded with a Sickneſs at Stomach, ſhe vomited up much green and yellow Choler; after which ſhe had a Caſt of Yellow in her Face, ſo that ſhe expected the Jaundice. But her Complexion became clear the next Day, her Stomach being eaſy and quiet.

Mr. WILLIAM ROOTS. *Autumn*; 1720.

An Ague.

I Was conſulted, after he had had a Quotidian Ague above a Month. I appointed a Purge, Scammony with Calomel, to be repeated every other, or every third Day; and Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken plentifully, on the intermediate Days. The firſt Day he took it he had no Fit, nor the Day following. But not taking the Purge the third Day, he had then a Fit,

tho' much more favourable than ever before. He had one or two ſlight Fits afterwards, on a like Omiſſion of the Purge. In Concluſion, I directed a Doſe of Ipecacuanha; which worked kindly, freely, and brought up much Phlegm and Choler. By this Means he was not only freed from his Ague, but attained a greater Cheerfulneſs, Vivacity, and better Health, by much, than he had before the Ague invaded him. Nay, a Deafneſs, that had been upon him for ſeveral Years to a great Degree, left him upon this Proceſs.

Mr. Sharpe's *Son*, Beak-Street, *by* Golden-Square; *Spring*. 1720.

An Ague.

HE had had an Ague, I think a Tertian, for ſome Time; and taken much of the Cortex, without Cure of the Ague; it only incommoding and indiſpoſing of him. I directed a lenitive unctuous Electuary to be taken daily; and a Clyſter ſometimes interpoſed. After a few Days, I appointed a Doſe of Scammony with Calomel, which worked very kindly but plentifully; and was repeated afterwards, at Diſtance, two or three Times, with like Succeſs. By this Means he was not only freed from his Ague, but acquired a better State of Health than before.

Mrs. GOODWIN.

October 1720.

SHE had a pretty ſharp Fit of the Gout, which was carried off by oily and other Purges, happily and ſpeedily.

In

In this Courſe ſhe miſſed the Catamenia, which never befel her before; when not with Child. But Purging ſometimes removes the Pabulum of them, which is in the Stomach.

The ſame.

HER Son *Nicholas*, and her Daughter . . . . who were both born before I cured her of the Elephantiaſis *, by Means of Vomits, Purges with Calomel, and a Diet-drink with Vitriolum album and crude Antimony, were both infected with that Diſeaſe very highly. But her Son *Emmet*, and her two Daughters that are born ſince that Cure, have not the leaſt Appearance of it.

Mr. WILLIAM WOOD.

April 10, 1720.

HAVING been deaf of both Ears, eſpecially the Left, from the Time he was an Infant of three Months old; and having, in *February* laſt, received a Stab in his Loins pretty deep, tho' only a Fleſh Wound, during the Running and Diſcharge of the Ulcer his Hearing returned, and was as exquiſite in both Ears for the Time, as any Man's. But upon the Healing of the Ulcer, the Deafneſs became as great as ever.

* It was hereditary. For her Father died over-run with an Elephantiaſis.

Colonel HOTHAM.

HE is of a vigorous ſtrong Conſtitution; but coſtive, and ſubject to Weakneſs and Inflammation of his Eyes. On this Account, I was conſulted in the Spring, of 1720, and directed him Purges with Clyſters, generally ever other Day; with oily Medicines in the intermediate Days. The Purges were very ſtrong, ſome of them with Elaterium, ſo as generally to work very often and much with him, and frequently to vomit him, bringing up a Pint of Choler, or more, green, ſour, and bitter. The Inflammation gradually ceaſed; and his Eyes became ſtronger. Tho' the Purges were repeated ſo frequently, were ſo very ſtrong, and made ſo great Diſcharges, yet in Concluſion, he was become not only much clearer, and freſher in his Complexion, but likewiſe more plump and fat; inſomuch, that having ſat to Mr. *Richardſon* for his Picture before he entered upon this Courſe, the Painter, when he came to ſit to him again, having not ſeen him now of ſome Time, was ſurprized to find him ſo much changed to his Advantage, and ſo much more clear, freſh, and plump.

SAMUEL WESTON, *Clock-maker at* Stratford.

March 30, 1720.

Ill Effects from the Cortex.

A Quartan, from *July* 1719, cured by the Cortex, ℥*vi*. But afterwar s his Breaſt was oppreſſed, his Stomach ſtopped and ſore. He had a violent ferine Cough, and Difficulty of Breathing, much more than while the Quar-

tan

tan was upon him; beſides that he was weaker and more diſordered.

Mrs. ARNE.

April 1720.

WEaning her Child, her Stomach began to be uneaſy; and the next Day was in very conſiderable Pain. This is a common Accident on Women's weaning. She called it a cholical Pain; and ſaid ſhe had it at Times formerly; but never during the Time that ſhe gave ſuck. The Reaſon was, the bilioſe Salts being increaſed, and detained in the Stomach, became the Inſtruments and Cauſe of the Pain there; which during the Time of her giving ſuck, paſſed currently and freely into the Blood, having Reception, and Way made for them, by the Child continually draining the Blood, and drawing off the Milk. But, this being thus highly charged with theſe Salts, the Child was puny, ſickly, and very ſubject to Gripes. It was for this Reaſon, that I adviſed her to wean it. The unctuous Method, with ſome Evacuations, freed and relieved both her and the Child.

Mr. GEORGE CAWSEY, *St. Paul's Coffee Houſe.*

Emphyſema univerſale. 1720.

HE was born *October* 1, 1715, had the Meaſles favourably before he was a Year old; and the Small Pox very full, when he was about three. A while after, being at Nurſe, in the Country, he had an intermittent Fever.

Upon

Upon taking the Bark, with much ado, the Fever was put an End to. But the Child thereupon loſt his Appetite, became ſhort breath'd, and much more uneaſy than before. In a Fortnight the Fever returned; and was again put off by the Bark, but it recurred as before. In this Way, the Ague never quitting him, unleſs when baffled by the Bark, and the Bark never keeping the Ague off longer than three Weeks at a Time, the Child was managed for about two Years. The Fever recurred in various Forms, ſometimes Quotidian, ſometimes Tertian, and ſometimes Quartan. The Bark, at the firſt Adminiſtration, ever purged him; but, being continued by Degrees it rendered him coſtive, upon which the Ague always ceaſed. The Apothecary, who managed him thus, attributed theſe ſo frequent and numerous Relapſes to his not giving a ſufficient Quantity of the Bark; ſo that he reſolved to doſe him with it to Purpoſe; which was done accordingly. The Reſult was, the Bark rendring the Body coſtive, and debarring the vitious Principles Egreſs, by Want of Stool they turned into the Blood, particularly Wind, choleric Fumes, Phlegm; and his Body began to puff up, and ſwell all over. This was in the Spring 1720; and the Swelling rather increaſed till *June* 11, 1720, when I was called in, and much ſurprized to find his Belly ſo big and inflated, and withal ſo very hard, that it was as a Stone, ſcarcely yielding to any Preſſure. His Face was exceedingly bloated, and indeed the whole Surface of his Body puft up, and as it were inflated; not only the Skin of the Thorax and Abdomen, but of the Limbs, even his Hands and Feet, his Fingers and Toes. The exterior

Ill Effects from the Cortex.

Swellings

Swellings were greater; and withal more puffy, ſoft, and yielding, than in a Leucophlegmatia, which make me rather chooſe to call this an Emphyſema. Not but that, as in a Leucophlegmatia, ſo here, there was ſome Phlegm caſt on the Habit, by which Means the Contents, and particularly the Flatulencies of his Stomach were turned into his Blood, and upon the Habit of the Body. When at any Time he happened to have a free Stool, with Deſcent of Wind, the Swellings of his Face, Belly, Limbs, and all over his Body ſomewhat declined for a while. The Swellings were ever leaſt in a Morning, after the Compoſure and Quiet of the Bile in the Stomach, and the Cloſure of the Pylorus, during Sleep *, Part of that which was got into the Blood, and upon the Habit, the preceding Day, finding Means to perſpire and get forth in that Interval, wherein the Supply from the Fountain of it, the Stomach, was intercepted. I found him wan, and pale, as dead; lean, and reduced to Skin and Bone; feeble, faint, torpid, lumpiſh, heavy, dozy, and perpetually inclined to Sleep. He made little Water; and was very ſhort breathed. His Appetite had wholly deſerted him for ſome Time.

* *N. B.* The Author has, in many Caſes, mentioned the Cloſure of the Pylorus, during Sleep: But this Notion has not, in my Judgment, the leaſt Foundation in Reaſon for its Support. It is true, that in the Poſition we generally lye when aſleep, the Deſcent of the Contents of the Stomach is not ſo eaſy, as when we are in an erect Poſture; and from thence it is, that we find ſuch a Reſtleſſneſs and Uneaſineſs upon going to Bed, with the Stomach overcharged with Food. EDITOR.

June 11, 1720,

℞. *Calomel. gr. iv. Scammon. p. gr. vi. m. f. Pulv. ſumend. Mane, in Cochl. i. Syr. Flor. Perſic.*

This worked very little; which I have obſerved frequently happens, even with very ſtrong Purges, in flatulent Caſes. So that conſidering that Oils baffle the Bile, from whence thoſe Flatulencies all ariſe in the Stomach, I appointed for the next Morning, *June* 13, an Ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken, and a Clyſter to be given Half an Hour after. Theſe were followed by a ſurpriſingly great Diſcharge of Fœces, ſtenchy, ſlimey, very frothy, with much Wind; upon which his Stomach and Belly grew ſenſibly ſofter, and leſs; and the Swellings all over the Surface of the Body decreaſed.

The next Morning, *June* 14, the purging Powder and Syrup were repeated, and a Clyſter given Half an Hour after; whereupon enſued an Evacuation much greater than that Yeſterday; his Guts, before quiet and ſtill, were now ſtruggling, croaking, and diſmiſſing of Wind, ſent thither from off the Habit of the Body, the Organs and Limbs, by Way of the gaſtric and meſenteric Arteries, through the Glands of the Stomach and Guts, for the greater Part of the Day. In the Evening, his Stomach and Belly were come down to their natural Pitch; and the puffy Swellings over his whole Body were quite gone down and vaniſhed. At the ſame Time it was obſervable that, tho' theſe Operations were ſo great, they were ſo kindly, that he manifeſtly gained Strength under them; and this Evening he appeared lively, briſk, ſprightly, active, and ſaid his Faintneſs, cauſed

cauſed by Wind in his Stomach, bearing it on the Præcordia and Vitals, was wholly gone. He eat more this Day at Dinner, than he had done at any Meal of ſome Time before; and this Evening complains that he is hungry. The Dozing and Sleepineſs is wholly ceaſed.

The Purge was repeated every other Day, with the Clyſter three or four Times; and an Ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds taken on the intermediate Days. At ten Days End, his Friends obſerved that his Complexion was become as freſh as ever; and his Strength and Health perfectly reſtored.

July 7, 1724, I ſaw him in perfect Health; and his Mother told me, he had continued ſo now for three Years, ever ſince that Illneſs in 1720.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, *Apothecary.*

Arthritis Scorbutica Vaga; and, occaſionally of the Stone.

November 1720.

HE had this Diſtemper once before, very ſeverely; and notwithſtanding all the Applications uſed, it laſted very long. After the Diſtemper was over, the Skin peeled off the greateſt Part of his Body; the hard callous Part came quite off the Soles of his Feet; and even the Corns, of which he had four or five, came all entirely out by the Roots. Both that, and the preſent Fit, had certain Symptoms and Notices fore-running, which it may not be amiſs to recount. Tho' when he is in Health he is very active and athletic, before each of theſe Fits he found a conſiderable Laſſitude, and was ſoon tired with Walking.

Upon

Upon Motion he was apt to ſweat, and it had a ſtrangely fetid nidorous Smell. When he rid out, it was followed by Pains in his Breaſt, Sides, and Back. His Appetite was very ſharp and craving; and he had Longings, particularly for Tallow; than which there is not a ſurer Sign of Abundance of acrimonious Bile in the Stomach. He was torpid, heavy, and ſleepy; his Sleep unquiet, and diſturbed by frightful Dreams. His Head was heavy. He had a Chagrine and Melancholy. His Memory failed him very much. Laſtly, he fell into a Cholic, very cruel and ſevere; and this declining, the Cauſe, Choler paſſing out of the Stomach and Guts into his Blood, was ſucceeded by Pains in his Limbs not leſs cruel and ſevere.

The ſecond Fit, at the End of *November* 1720, attacked him with greater Fury than the former; but yielded to the firſt Applications now uſed. Theſe were only Purges with Clyſters, and a Vomit, *Ipecac.* ʒ*ſs.* with *gr. iv.* of *Tart. Emet.* Both Purges, and Vomits, brought away great Quantities of Choler. After the Diſcharge of the firſt Clyſter that was given, there followed, in a few Minutes, at leaſt Half a Pint of Choler, very yellow, ſharp, and hot, with a nidorous Smell, exactly like that of his Sweat before. Upon this Evacuation, the Pain in his Back, or his Stomach, in which this Choler then was, preſently ceaſed, greatly to his Relief.

Dr. *Bevis*, who, viſiting him, obſerved the firſt Attacks of this Diſtemper, declared he had known ſome who were wholly diſabled, and their Limbs rendered ever after uſeleſs, by Rheumatiſms not ſo violent and exceſſive as this was; and he judged Mr. *Dillingham* would not recover

recover his full Strength till *Midſummer*, or after; whereas he was free from Pain in a few Days; his Memory returned; his Head became as uſual in his beſt Health; and his Sleep quiet and refreſhing. In fine, he was as ſtrong as ever in his Life, by the Beginning of *January*. For by this Method, the Cauſe, the rheumatic or arthritick Matter, was caſt forth, and not quieted and ſuppreſſed within, as in the common Method.

Buſineſs preſſing him, he purſued not the Cure ſo far as he ſhould have done; and much neglecting his Health in the Summer, he had a Return of the Arthritis in the Autumn 1721; of which I only find the following Notes.

September 20, 1721, his Hands, Arms, and Shoulders were in great Pain; and where the Pain was moſt urgent, the Part was very hot, even externally. Where-ever the Bile, vitious, and abounding in vitriolic Salts, paſſes or ſettles in any conſiderable Quantity, not only an Acrimony, cauſing Pain in the Parts, but an Heat ever attends. In the Evening he was ſick at Stomach, and had a Reaching to vomit. Upon which I ordered,

Ipecacuan. pulv. ʒſs. Tart. Emet. gr. iij.

this worked in three or four Minutes; diſcharged above a Pint of very heavy, tough Phlegm, with much Choler. When the Vomiting was over, he declared the Heat and Pains were conſiderably abated; that he could now move his Arms, and ſuffer the Parts pained to be touched, which he could not before he took it. The vitious Principles in the Stomach, offended by them, if not flung effectually up by Vomit, or ſent downwards forth by Stool, paſs

Of the Diſpatches of Bile, vitious and redundant, from the Stomach, and the Production of nephritic, rheumatic, and other Pains.

paſs croſs-ways through the Lacteals into the Blood. From the ſo ſudden Suſpenſe of the Effects of it in the Blood, as happened during this Vomiting, it is plain the Diſpenſations from the Stomach to the Blood are inceſſant. Indeed they are ſo in Health, and while the Stomach contains in it only Matter proper and natural. It is to the Diſpatch of this into the Blood, that the Heat, the Senſe, the Life, the Strength, and the Power of Action are owing. When the vitious Matter in the Stomach is much, and the Diſpatches into the Blood great, where Bile particularly abounds, and endeavouring to get off by the Kidnies, and urinary Parts, affects thoſe Parts; and putrid Phlegm, ſent from the Stomach, appears with concreted bilioſe Matter in the Urine, it is called a Fit of the Stone. The Stomach is ſaid to ſuffer by Conſent with the Kidnies; and the Emotions in it are ſaid to be a Sign of the Stone. Whereas they proceed wholly from the Diſturbances given it by the vitious Matter, become redundant and troubleſome there. Paſſing into the Blood, wherever it happens to be in Quantity, in the urinary or any other Parts, it gives like Diſturbances. But theſe Diſorders of the Stomach are ſo far from attending only the Stone, that they frequently attend Fevers, Rheumatiſms, the Gout, and other Diſtempers. Where the vitious Matter in the Stomach is very enormous, as the Cholera Morbus, and the like, it incites the Parts to fling it off with ſo great Vehemence, up and down, as ordinarily to allow little Leiſure for Paſſage into the Blood, to produce any great Symptoms there. It will not be eaſy to aſſign a Reaſon, why theſe Diſorders of the Stomach ſhould not likewiſe be interpreted

Symptoms

Symptoms of the Stone, as well as thoſe, where the Matter, paſſing more ſlowly, gets into the Blood, and endeavours to find its Way out by the urinary Paſſages. Such Emotions of the Stomach, are, it is plain, far from being Symptoms of the Stone. But where the Stomach happens to have in it ſuch Matter as ſerves for the Formation of the Stone, for Obſtruction of the urinary Paſſages, when ſent thither, for producing nephritic Affections, for cauſing the Strangury, or the like, and this Matter happens to be diſpenſed into the Blood, and to paſs to the urinary Parts, it produces thoſe Symptoms and Diſorders there; and theſe are Conſequences of thoſe Emotions. But, if there be either no ſuch Matter in the Stomach; or ſo long as it is in ſo little Quantity as may be well borne by the Stomach, and lie quietly there; or if the Reſentment and Emotions of the Stomach are ſuch, as to ſend it forth up by Vomit, or downwards through the Guts, with ſo much Hurry that little or none paſſes into the Blood; or, if what paſſes there, impacts and ſettles in the Blood Veſſels of a Muſcle, Limb, or Joint, as in the Rheumatiſm or Gout; or, if paſſing to the Kidnies and urinary Parts, it be not in Quantity too great to proceed and be diſpenſed forth, or is of ſuch Nature as not to offend or hurt thoſe Parts as it paſſes; I ſay, in theſe ſeveral Caſes, tho' there be Emotions of the Stomach, the Kidnies and urinary Parts are not affected in any of them. So that Emotions of the Stomach, Sickneſs, and Vomiting, are far from being really Symptoms of Affections of theſe Parts.

Mr. Scot's *Son.*

Fits. Big-head. 1720.

HIS Mother, formerly Mrs. *Whiting*, under which Name there are before ſeveral Notes about her Caſe, now Wife of Mr. *Scot*, is very ſubject to be coſtive, much affected with the Cholic, and over-run with a ſharp acid Choler. With this ſhe was much teized, eſpecially for ſome Weeks before ſhe was brought to Bed, and indeed after, till relieved by unctuous and evacuant Medicines. I then had Opportunity to obſerve the Child; and foretold that it abounded much with like Choler, and would be ſubject to Fits. But, being a fine Child, and nothing appearing amiſs to the Mother, ſhe made no Overtures for the giving it any thing for Prevention.

People are not ordinarily forward to meddle with Phyſick, where they ſee not preſent Neceſſity. In this Caſe, their Hopes as much ſurpaſs their Fears, as when Sickneſs really comes on, theſe too frequently do their Hopes. What I had foretold befel the Child, with ſo great Impetuoſity and Inſult, that when I came, juſt as a Fit was gone off, there were little Hopes of his Life. Nor indeed had it been ſaved, had it not been for the great Diſcretion and Vigilance of the Mother, and her accurate Purſuit of the Medicines. Theſe were chiefly oily Purges, with Clyſters; by Means of which were diſcharged incredible Quantities of Choler, four and green, with ſome Phlegm. Tho' the Diſcipline was followed very cloſely, and the Evacuations

cuations were very great, the Child gained Fleſh very ſenſibly, and a conſiderable Strength.

He was never heard to cry in the leaſt, his Lungs being oppreſt by the continual Inflation of his Stomach, till after the uſe of theſe Medicines.

When firſt born, it was obſerved his Head was big, and particularly longer than uſual from the Front to the Back-part of the Head. The Head was obſerved likewiſe to grow faſter, and bigger in Proportion, than the reſt of the Body; inſomuch that it was ſo heavy, that the Neck was not capable of ſupporting it. On Uſe of the unctuous Medicines and Evacuations, the Head became ſenſibly leſs; and, in fine, the Neck became capable of ſupporting it. Both the Mother and Nurſe obſerved this; and the Head-dreſs, that was formerly too little, became gradually as much too big. This Dreſs was a conſtant Gage and Meaſure, by which they judged of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Bigneſs of the Head. As the Increaſe was owing chiefly to the Tenſion of the Stomach by Wind, which was very much in this Child, ſo the Decreaſe was proportionate to the ſubduing the Bile, from which that Wind aroſe, and gradually caſting it out of the Body.

Mrs. HARRY. Lime-houſe.

Immanis αἰδοῖων pruritus. 1720.

SHE had had this Itching upon her for ſome Time by Fits; ſome of which were ſo vehement as to give her that great Diſquiet, and put her whole Body into ſo much Diſorder, as to be hardly ſupportable. It was chiefly exterior;

terior; and, as I acquainted her, proceeded from a great Redundance of Salts, of the Nature of thoſe that cauſe the Cholic, got out of the Stomach and Guts into the Blood, and thrown thence on thoſe Parts. She told me ſhe had had the Cholic very much formerly; and that ſhe had now frequently a Sickneſs at her Stomach with Reaching. She likewiſe obſerved, that continually the Fit of Itching was preceded by a Commotion and Diſorder in her Stomach; and that this gradually declined as the Itching increaſed. I directed that, when the Commotion in her Stomach next began, ſhe ſhould drink of Oxymel of Squills, and Oil of Sweet Almonds, $\overline{aa}$ ℥*j*. four Ounces of warm Canary a while after; and upon that, ſmall Sage Tea; urging the Riſe of it up again briſkly with a Feather. She did ſo; and brought up a great Quantity of Phlegm, with ſome Choler. Upon which the Itching was aſſwaged, and this Fit much ſhorter and milder, than any ſhe had had of ſome Time.

The Jeſuits Bark, powdered, entertains, and powerfully abſorbs theſe bilioſe Salts in the Stomach. Two Scruples, or ʒ*j*. of this given, preſently abated the Itching; and in a little while, put an End to it.

She had had beſides the Cholic, great Affections of her Head, rheumatic Pains, with Numbneſs in her Limbs.

She had frequently the Heart-burning; which I have elſewhere ſhewn to proceed from a Redundance of thoſe Salts in the Stomach.

For three Years paſt, ſhe has been ſo coſtive, that ſhe rarely had a Stool in leſs than ſix, or ſometimes eight or ten Days.

She

She is much troubled with Wind in her Stomach and Guts; and when this is the moſt troubleſome, the Itching is ſo too. A Clyſter allays the Itching in Proportion to the Wind it brings down.

Her Appetite was very defective; and ſhe had been able to eat little for ſome Time.

Auguſt 4, 1721. In the Morning ſhe took a Quart of *Stretham* Waters, with a Clyſter, which ſucceeded pretty well. I coming to viſit her in the Evening, ſhe told me ſhe had eat more Dinner than for ſeveral Days before; but complained then of a Pain, and great Soreneſs in the Middle, near the Top of the Sternum, and of Stiches, and pricking Pains in each Side. She likewiſe complained of a Maukiſhneſs in her Stomach.

I directed her immediately to drink a Pint of common Ale, cold; which, upon urging the Riſe of it with a Feather, returned, with much tough, heavy Phlegm, and ſomething of a bitter. She drank of the ſame three Pints more ſucceſſively, and made like Diſcharges; ſo that, upon the whole, ſhe brought up near a Pint of ſuch tough, heavy Phlegm. All was tranſacted in a little more than a Quarter of an Hour; and ſhe afterwards declared her Stomach eaſy, and her Breaſt and Sides entirely freed from the Soreneſs, Pains, and Stiches.

[I had not Leiſure, happening to be much preſſed with other Buſineſs, to take any more Notes of this great and uncommon Caſe.]

Mrs. ANN BUTLER.

Fluxed Small Pox. 1721.

SHE is in her Twenty firſt Year; has needed Purging very much, but neglected it.

January 10, ſhe began to complain of Pain of her Head and Back. The Symptoms continually increaſed; and *January* 12, in the Evening, ſhe was delirious.

January 13, the Small Pox began to appear. This gave great Surprize and Uneaſineſs to her Friends, who were conſcious in how bad a State her Body was; and they had no Hopes that ſhe could get over them. In the Evening, ſhe took of Ipecacuanha half a Drachm, which wrked well, made a great Diſcharge of foul Phlegm, with Choler; after which ſhe became much more lightſome, cheerful, and eaſy. The next Morning the Small Pox were come out very thick. I directed an Eclegma, with Half an Ounce of Conſerve of Hips, Oil of Sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Saffron, of each two Ounces. Of this ſhe took a Spoonful two or three Times daily; and, during the whole Uſe of it, which was till all was over, and ſhe began to purge, ſhe had every a Day a Stool, large, free, and eaſy. The Fever was moderate, and no ill Symptom aroſe; and ſhe had no conſiderable Trouble for the whole Time. Her Face ſwelled, her Eyes cloſed; and the Small Pox were confluent; and all her Face covered over with them, as with a Maſk. On the eighth Day, in the Morning, they began manifeſtly to turn, and ſcaled kindly off; the Skin of her Face eſcaping ſo happily, that after

ſome

ſome Months, it was ſcarcely perceivable that ſhe had had them; all which Effects were owing to the Diſcharge of her Stomach in the Beginning, to the tempering the Acrimony of the vitious Bile by the unctuous Medicines, the turning it off from the Blood, and diſpoſing it quietly to deſcend and go forth.

EDWARD BROCKHURST, *at the Horſe-Shoe in the* Borough. 1721.

Of the Principles that Cauſe the different Hue of the Face and Complexion.

HE is in his Twenty ſeventh Year, and has had generally good Health, and been very ſtrong and hardy. He had the Small Pox, and a-while after the Meaſles, when he was in his ninth Year. In *May* laſt, 1721, he had a Dizzineſs in his Head, and Sickneſs at his Stomach; both which went off on taking a Vomit, which made a very great Diſcharge of Choler, black chiefly, with ſome greeniſh yellow, very nauſeous, ſour, and bitter. In *July* laſt, he was again dizzy, and ſick, had a Pain in his Back, his Left Side, and in his Legs and Arms. His Complexion began to change, and it is come finally to a *Moriſco*, but ſomewhat blacker. It is in all Reſpects ſo truly like the natural, that I took him for a Native of *Morocco*. His Hands, and Breaſt are of the ſame Complexion, but not quite ſo duſky. His Eyes are yellow; his Urine ſometimes pale, thin, hot, and ſharp, ſometimes thick and yellow. He is now very weak, and feeble; and very apprehenſive he cannot live. His Appetite is quite gone; and when he attempts to

eat he reaches, and pukes up Choler, yellow, green, and black, very offenſive. His Tongue is very black. I directed a purging oily Draught, to be taken Night and Morning for three Days, with a Clyſter to be taken after the ſecond Draught. Theſe worked freely and well, made a great Diſcharge of Fœces, black and offenſive. Upon which the Symptoms ceaſed, and the Blackneſs both of his Tongue and Face decreaſed; upon which he went into the Country.

Mrs. WALLIS, *of* Oxfordſhire. 1721.

SHE has had a Vomiting conſtantly once, but frequently twice or thrice daily, for four or five Years paſt. This ceaſed, as ſoon as one of the perpetual Bliſters applied on her Arm began to make a Diſcharge, which was in about thirty Hours; and never returned to this Day. It was made about two Months ago. She formerly was ſubject alſo daily to a Chillneſs of her Back; which ceaſed on the running of the Bliſter But this frequently runs cold, eſpecially after Dinner; at which Time the Chill of her Back formerly came on.

My Lord MOLESWORTH. 1721.

HE hath been for ſome Time obnoxious to the Strangury, hath voided ſeveral very ſmall Stones, and pretty much of a reddiſh Gravel.

When I was firſt conſulted, which was in the Spring 1721, he had likewiſe ſharp pricking ſtitch-like Pains in his Breaſt, very urgent and dangerous. Theſe proceeded from ſharp choleric

choleric Fumes in his Stomach, becauſe whenever he could belch, he brought ſuch up, and thereupon received ſome little Relief for the Time.

Happening once to vomit, he brought up much Phlegm; with Choler, very bitter and ſharp.

The Heat and Pain in making Water were frequently very great; and conſtantly proportioned to the Quantity of bilioſe Salts in it. Trying of it, he found it to the Taſte ſalt, ſour, or bitter; but above all, when the Pain and Heat are greateſt; at which Time likewiſe, his Urine was commonly yellow, and very much like Gall in all Reſpects. This was ever pungent and offenſive to his Bladder; and ſtimulated him to ſend it thence very frequently, he not being able to bear much of it there. When the urinary Parts were eaſier, and the Symptoms leſs urgent, the Urine continually had fewer Salts in it, and was of a leſs yellow Gall-like Conſtitution.

Tho' I directed the Uſe of Oil of Sweet Almonds alone plentifully, to temper the Acrimony of the Salts, ſmear over and guard the Paſſages, and that the Purges given, were chiefly mucilaginous vegetable Syrups; and tho' he had a Clyſter given at the ſame Time, to facilitate the Deſcent of what was contained in the Guts, yet ſo numerous and active were the Salts, that ſome eſcaping into the Blood, and paſſing off by the urinary Ways, rather increaſed the Heat and Pain for the Time. But afterwards, and eſpecially the next Day, he became much eaſier and better than before the Adminiſtration.

Towards the Concluſion of the Operation, what came away by Stool, was uſually in a manner

manner huffing, working, very hot to Senſe, ſharp and corroſive beyond Credit.

By Purſuit of the Method, and repeating the Operations, the Symptoms of the Breaſt wholly vaniſhed, and thoſe of the urinary Parts much leſſened, tho' the Weather was very ſultry, and hot for the Seaſon. He was likewiſe better in all other Reſpects; he became more compoſed, ſerene, and eaſy; he was ſtronger, and his Appetite was much more free.

He hath been greatly poſſeſſed, that he hath a Stone in his Bladder, which gives him ſome Concern. I am willing to hope there is none, having not, in the Courſe of my Obſervations, perceived any diſtinct Symptom or Evidence of it.

From this Caſe it is very apparent, that thoſe Salts are the Inſtruments and Cauſes of all the Symptoms; that the Stomach is the Source of them; that paſſing through the Guts, ſome paſſing into the Blood, and out again by the urinary Parts, cauſe the Symptoms there. In a word, where-ever thoſe Symptoms are, there the Salts are conſtantly found preſent, and attending; and the greater the Symptoms are, the greater Number of Salts are ever found there attending.

A few Days after this was wrote, Search being made, by Means of a Catheter, no Stone was found.

Mr. GOODWIN.

Hemiplegia. 1721.

FEBRUARY .., 1721, he was ſeized with the dead Palſy, on his whole Left Side. I ſaw him once or twice; but happening

ing to be indiſpoſed, Dr. *Levett* firſt, and afterwards Sir *Hans Sloane*, were conſulted; who told me, there were no Hopes of his Recovery. When I came afterwards to ſee him, he was heavy, ſtupified, very little ſenſible, and appeared as dead, ſo much, that all thought he would be ſo very ſuddenly, having given over all Hopes of him.

What is remarkable in this Caſe is, that he was afterwards recovered wholly by Evacuations, chiefly Purges, ſome of them with Oils and Clyſters; by Means of theſe he had frequently near twenty Stools; and hardly any Day paſſed, when he had not at leaſt a Clyſter, and rarely leſs than five or ſix Stools. I knew well, and told the Family from the Beginning, that a Body of his great Strength and Vigor could not receive ſo great a Shock from a ſlight Cauſe, and that there muſt be a great Load of morbid Matter within; which was ſufficiently verified in the Sequel. The Diſcharges were not only very incredibly great, but foul, ſtenchy, and offenſive beyond Imagination. So ſoon as he came to a little Senſe and Obſervation, he complained of an hideous ill Taſte in his Mouth; and a continual Flavour of Brimſtone in his Throat, ariſing from his Stomach; he belching up hot Fumes, that had, to his Senſe, very ſtrongly and diſtinctly the Taſte of that Mineral. When I came to add a Grain of Elaterium to his Purge, this made him vomit, and he brought up bilioſe Matter, very ill taſted, with Phlegm, putrid, heavy, and tough, to ſuch a Degree as to ſurprize thoſe that ſaw it; and indeed in ſuch Quantity, that there never was leſs than a Pint of it brought up this Way, and ſometimes a Pint and a Half at leaſt. So great a Diſcharge made,

amazed

amazed the Family; and after ſome time, all ſaw that there was vaſtly more diſcharged upwards, than his Stomach could ever poſſibly have held.

Indeed, they ſaw afterwards as much diſcharged, in Proceſs of Time, as would have filled the Stomach ſeveral Times over. And yet he eat very little all the while, from the Beginning of his Illneſs, rarely above a poached Egg, or two at the moſt, in a Day. He had not only a Loathing or Averſion to Meat, but declared he could not get it down; ſo that all he had to ſupport him, was a little of the common Ale, Broth, and now-and-then a Glaſs of Wine; none of which could make any ſenſible Addition to the Phlegm. So that it muſt needs be brought into his Stomach from elſewhere. This they all concluded; and indeed that it was brought from his Limbs; they obſerving that he recovered the Strength of them, in Proportion to theſe Diſcharges; which made both him and them patient and eaſy under them. Phlegm is the Reſult of Indigeſtion, and formed in the Stomach. Thence Part of it is paſſed by Action, Exerciſe, but more eſpecially by the Drinks uſed, into the Blood. So long as the Habit can receive and bear it, and the Veſſels and Organs are not ſo far embarraſſed by it, but that they can execute their Office, there is no great Senſe of it. But, when they are once overpowered with it, Symptoms begin to ariſe, anſwerable to the greater or leſs Quantity of it, its Toughneſs, and other Properties; and to the Nature and Quantity of the bilioſe Matter that attends it. As the Stomach, the Fountain of theſe vitious Principles, is emptied, Way is made for Reception of them back thither out of the Blood,

through the gaſtric Veſſels. That it was ſo in this Caſe, there was an accidental Proof, very remarkable. They ſometimes rubbed the paralytic Leg; and as oft as this was done, he became ſick at Stomach. This Method, of returning back to the Stomach the Impurities that firſt came from thence, is the only Way of depurating the Blood, and freeing the Habit, that is real, and to be relied on. It is certain, in Proportion to the Diſcharge made hence, upwards and downwards, the Patient recovered. His Hips, Thighs, and ſome other Parts, that were raw, and tending to periſh, began to be diſpoſed to heal. This Rawneſs is uſually aſcribed to lying on the Parts; and that, doubtleſs, contributes ſomething; but this would not happen, were there not a Corruption and Diſſolution carrying on, by the vitious Principles abounding within. Next, he ceaſed to be ſo dead a Weight in the turning himſelf in his Bed. By Degrees he could move the Toes of his Left Foot, and afterwards that Leg. His Memory, Senſes, and Intellect daily improved. He began now to return me Thanks for my Care, approved the Method, and declared that it had been followed by a Succeſs that he had not the leaſt Hopes of.

His Left Hand and Arm were withered, and as dead. The Nails of the Fingers had not in them the leaſt Appearance of Blood; but were wan, with a Caſt of Yellow. The Evacuations being continually carried on, his Hands began to grow plump, as alſo his Wriſts and Arms, and to acquire a little Fleſh. At the End of *April*, having taken the Purge with the Elaterium, he vomited freely and much. During the Time, it was obſerved that the Left Arm had ſome Agitation,

tation, from the Shoulder quite to the Fingers; and every Strain in Vomiting gave a ſlight Jerk to the Arm, ſo as very ſenſibly to move the Shoulder Joint, that at the Elbow, that of the Wriſt, and thoſe of the Fingers. This Action is produced by the Stomach, preſſing upon the deſcending Trunk of the Aorta behind it; and ſhews, that the Arteries of the Arm and Hand were filled with ſomething, tho' probably chiefly with Phlegm and Wind, and but very little true Blood, to animate and invigorate thoſe Parts. The next Time he took the Elaterium and vomited, the Limb was actuated in the ſame Manner. Whether this happened in his former Vomitings they did not obſerve. He became, after ſome Time, tired, impatient, and deſiſted, removing to *Hammerſmith*; but was well recovered, excepting his Left Arm and Hand, which had gained Strength daily; and his Lady, and all, agreed they were in a Way of Recovery, had he perſevered.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

AT Page 53, I ſubjoined a Note, to remove an Objection that had in Reality been made to the Author by Dr. *Quincy*, in the famous Controverſy on the *State of Phyſick*, concerning the Diſcharge of Bile into the Stomach; but on reviewing the *State of Phyſick*, and ſeveral of the preceding Caſes, I find that the Author was miſunderſtood by Dr. *Quincy* and others: His Notion was, that in ſuch Diſorders, either a *vitiated* Bile, or *in too great a Quantity*, was received by the Lacteals, and conveyed into the Blood, from whence it was diſcharged by Means of the Villi and gaſtric Glands into the Stomach.

In the Caſe of Mr. *Rockliffe*, Page 48. where the Doctor ſucceſsfully put a ſtop to Vomiting of Blood, by urging the Vomit, I forgot to give, in its proper Place, this additional Authority, from the *Hiſtoire de l'Academie des Sciences pour l'année* 1715. "Une fille de vingt huit à "trente ans, d'un temperament ſanguin, pluſtôt "maigre que graſſe, commença à ſentir des "picotements dans la poitrine, dans le dos, "dans l'eſtomac, et cracha du ſang pur et "vermeil. Son pouls étoit alors dur et ſerré. "Après une ſaignée du bras que Mr. *Rouhaut* "lui ordonna, elle ſentit ſes douleurs d'eſtomac "augmenter, et elle vomit près de trois demi-

"ſep-

" ſeptiers tant de ſang que de limphe. Les " douleurs ceſſerent enſuite ou diminuerent " très conſiderablement, et le pouls devint plus " doux et plus étendu; mais le lendemain les " douleurs d'eſtomac revinrent, et enſuite un " vomiſſement de ſang pareil au précedent, " mais un peu plus fort. Une ſeconde ſaignée " du bras, et après cela une du pied ne la ſoula- " gerent point, les douleurs d'eſtomac revenoi- " ent toûjours ſuivies de grands vomiſſements, " après leſquels ſeulement elle avoit quelque " petit relâche, et reprenoit un meilleur pouls. " Au bout de cinque ou ſix jours de cet état, la " malade, qui avoit été ſaignée trois fois, et de " plus avoit rendu plus de trois pintes de ſang *; " tomba dans un extrême affoibliſſement. M. " *Rouhaut* jugea que la ſaignée étoit deſormais " inutile, et apparemment mortelle, que la " ſource du mal devoit être dans quelque hu- " meur acre qui rongeoit l'eſtomac, et en tiroit " tant de ſang, et qu'il n'y avoit qu'un eme- " tique qui pût chaſſer cette humeur. Quelque " hardi et quelque dangereux que parût ce parti " à M. *Rouhaut* lui-même à cauſe de l'hemor- " ragie qui étoit à craindre, il s'y réſolut, le " ſuivit avec les circonſpections neceſſaires, et " la malade fut parfaitement guerie." EDITOR.

* N. B. *The French Pint is equal to the Engliſh Quart.*

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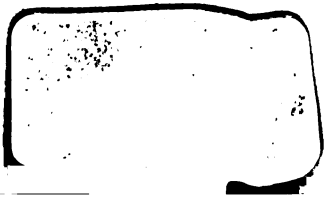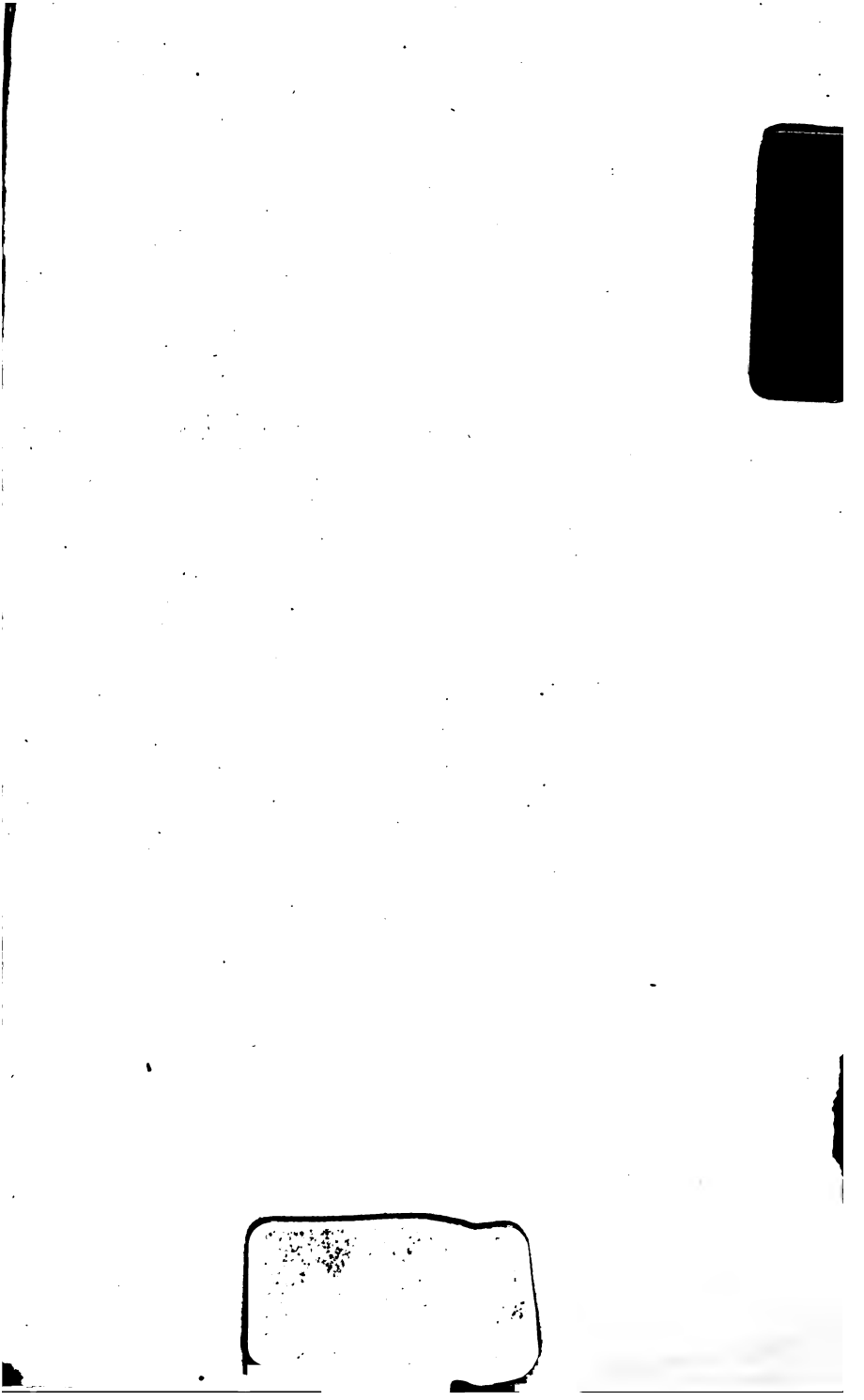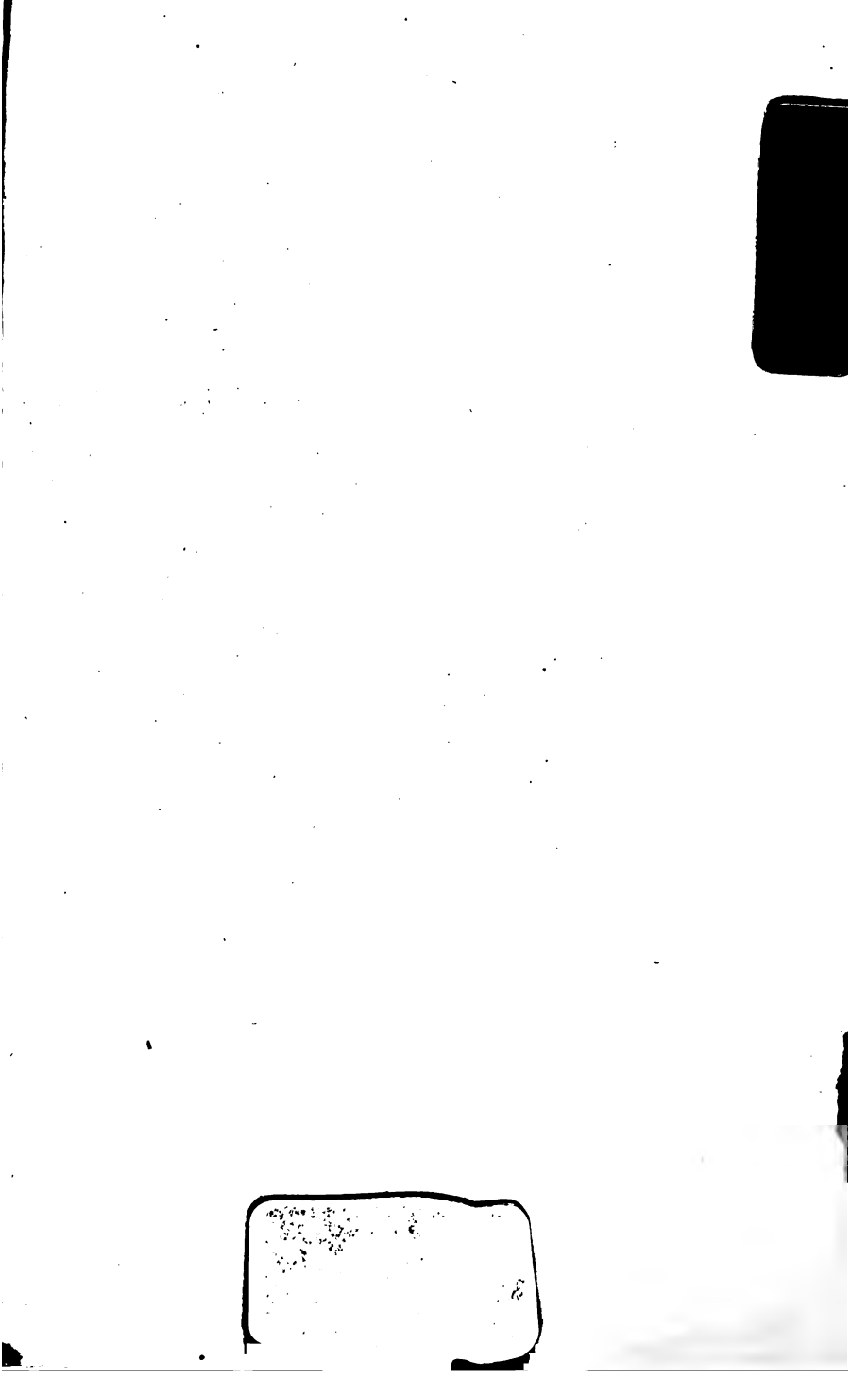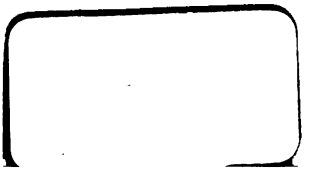
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